ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

~~1895~~.

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ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 14, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixty-fourth Annual Report upon Indian Affairs.

The year's work has been fruitful of good results, and substantial progress has been made. Employees in the various branches of the service have been faithful and energetic. Only a few changes have been required, and these were made solely for the good of the service, and vacancies have been filled by the promotion of those who have rendered meritorious service in less important positions. As will be noted hereafter, a large increase has been made in the number of Indian employees, and in filling positions at agencies and schools Indians have been given the preference for appointment when found competent to do the work required.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896 is less than the amount appropriated in the Indian act for the fiscal year 1895. The grand total for 1895 is $1,986,734.79 in excess of that for 1896, while the amount appropriated for the actual expenses of the service for 1895 is but $16,290.94 in excess of the amount appropriated for the same purposes for 1896.

The following comparative table will show the different objects of appropriation:

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896.*

	1895.	1896.
Current and contingent expenses	$711,040.00	$727,640.00
Treaty obligations with Indians	2,936,846.53	2,982,147.19
Miscellaneous support, gratuities	663,125.00	695,625.00
Incidental expenses	114,000.00	82,050.00
Miscellaneous	287,245.84	549,903.63
Support of schools	2,060,695.00	2,056,515.00
Trust funds, principal	1,430,916.66	....
Trust funds, interest	78,320.00	9,870.42
Payment for land	2,467,697.00	1,660,000.00
Total	10,750,486.03	8,763,751.24

The Indian appropriation act for 1895 included several agreements with Indian tribes for cessions of land involving appropriations aggregating $2,467,697. It also provided for payment of damages to settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, amounting to $119,119.19, and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to place upon the books of the Treasury to the credit of the several Indian tribes interested therein the face value of certain nonpaying State bonds or stocks, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, said bonds to become the property of the United States. Certain Shawnee funds were also capitalized. Although taking no money out of the Treasury, these two latter things apparently involved an appropriation of $1,430,666.66. These various items are as follows:

Payment of damages to settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations	$119, 119. 19
Payment to Yankton tribe for lands	621, 475. 00
Payment to Yakama tribe for lands	20, 000. 00
Payment to Cœur d'Alenes for lands	15, 000. 00
Payment to Siletz Indians for lands	142, 600. 00
Payment to Nez Perces for lands	1, 668, 622. 00
Capitalization of Shawnee funds	100, 000. 00
Face value of certain State bonds assumed by the United States	1, 330, 666. 66
Total	4, 017, 482. 85

Deducting this total from the total appropriated by the act—$10,750,486.03—and there remains for the current expenses of the fiscal year 1895, $6,733,003.18.

For the fiscal year 1896 the total amount appropriated is $8,763,751.24. The act contains no agreements with the Indian tribes involving any considerable expenditure, but does contain several items outside of the ordinary, as follows:

For compensating the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for loss sustained by receiving less land per capita than they were entitled to	$187, 039
For payment of the first installment due the Cherokee Nation for the purchase of the "Cherokee Outlet"	1, 660, 000
For survey of the Indian Territory by the Geological Survey	200, 000
Total	2, 047, 039

Deducting this from the total appropriated, and there remains for the current expenses of 1896, $6,716,712.24.

Comparing the two years, we have:

Current expenses for 1895	$6, 733, 003. 18
Current expenses for 1896	6, 716, 712. 24
Difference in favor of 1896	16, 290. 94

The estimates for the current expenses for 1896, presented to Congress by this office, amounted to $6,723,844.83; the amount appropriated, therefore, is $7,132.59 less than the estimates.

EDUCATION.

The education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year just closed has been conducted upon the same lines as those laid down during the past few years—through the medium of nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding and day schools, contract boarding and day schools, and public schools carried on under State supervision.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment and average attendance at the various Indian schools for 1894 and 1895 are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1894 and 1895.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.	
	1894.a	1895.	1894.a	1895.
Government schools:				
Nonreservation training	4,350	4,673	3,609	3,799
Reservation boarding	7,631	8,068	6,140	6,477
Day	3,256	3,843	2,082	2,528
Total	15,237	16,584	11,831	12,804
Contract schools:				
Boarding	4,147	3,873	3,583	3,406
Day	598	688	428	407
Boarding, specially appropriated for	1,281	1,319	1,152	1,185
Total	6,026	5,880	5,163	4,998
Public day schools	204	319	102	192
Mission schools not assisted by the Government; boarding	152	253	124	194
Aggregate	21,619	23,036	17,220	18,188
Increase	....	1,417	....	968

a These figures are taken from table on page 510 of report for 1894, made up from later returns than table on page 14.

These figures do not include schools among the Five Civilized Tribes nor those which the State of New York provides for her Indians. Therefore it is peculiarly gratifying to note the fact that from the remaining tribes 23,036 Indian pupils are now gathered together under the civilizing influence of schools and brought into daily contact with enlightened ideas and customs. This is over 60 per cent of the entire Indian school population exclusive of the New York Indians and the Five Civilized Tribes. Every agency and almost every reservation has one or more school plants, many of them well equipped with modern conveniences and fully adapted to their purpose.

The older Indians seem more favorably disposed toward education than hitherto, and agents and superintendents are not now encountering the unreasoning opposition to schools so common in the earlier history of this work. Indians are beginning to recognize that the old order of things has passed away with the buffalo, and that only by educating his children can the Indian compete with the white man in the struggle for life. This fact is disclosed in reports, and is demonstrated in the increased attendance.

This increase of 1,417 in enrollment and 968 in average attendance during the past year has been secured without resort to coercion even to the extent authorized by law. Cases have arisen where force seemed necessary to induce parents to place their children in the schools and to keep them there when enrolled, yet I have refrained from using such means, preferring the better course of moral suasion and convincing arguments, and finding them utimately effective. It gives me pleasure to note the success of such methods, clearly evidenced in the steady and healthy increase of attendance, as shown in the following tabulated statement of the average attendance of Indian pupils during a series of years:

TABLE 3.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1895.*

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. *a*		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	....	83	....	131	3,508
1878	49	....	119	....	168	4,142
1879	52	....	107	....	159	4,488
1880	60	....	109	....	169	4,651
1881	68	3,888	106	4,221	174	1,976
1882	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883	75	2,599	64	1,443	139	4,042
1884	86	4,358	76	1,757	162	6,115
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	*b* 115	2,639	272	*c* 17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188

a Public schools attended by Indian children included in the average attendance but not in the number of schools.
b This excludes four Eastern Cherokee schools discontinued during 1894 and since reopened.
c This item is taken from table on page 510 of report for 1894, made up from later returns than table on page 6.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As noted in my former reports, I have endeavored to place as many Indian pupils as possible in the State public schools. Progress has been made, but to a smaller extent and more slowly than was anticipated. The mingling of the races in schools is not looked upon with as much favor as it should be, and prejudice exists upon the part of the whites as well as the Indians. Still the number of Indian pupils covered by contracts with public schools has almost doubled, being 487 for last year as against 259 the previous year. The system will be further urged during the current fiscal year, with the probability that more public schools will be induced to avail themselves of the Government aid of $10 per capita per quarter for coeducation of Indian children in white schools. The following table shows the public schools in which Indian pupils are enrolled, and the number contracted for:

TABLE 4.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.*

State.	School district.	County.	Pupils.
California	Round Valley	Inyo	30
	Helm	San Diego	16
Michigan	No. 2	Isabella	20
Nebraska	Plum Valley, No. 10	Knox	6
	No. 1	Thurston	20
	No. 36	Knox	8
	No. 87	do	8
	No. 6	Thurston	20
	No. 90	Knox	8
	No. 91	do	10
	No. 94	do	2
	No. 1	do	5
	No. 104	do	19
	No. 14	Thurston	50
Oklahoma	No. 29	Canadian	8
	No. 82	Pottawatomie	8
	No. 77	do	13
	No. 83	Kingfisher	4
	No. 30½	Pottawatomie	10
	Minneha, No. 18	do	17
	No. 42	Blaine	7
	No. 90	Pottawatomie	3
	No. 64	do	8
	No. 69	"G"	20
	No. 55	Canadian	10
Oregon	No. 32	Lane	4
Utah	No. 12	Boxelder	48
Washington	No. 53	Skagit	10
	No. 10	Pierce	1
	No. 54	Lewis	6
	No. 44	Stevens	15
	No. 51	Lewis	8
	No. 1	Stevens	29
	No. 11	do	6
	No. 7	do	8
Wisconsin	Town of Ashland	Ashland	22
Total			487

NONRESERVATION GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The location, date of opening, capacity, number of employees, enrollment, and average attendance of the various nonreservation boarding schools and the rate allowed per pupil per annum are shown in detail in the following table:

TABLE 5.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.*

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	65	$167.00	a 800	769	668
Chemawa, Oreg	Feb. 25, 1880	28	167.00	300	250	214
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	52	167.00	400	352	339
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	37	167.00	350	282	192
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug.—, 1884	50	167.00	300	389	269
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	50	167.00	500	585	499
Grand Junction, Colo	———, 1886	13	167.00	150	132	117
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	35	167.00	150	179	133
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct. —, 1890	18	167.00	150	156	151
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	24	167.00	135	127	119
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	12	167.00	180	120	104
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept.—, 1891	32	167.00	150	204	157
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	31		300	195	151
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	33		250	208	194
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	19	167.00	125	163	107
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	23	167.00	175	184	112
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	11	167.00	90	79	58
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	14	150.00	160	178	135
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	13	167.00	125	121	80
Total		560		4,790	4,673	3,799

a 1,500 with outing system.

There are 19 nonreservation boarding schools now in operation, one less than last year. The buildings at Fort Stevenson, S. Dak., having been burned, the school there has been discontinued. That school was originally established at Fort Stevenson, not because of any special advantage of location, but because of the abandoned military buildings there which could be utilized. Pupils were obtained mostly from the Fort Berthold Agency, 17 miles distant, which had no Government boarding school. A new boarding school has been established at Fort Berthold during the past year, which will practically supply the place of the school hitherto carried on at Fort Stevenson. The number of nonreservation boarding schools now in operation I consider sufficient to meet all the requirements of our educational system. At least for the present, no more such schools will be organized, but existing ones will be fostered, enlarged, and more fully prepared to accomplish the work mapped out for them. There has been an increase during the year of 323 in the enrollment at these schools, making a total of 4,673 pupils.

The majority of these schools are equipped for thorough industrial work, and great stress is laid upon this portion of the educational curriculum. While literary branches are by no means neglected, and Indians are found to develop into apt students as soon as they master the English language, the necessity of giving Indian youth an all-round training, which shall equip them for earning their own living, is kept constantly in view. To teach the Indian boy and girl to work intelligently, effectively, and hence remuneratively, is the first consideration; but this so involves discipline of mind, as well as skill of handiwork, that neither can be slighted without loss to the other.

The nonreservation school in its peculiar work is a most valuable adjunct to Indian education and civilization, and should stand in relation to the regular Government school as the college to the high school. I have endeavored to give vitality to this idea by a system of transfers from the reservation schools. The brightest and most efficient higher-grade pupils are recommended by school superintendents and agents for transfer to nonreservation schools, the same being in the nature of a promotion. It therefore stimulates and encourages those who desire to further enlarge their minds and make greater opportunities for themselves, and leaves more room for the other pupils from the camps or day schools. The gradual elaboration of this plan so as to finally fill the nonreservation schools with only graduates of the reservation schools will add greatly to the effectiveness of the general system of Indian education.

It is the policy of the Office to give Indian graduates every opportunity practicable to enter the field of life in good situations, and the Civil Service Commission has been exceedingly favorable to the employment of Indians as teachers. In order to give greater latitude in the matter, the President amended the civil-service rules relating to

appointments and promotions in the Indian school service by adding the following clause:

Graduates of Indian normal schools and of normal classes in Indian schools may be employed in the Indian school service as assistant teachers or day-school teachers without further examination, provided that certificates of satisfactory proficiency, of good moral character, and of physical soundness, signed by the proper officials, be transmitted at the time of appointment to the Civil Service Commission: *And provided further*, That until the 1st of July, 1896, graduates of the senior classes of Carlisle, Hampton, Lincoln Institute, Chilocco, Haskell Institute, and other Indian schools of equal grade may be included in the provisions of this rule. Such teachers shall become eligible for promotion to advanced positions on presentation to the Civil Service Commission of satisfactory certificates of efficiency and fidelity in their work and of a progressive spirit in their professional interests, signed by their immediate official superiors and by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and forwarded with his approval by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission reserving to itself the right to decide as to the satisfactoriness of such certificates.

This modification has enabled me to secure excellent teachers, who otherwise would have been debarred from entering the service. The corps of teachers now numbers many graduates of training schools who have proven themselves worthy employees well qualified for their work. Many other positions in the school service are filled by Indians, and for all unclassified positions agents and superintendents are instructed to give preference to Indians.

RESERVATION GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are 75 Government boarding schools situated on various reservations. The following table shows their location, capacity, and date of opening:

TABLE 6.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.*

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	100	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	90	——, 1887	
Navajo Agency	100	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	50	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa	120	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Sept. 12, 1893	School began August 15, 1881; discontinued in July, 1883, by burning of building.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	200	——, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	200	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	110	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	130	June —, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	a 30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	75	——, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	50	——, 1871	Iowa.
		Sept. —, 1875	Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	b 40	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	60	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.

a Also 40 day pupil b Also 20 day pupils.

TABLE 6.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.			
Red Lake	50	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	*a*100	——, 1871	Building burned in February, 1895.
Wild Rice River	60	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	100	Oct. —, 1884	
Fort Belknap	110	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	150	Aug. —, 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	80	——, 1881	
Santee	100	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	90	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	80	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	50	Apr. —, 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold, Browning	*b*60	Nov. 21, 1894	
Fort Totten	425	——, 1874 Jan. —, 1891	At agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	——, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	100	Nov. 20, 1893	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	100	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	70	May —, 1872	
Arapaho	110	Dec. —, 1872	
Cheyenne	200	——, 1879	
Fort Sill	125	Aug. —, 1891	
Kaw	60	Dec. —, 1869 Aug. —, 1874	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Osage	160	Feb. —, 1874	
Otoe	75	Oct. —, 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	125	——, 1865 ——, 1878	In Nebraska. In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Rainy Mountain	50	Sept. —, 1893	
Riverside (Wichita)	70	Sept. —, 1871	
Sac and Fox	120	——, 1868 Apr. —, 1872	In Kansas. In Indian Territory.
Seger	60	Jan. 11, 1893	
Washita (Kiowa)	150	Feb. —, 1871	At Fort Sill. Transferred with the agency to the Washita in 1878.
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	100	Apr. —, 1874	
Klamath	125	Feb. —, 1874	
Siletz	90	Oct. —, 1873	
Simnasho	75	Aug. —, 1882	
Umatilla	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Yainax	90	Nov. —, 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	120	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. At old agency school for girls opened in 1874, under missionary auspices in Govt. buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek	140	——, 1874	
Lower Brulé	140	Oct. —, 1881	
Sisseton	130	——, 1873	
Yankton	125	Feb. —, 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	80	Apr. —, 1893	
Uintah	80	Jan. —, 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	75	July —, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan. —, 1873	
Okanagan	75	——, 1890	
Puyallup	150	June —, 1871	
Quinaielt	40	——, 1868	
Skokomish	60	Dec. —, 1866	
Yakima	130	——, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Menomonee	150	——, 1876	
Oneida	80	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	150	Apr. —, 1879	
Total	7,845		

a Also 20 day pupils.

b Also 30 day pupils.

The attendance upon these schools is good, the increase during the year in enrollment being 437, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of schools. The schools at Warm Springs and Yainax have been consolidated. Fort Bennet school at the old Cheyenne River Agency has left its dilapidated buildings and been consolidated with the new Cheyenne River Agency school. The Pine Ridge school has not been in operation owing to the burning of its buildings.

The personnel of the various schools has been placed upon a higher plane and a corresponding increase in efficiency can be noted. With few exceptions harmony has prevailed between the agents and superintendents, and in unison they have endeavored to build up the schools under their charge. I note with pleasure the great interest taken in their schools by the agents and their commendable pride in making up by excellent work for deficiencies in equipment.

As teachers and officers become more experienced they of course become more proficient in dealing with and instructing the Indians. It is a difficult matter for a new teacher, no matter how efficient in white schools, to at once become a successful Indian instructor. Conditions are so different, language is such a barrier, and individual characteristics are so dissimilar that it takes time to become adjusted and to learn how to invent new methods or to adapt old ones to new surroundings.

DAY SCHOOLS.

One of the most valuable adjuncts to successful Indian instruction is the day school. These schools are generally situated near the camps, and take the little ones from the very heart of barbarism. Rude, uncouth, and shy, the teacher has a most difficult task in instilling the first principles of knowledge into their brains; but patiently, step by step, this is gradually accomplished. These schools perform serious work in the educational plan. There are now 110 of them, all, with the exception of eight, on reservations, and they have a capacity for 4,145 pupils. This is an increase during the year of 411 in capacity and 10 in number. At a large majority of these schools a noonday lunch is furnished. This is a most valuable addition to their efficiency, and has done much in the way of increasing the attendance.

The distribution of the day schools is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 7.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1895.*

	Capacity.
Arizona:	
Moqui—	
Hualapai	40
Oreiba	40
Polacca	50
Navajo—	
Little Water	30
Supai	30
California:	
Big Pine *a*	35
Bishop *a*	40
Manchester *a*	30
Mission, 9 schools	283
Potter Valley *a*	50
Ukiah *a*	40
Upper Lake *a*	45
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox	4.
Michigan:	
Baraga	50
Minnesota:	
Birch Cooley	36
White Earth, Twin Lake	25
Montana:	
Tongue River	30
Nebraska:	
Santee, Ponca	36
Nevada:	
Walker River	30
Wadsworth	30

a Not on reservation.

TABLE 7.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools, June 30, 1895*—Continued.

	Capacity.
New Mexico:	
Pueblo—	
Cochito	30
Laguna	40
Santa Clara	30
Zia	35
North Carolina.	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools	167
North Dakota:	
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 5 schools	180
Fort Berthold, 2 schools	80
Oregon:	
Hat Creek	25
South Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, 3 schools	70
Pine Ridge, 25 schools	1,000
Rosebud, 21 schools	698
Washington:	
Lummi	50
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup—	
Jamestown *a*	30
Port Gamble *a*	24
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, 4 schools	240
La Pointe, 6 schools	246
Total capacity	4,145
Total number of schools	110

a Not on reservation.

GOVERNMENT AID TO CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains the following provision in regard to decreasing and limiting the amount of assistance to be given by the Government to the support of schools for Indians carried on under private auspices, and known as contract schools:

> The Secretary of the Interior shall make contracts, but only with present contract schools, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to an extent not exceeding eighty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the Government shall, as early as practicable, make provision for the education of Indian children in Government schools.

The question of making this 20 per cent reduction in the amount to be allowed for contract schools, amounting to $92,701, was a very serious one, as the majority of the schools were doing good work, and it was difficult to decide where the reduction should be made. I took it to be the intention of the Department, as well as of Congress, not to deprive Indian children of schooling, but merely to provide that Indians educated at Government expense should, so far as practicable, be educated at Government schools in preference to denominational schools. Therefore it was decided not to make a uniform "horizontal" reduction everywhere, but instead, (1) To continue without modification contracts with schools at points where the Government had no schools or had very inadequate school facilities; (2) to reduce the number of pupils to be contracted for at points where the Government had already provided good school accommodations; (3) to assume all schools hitherto carried on under private auspices which should be offered to the Government for Indian school purposes; (4) to reduce per capita allowances to schools which had been receiving rates in excess of those allowed the majority of the contract schools.

April 15 last the usual circular letter was sent out by this office to Indian school contractors, asking them to submit a statement as to what provision for caring for Indian chidren under contract they desired the Government to make in their behalf for the current fiscal year. From replies received and subsequent correspondence it appeared that the Government could obtain control of the following schools and

conduct them hereafter as Government schools—buildings and appliances being sold or rented to the Government for Indian school use:

	Amount of last year's contract.
School at Wittenberg, Wis. (Lutheran)	$15,120
Ramona School, Crow Reservation, Mont. (Unitarian)	5,490
School at Greenville, Cal. (Woman's National Indian Association)	4,320
Hope School, Springfield, S. Dak. (Episcopal)	4,860

Also the following school desired no renewal of contract:

White's Manual Labor Institute, Wabash, Ind. (Friends)	10,020

In this way $39,810 of the required reduction was easily provided for It remained, therefore, to make the rest of the reductions, to the extent of over $50,000, contrary to the wish of the contractors (in all cases) and in such a way and at such points as in the judgment of the Office would be for the best interests of the Indians. To bring this about contracts with twenty-three schools were reduced either in the number of pupils or the rate allowed per pupil; contracts with four schools were discontinued, and twenty-eight schools had their contracts renewed without change.

The equipment of the Ramona School on the Crow Reservation has been purchased and that school will be operated in the future as a Government school under the Crow agent. The schools at Wittenberg, Wis., Greenville, Cal., and Springfield, S. Dak., have been rented from their owners and converted into regular Government boarding schools.

A comparative statement of the contract schools is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 8.—*Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1896.*

Location of school.	1895.			1896.		
	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required.
Baraga, Mich. (Chippewa boarding)	$108	45	$4,860	$108	40	$4,320
Bernalillo boarding, New Mexico	125	60	7,500	125	60	7,500
California:						
Hopland day	30	20	600	30	20	600
St. Turibius boarding	108	30	3,240	108	10	1,080
Ukiah day	30	20	600	30	18	540
Pinole day	30	20	600	30	18	540
Colville Agency, Wash.:						
Colville boarding	108	65	7,020	108	60	6,480
Cœur d'Aléne boarding	108	70	7,560	108	60	6,480
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.:						
Immaculate Conception boarding	108	60	6,480	108	50	5,400
Grace Howard Mission boarding	....	30	3,000	....	30	3,000
Crow Agency, Mont.:						
St. Xavier's boarding	108	85	9,180	108	70	7,560
Montana Industrial boarding	108	50	5,400	....	....	....
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.:						
St. Mary's boarding, Turtle Mountain	108	130	14,040	108	130	14,040
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.:						
St. Paul's boarding	108	135	14,580	108	110	11,880
Graceville boarding, Minnesota	108	50	5,400	108	50	5,400
Green Bay Agency, Wis.:						
St. Joseph's boarding	108	130	14,040	108	105	11,340

TABLE 8.—*Schools conducted under contract, etc.*—Continued.

Location of school.	1895. Rate per capita per annum.	1895. Number allowed.	1895. Amount required.	1896. Rate per capita per annum.	1896. Number allowed.	1896. Amount required.
Greenville boarding, California	$108	40	$4,320			
Halstead boarding, Kansas	125	30	3,750	$125	25	$3,125
Harbor Springs boarding, Michigan	108	95	10,260	108	95	10,260
La Pointe Agency, Wis.:						
Bayfield boarding	125	30	3,750	108	30	3,240
Bayfield day	30	30	900	30	30	900
St. Mary's boarding	108	50	5,400	108	50	5,400
Bad River day	30	15	450	30	15	450
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	30	40	1,200	30	40	1,200
Red Cliff day	30	30	900	30	30	900
Morris boarding, Minnesota	108	80	8,640	108	65	7,020
North Yakima boarding, Washington	108	35	3,780	108	35	3,780
Osage Agency, Okla.:						
Pawhuska boarding	125	50	6,250	125	50	6,250
St. John's boarding, Hominy Creek	125	40	5,000	125	40	5,000
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.:						
Holy Rosary boarding	108	140	15,120	108	140	15,120
Plum Creek boarding, Leslie, S. Dak	108	15	1,620			
Point Iroquois day, Bay Mills, Mich	30	20	600	30	20	600
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.:						
Acoma day	30	25	750	30	25	750
Isleta day	30	30	900	30	30	900
Laguna day	30	25	750	30	25	750
Jemez day	30	35	1,050	30	35	1,050
San Juan day	30	22	660	30	22	660
Santo Domingo day	30	25	750			
Taos day	30	20	600	30	20	600
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:						
St. Francis boarding	108	95	10,260	108	95	10,260
San Diego boarding, California	125	95	11,875	125	95	11,875
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.:						
Sacred Heart boarding	108	40	4,320			
St. Peter's Mission boarding, Montana	108	180	19,440	108	145	15,660
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.:						
St. Stephen's boarding	108	65	7,020	108	52	5,616
Episcopal Mission boarding	108	20	2,160	108	20	2,160
Tongue River Agency, Mont.:						
St. Labre's boarding	108	40	4,320	108	40	4,320
Tulalip Agency, Wash:						
Tulalip boarding	108	100	10,800	108	95	10,260
White Earth Agency, Minn.:						
St. Benedict's boarding (orphan)	108	90	9,720	108	90	9,720
Red Lake boarding	108	40	4,320	108	40	4,320
Hope boarding, Springfield, S. Dak	108	45	4,860			
Wittenberg boarding, Wisconsin	108	140	15,120			
Total			285,715			228,306
SCHOOLS SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED FOR BY CONGRESS. *a*						
Banning boarding, California	125	100	12,500	125	100	12,500
Blackfeet Agency, Mont	125	100	12,500	108	100	10,800
Clontarf boarding, Minnesota	150	100	15,000	150	65	9,750
Flathead Agency, Mont	150	300	45,000	129	300	38,700
Rensselaer boarding, Indiana		60	8,330			
St. Benedict's boarding, St. Joseph, Minn	150	50	7,500	125	50	6,250
St. John's boarding, Collegeville, Minn	150	50	7,500	125	50	6,250
Kate Drexel Industrial boarding, Umatilla Agency, Oreg	100	60	6,000	100	48	4,800
White's Manual Labor Institute, Wabash, Ind	167	60	10,020			
Hampton Institute, Virginia	167	120	20,040	167	120	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa	167	200	33,400	167	200	33,400
Total			177,790			142,490

a Of these schools only Hampton and Lincoln have especial appropriations for 1896.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 9.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1889 to 1896, inclusive.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Roman Catholic	$347,672	$356,957	$363,349	$394,756	$375,845	$389,745	$359,215	$308,471
Presbyterian	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	36,340	....	....
Congregational	29,310	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,825	....	....
Episcopal	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	7,020	7,020	2,160
Friends	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020	10,020	....
Mennonite	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,125
Unitarian	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	....
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis.	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120	15,120	....
Methodist	2,725	9,940	6,700	13,980	....	....	....	600
Mrs. L. H. Daggett	....	....	....	....	a 6,480	....	....	....
Miss Howard	275	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association	....	....	....	....	....	2,040	4,320	....
Point Iroquis, Mich	....	....	....	....	....	900	600	....
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,620	....
Total	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	533,241	537,600	463,505	370,796

a This contract was made in 1892 with the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As that organization did not wish to make any contracts for 1893 the contract was renewed with Mrs. Daggett.

NEW WORK.

In the strict sense of the word not much new work has been undertaken in the school field during the past fiscal year. The attention of the Office has been mainly directed to improving the school plants already in existence, so as to enlarge their usefulness and better fit them for their requirements. However, the Lac du Flambeau Reservation has been given an excellent school plant, in which the first boarding school on that reservation was opened September 11, 1895. The new school at Fort Berthold has already been referred to. Almost an entirely new plant has been given the Lower Brulé school. The burned buildings at Neah Bay have been replaced. New dormitories have been erected for Menomonee, Crow, Fort Peck, Keam's Canyon, Osage, Kaw Phœnix, Quapaw, Seger Colony, Seneca, Yakima, and Yankton schools. These dormitories were absolutely necessary to relieve overcrowding and give to Indian pupils the amount of space demanded by hygienic science, not to say humanity. The Phœnix and Perris schools have been furnished with much-needed hospitals. The Uintah school has been enlarged; water supply and sewerage have been looked after at Fort Shaw; and a beginning has been made toward having the two wretchedly provided for schools at Yainax and Warm Springs comfortably housed in one set of commodious, suitable buildings. The ten new day schools have already been referred to. Several new day school buildings have been erected, and minor improvements have been made at too many points to be enumerated.

Arrangements are in progress to erect additional buildings at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Fort Lapwai, Fort Berthold, Pine Point, and Wild Rice River schools; also to give five new schools to the Navajoes. Their educational awakening was referred to in my last report, and attention called to the importance of responding with increased school facilities. For 20,000 nomads upon a large and mostly barren reservation several separate schools must be provided, and I have decided that, at present, instead of enlarging the one boarding school now there, it will be better to establish at each of five principal points where there is plenty of water a school to accommodate and care for 50 pupils. They will be erected this fall, and I am in hopes will prove a great blessing to the Navajoes, who are now clamorous for the schooling which they formerly scorned. One of the new day schools opened last year was given these people.

A delegation of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, under the charge of Captain Woodson, acting United States Indian agent, who visited Washington last spring, manifested considerable interest in obtaining better school facilities for their people. After fully considering the matter with the agent, it has been decided to erect a new school plant at the Red Moon issue station which will acommodate about 60 pupils.

NEEDS.

The needs of the Indian school service are many, but I desire now only to call attention to the most important or the most obvious.

My attention has been directed to the large number of children on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Indian Reservation. About 400 are yet to be provided with school accommodations, although this reservation has now four boarding schools, at Fort Sill, Riverside, Washita, and Rainy Mountain, respectively. The Washita school, with a capacity of 150, must be abandoned, as the buildings are dangerously worn out, and it will cost more to repair them than they are worth. It is proposed to discontinue this school and increase the capacity of the remaining three so as to accommodate the school population unprovided for now. To make these changes properly will cost not far from $50,000.

While the needs of the La Pointe Agency have been partially supplied by the new Lac du Flambeau school, there is great need for boarding schools upon other reservations under that agency. The various Indian communities are so widely separated that each one needs its own school.

Early this year the school plants at Santee, Nebr., and White Earth, Minn., were destroyed by fire. Temporary arrangements have been made to continue these schools and it is proposed to rebuild as soon as practicable.

The large Pine Ridge Agency has been without a Government boarding school since its buildings burned in February, 1894, while Rosebud

Agency has never had one. It is hoped soon to replace one and fulfill the long-delayed promise of the other, and to give to the Sioux of Rosebud and Pine Ridge industrial schools of such proportions as will be a credit to these large reservations.

The Southern Utes in Colorado have not yet been supplied with a boarding school of their own. Before attempting that, however, I shall endeavor to induce them to patronize the school at Fort Lewis, which is not far distant. The agent and superintendent have been instructed that, so far as the enrollment of the pupils is concerned, they will consider the Fort Lewis school as a Ute Reservation school. By giving the Utes this privilege I hope to make them feel a proprietary interest in the school and to overcome their prejudices against sending their children away from home.

As I said last year, one of the greatest needs in the Indian school service is better water facilities and sewerage. Several schools have been located with apparently but little regard to the water supply, and to meet that want entails heavy expense. A good deal has been done in this direction, but still more requires to be done. Comparatively few schools report good hygienic conditions so far as the disposal of sewage is concerned, and many deplore their lack of water in case of fire. Good water and plenty of it is a desideratum at every school. In fact, ample bathing facilities, ventilation, sewerage, etc., together with steam heat in the Northern climates, should be considered absolute necessities. Yet for lack of funds there are many schools where such so-called "improvements" are sadly lacking. The matter of lighting schools also needs attention. To light large institutions by kerosene lamps and then give them a scant water supply is to invite fires more costly than would be the "improvements" denied.

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for school purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amount to $2,056,515, a decrease of 2 per cent from last year. The greatest economy is practiced in every branch of the Indian school service, from the smallest salaried position to the building of a large school plant. My school estimates for the next fiscal year are based upon careful consideration of the needs of this branch of the service, and I do not think they can be decreased without materially affecting its efficiency.

Your attention is invited to the following table, showing the appropriations for a series of years:

TABLE 10.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000		1887	$1,211,415	10
1878	30,000	50	1888	1,179,916	a2.6
1879	60,000	100	1889	1,348,015	14
1880	75,000	25	1890	1,364,568	1
1881	75,000		1891	1,842,770	35
1882	135,000	80	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1883	487,200	260	1893	2,315,612	.9
1884	675,200	38	1894	2,243,497	a3.5
1885	992,800	47	1895	2,060,695	a8.87
1886	1,100,065	10	1896	2,056,515	a .2

a Decrease.

You will notice that for three successive years the appropriations for Indian education have been reduced.

There are over a quarter of a million Indians in the United States, and the unquestioned policy of the Government is their civilization and final absorption into the great body of the nation. The most effective means for this end are those exerted through a wise educational plan. It is necessary to provide accommodations for that part of the Indian school population now outside of the doors of the schoolroom. The present plants will not do so, and it will be necessary to construct others and enlarge those already established. They should have modern appliances and be well adapted for their purposes, and this will require increasing and not decreasing current appropriations. Moreover, existing schools must be maintained. While the cost of maintaining a plant when once established is not so great as to establish it, yet the expense is continuous. It reaches on through the years, and though often there is little to show for the yearly expenditure—on buildings, for instance—yet without it the buildings would soon become dilapidated and unsafe. There are 204 different school plants now owned and operated by the Government, ranging from one small building for a day school to the cluster of buildings and acres of ground. forming the extensive institutions of Carlisle, Haskell, Salem, and others. To erect and equip them has cost a large sum, nor can they be kept in good running order without other large sums; but the soundness of the work they have accomplished and are accomplishing has more than paid for them all.

To establish such new reservation schools as will be necessary to care for the unprovided school population, and to maintain the older ones, and to see that they not only hold their own but improve, will require a considerable expenditure, but I am confident that such expenditure wisely made will redound to the honor and benefit of the whole people.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

The excellent influence upon the Indian school service of the five summer institutes held during the months of July and August, 1894, justified the office in arranging for a series of similar institutes during the summer of 1895. Three institutes were held under the personal direction of the superintendent of Indian schools, respectively at Sioux City, Iowa, July 1 to 6, inclusive; Tacoma, Wash., July 21 to 27, and El Reno, Okla., August 5 to 10. More than 500 employees of the Indian school service and a number of missionaries among Indians, and other earnest friends of Indian education, attended these gatherings.

In the preparation of the institute programmes the superintendent of Indian schools had laid stress upon the paramount importance of industrial training in Indian schools, upon the necessity of gradually preparing the respective States to take charge of the work of Indian education, and upon the importance of conscientious cooperation on the part of every school employee with the Government in its Indian policy. In all these directions the institutes achieved decided success. The papers presented throughout, being by persons of tried experience and judgment, were instructive and inspiring. The discussions were extended, free from every indication of acrimony, and thoroughly helpful. Resolutions passed at the different meetings are characterized by a spirit of wise moderation, coupled with great insight into the needs of the Indian school work, and the comments of the press, which took a deep interest in the proceedings, are distinguished by a healthful tone of sympathy with the efforts of the Government in behalf of the Indians. Attention is invited to a more extended account of these institutes contained in the report of the superintendent of Indian schools, which is herewith, page 337.

INDIAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA.

With the limited fund allowed it has seemed best to undertake in the Indian Office exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition to present only the educational side of the work of the Government among the Indians. This was the course also pursued at Chicago. It was believed that as to Indian history, ethnology, sociology, linguistics, etc., a showing could much more satisfactorily and economically be made by bureaus or institutions which give special attention to such matters; for the Indian Office finds its own hands full in trying to improve the present condition of the Indian, to protect him in his rights, and to look out, so far as practicable, for his future.

Over fifty schools in eighteen States and territories were asked to furnish specimens of schoolroom and industrial work which would give a fair idea of the training afforded in the schools and the proficiency of the pupils. Most of them responded with most creditable material for the exhibit. Some of the work sent was of a very high

order, testifying unmistakably to excellent ability and conscientious performance on the part of both employees and pupils in schoolrooms and shops.

It was hardly practicable to attempt to show what was also being done in the way of training in housekeeping and farming, especially as space for the exhibit was very much restricted. But if these, too, could have had their fair share in the exhibit the all-round training of head and hand which exists in the various Government Indian schools would have ample showing. As it is I am satisfied that the exhibit will be found to be of great interest, and such as to prove conclusively the ability and readiness of Indian youth to adopt the language and assimilate the ideas and ways of the white man; also that the Indian school service has a corps of competent and successful instructors.

Several schools sent exceptionally good specimens of kindergarten work, and from this up to algebra the papers are just such as might be expected from white children of the same age and the same amount of schooling, making allowance for the time consumed in mastering the refractory English language.

FIELD MATRONS AND FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

Upon the recommendation of the agents at Standing Rock and Rosebud agencies there have been established among the Sioux the positions of "female industrial teachers (field service)," payable from the Sioux educational fund. Their duties are similar to those of the field matrons—visiting Indian homes and teaching the women the art of domestic economy. The importance of this work is very great and will have a direct bearing upon the education of the girls and make brighter the home life of the returned pupils.

For strictly field matron work Congress gave for the current fiscal year $5,000 more than last year, making the appropriation $15,000. This enables the office to heed a few more calls of agents and Indians for field matrons to be assigned to their fields; but, for want of funds, quite as many requests have been refused as have been granted.

I trust that the appropriation for next year will grant a still further increase in the fund. No doubt as to the value of the service rendered by field matrons toward ameliorating and elevating Indian home life has ever been suggested. As an experiment its success was conceded beforehand, and four years of actual experience only strengthens belief in the good which is being accomplished by the expenditures for such work. Reports from field matrons are submitted herewith on pages 120 and 205.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The progress made in allotment work since the last annual report is as follows:

ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Yanktons in South Dakota	1,165
Siletz in Oregon	541
Chippewas of Lac du Flambeau Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1854)	6
Chippewas of L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Reservation in Michigan treaty of 1854)	176
Nez Percés in Idaho	1,576
Kickapoos in Oklahoma	283
Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1854)	118

Patents have been issued but not delivered as follows:

Indians of the Round Valley Reservation in California	601

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Prairie Band of Pottawatomies in Kansas	322
Kickapoos in Kansas	159
Poncas in Oklahoma	627
Nez Percés in Idaho	218
Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1854)	16
Chippewas of Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin (under treaty of 1854)	84
Chippewas of Lac du Flambeau Reservation (under treaty of 1854)	130
Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation in South Dakota	829

Schedules of the following allotments have been submitted by this office for the approval of the Department:

Otoes and Missourias in Oklahoma	362

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this office, but have not been finally acted upon:

Warm Springs in Oregon	974
Hoopa Valley addition (Klamath River Connecting Strip) in California	498
Sioux, Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota	469

The condition of the work in the field is as follows:

Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.—Special Agent Charles W. Turpin is now prosecuting the allotment work on this reservation. Further surveys are needed, but the state of the appropriations will not justify further contracts for surveys. Unless an appropriation can be obtained early in the next session of Congress it is probable that the work will have to be suspended.

Mission Reservations, Cal.—Of the twenty-eight reservations set apart for the several bands or villages of Mission Indians in southern California, allotments have been made on Pala, Rincon, Potrero, Campo, Temecula, Sycuan, and Capitan Grande, and partly completed on Inaja. The Pala and Sycuan allotments have been approved by the Department; the others have not yet been officially acted upon by this office. The remaining reservations upon which allotments were recommended are the San Manuel, Ramona, Cahuilla, Agua Caliente, Los Coyotes, Torros, Morongo, and Santa Ysabel.

Before allotments can be made on any mission reservation, a patent for the reservation in common must first be issued to the Indians belonging thereon. Such patents have not yet been issued for Cahuilla, Twenty-nine Palms, San Pasqual, San Jacinto, Agua Caliente, Los Coyotes, Torros, Santa Rosa, and Cabezon. Of these, Cahuilla, Agua Caliente, Morongo, Los Coyotes, and Torros which have been recommended for allotment, are large and important reservations, and the work of allotting them should not be postponed; but the issuance of patents therefor is still delayed because, as I am informed, the necessary surveys have not yet been made by the General Land Office.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal.—The allotment of the agricultural or valley lands of this reservation has been completed, and the patents therefor, to the number of 601, as stated above, were issued on April 15, 1895. The western portion of this reserve, composed of grazing and timber lands, will for the present be held in common by the tribe, but may, in the discretion of the President, be allotted in severalty.

Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent W. S. Grady, who was engaged in making allotments on the Fort Berthold Reservation, died April 7, 1895. He had nearly completed the allotments to the Indians of that reservation, having made about 750 and prepared duplicate schedules covering the same. His work was done in a most excellent and satisfactory manner.

Claude N. Bennett was appointed his successor, and entered upon his duties, under instructions approved by the Department, May 6, 1895. He reported, July 29 last, that he had finished the work of allotments in the field on the 27th of that month, and that 938 allotments had been made. September 16, he submitted a complete schedule making the total number of allotments 949 which is the whole number of persons entitled to allotments on that reservation.

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—April 25, 1895, this office made report on the agreement with the Wichitas, ratified by the act approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 976), and suggested that the work of making allotments to those Indians should be commenced as soon as possible.

Klamath Reservation in Oregon.—Special Agent Charles E. Worden is continuing the work on this reservation, and additional surveys have been recommended.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—The work of making allotments to the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak., has been about

finished in the field so far as the Indians entitled have consented to take them. The unallotted ones consist of a few of the straggling White River Indians who have been reluctant to return to the reservation and accept their allotments. They may come in at some future time and ask for land in severalty. If so, provision will be made to aid them in taking allotments.

Agent Winter in report of August 10 last stated that he had made to that date 345 allotments there. His predecessor, George W. McKean, made 272, as shown by schedules forwarded to this office, making a total thus far of 617. Endeavor has been made to give the allottees some timber for use in connection with their agricultural and grazing lands

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—February 5, 1895, Special Agent George C. Crager was directed to turn over his work to Special Agent William A. Winder, who had been appointed to succeed him. Since entering upon duty Special Agent Winder has for the most part been engaged in correcting and revising the work done by Special Agent Crager, but is now engaged in making new allotments.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—John W. Clark is making allotments to the Indians of Wind River or Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. He reported August 16 last that he had made up to that date 600 allotments. The work appears to be progressing in a satisfactory manner.

NONRESERVATION INDIANS.

Allotments.—The work of making allotments in the field to nonreservation Indians has been continued by Special Allotting Agent Bernard Arntzen. Since receiving his instructions, July 17, 1893, he has made 795 allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794).

Having received information from a reliable source, that many persons claiming to be Indians were making applications in the Duluth, Minn., land district for allotments to be used not as homes, but to obtain the timber thereon or for other speculative purposes, and that others were applying for lands in violation of the allotment laws, it became necessary to send him to that district to investigate the whole matter and see that only those entitled thereto receive allotments. He has been engaged in that district several months and is likely to be needed there for some time to come. It is believed that his work in that field will prevent the perpetration of further frauds upon the Government.

Since my last annual report the General Land Office has forwarded to this office for consideration and action about the usual number of allotment applications, and 128 allotments have been approved by the Department during the year. There are now ready for transmittal to the Department for consideration and approval about 550 allotments, but these are withheld pending certain decisions touching allotment matters.

Delay in approving allotments and the issuance of patents covering nonreservation lands brings much trouble to the Indian applicants. Often designing white men initiate contests against them. This leads to a recall of the applications from this office, and in many instances suspension of further action thereon. This involves expense to the Indians, which too often in their poverty they are unable to bear, and by reason of the superior knowledge and skill of the white man the result is frequently disastrous to the Indian. When it happens that an Indian allotment application is not in proper form, or by mistake covers lands to which a white man lays claim, which is often the case, the white claimant is quick to discover the mistake and to take steps to defeat the allotment.

The whites in some sections of the country seem to have very little respect for the rights of Indians who have segregated themselves from their tribes and sought to avail themselves of the benefits of the Indian homestead and allotment laws enacted expressly for them by Congress, and I apprehend that the opposition to them will increase as the public domain grows less and less. The Indians having been encouraged to separate themselves from their tribes, abandon their old habits, adopt the pursuits of civilized life, and invited to take homes on the public domain, this office feels it its duty to use every proper means to protect them in the use and occupancy of lands selected by them for homesteads or allotments.

Patents.—Since submitting my last report 102 patents for lands allotted to nonreservation Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act, as amended, have been issued by the General Land Office and transmitted by this office to the registers and receivers of the United States land offices which embrace the lands covered by the respective patents. Of these patents, 40 were for lands in the Ashland, Wis., district; 16 in the Independence, Cal.; 14 in the Humboldt, Cal.; 9 in the Helena, Mont.; 8 in the Roseburg, Oreg., and 7 in The Dalles, Oreg., district. The remaining 8 were distributed in various other land districts in California, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

From the reports of some of the registers and receivers it appears that much difficulty is experienced by them in effecting the delivery of patents. This is notably the case in the Independence and Redding (California) districts, wherein a large number of the patents sent out by this office in May and June, 1894, still remain undelivered. The principal difficulty seems to be that the Indians reside so far from the land office, frequently 100 miles or more, that, being without means of conveyance, they are practically unable to call in person for their patents and receipt for the same, as in most cases they are now required to do by the local land officers. Again, difficulty is experienced in getting notice to an Indian that his patent is awaiting him at the land office, while occasionally, no doubt, he is somewhat indifferent about

calling, after such notice has reached him. This matter is, however, one for the determination of the proper local land officers according to the circumstances in any particular case, and the prompt delivery of such patents, if possible, as well as the delivery of all of them sooner or later, must depend upon the efforts and diligence of those officers.

CONTESTS INITIATED AGAINST INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

The ever-greedy spirit of the white man is still abroad in the land, and his inordinate desire to seize upon, occupy, and appropriate to his own use and benefit the home of the Indian is manifested by the contests initiated by whites against the homestead entries of Indians, and the many applications to contest Indian applications for allotments of land under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended.

This Bureau has notice of numerous Indian homestead contests now pending before the General Land Office and the various local land offices. Owing to the remoteness of many of the Indians from a United States Indian agent, and the dispersion of these contests over a vast area of country in the West, it is difficult for this office to afford Indian contestees the assistance which they need and which it desires to furnish. Communication with the Indians by correspondence is difficult, because their post-office addresses are not known to the office, and they seldom go to a post-office for mail, and they are often away from their homes for an "annual hunt," or "hop-picking," or other employment which offers remuneration. Indians travel hundreds of miles to engage in such labor.

Sometimes a special Indian agent can be spared to aid these Indian homesteaders, but too frequently he must travel a long distance and at large expense to render the needed assistance. Indeed, the office is at great disadvantage in its efforts to protect the Indians in their homes off reservations and to defend them against the encroachments of their white neighbors. Moreover, the Indian regards possession of land and assertion of right and claim to it as sufficient to guarantee him peaceable occupancy and enjoyment thereof. The question of title, according to our methods, usually does not concern him. He is ignorant of our public land laws and our manner of acquiring title to the public land, and in many cases it is only after careful explanations and repeated encouragements that he can be induced to apply for lands or defend a contest once initiated against his entry.

When called upon for that purpose United States district attorneys have rendered valuable aid to Indians whose lands are in contest. This course has been pursued in some cases where the Indian lands were valuable and not too remote from the home of the attorney, and it seems to be the most successful method of furnishing nonreservation Indians proper aid when their homes are involved.

OPENING OF CEDED LANDS.

May 16, 1895, the President issued proclamations opening to settlement the surplus lands in the following reservations: Kickapoo, Okla., Siletz, Oreg., and Yankton, S. Dak. This was in accordance with the agreements with the respective Indians, ratified, the first by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 557), and the last two by the act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286). The Kickapoo Reservation was opened May 23, 1895, the Yankton May 21, 1895, and the Siletz July 25, 1895.

The checks for the first payment to the Nez Percés (except in cases where payment is suspended for letters of guardianship, etc.) have been transmitted to the agency for delivery to the Indians entitled thereto; also 1,575 patents to be delivered to allottees. This is in accordance with the agreement ratified by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286). It is expected that all preliminary requirements of the agreement will be complied with so as to permit the opening of the ceded lands by October 1, if the Department so desires.

IRRIGATION.

Navajo Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico.—The work of irrigation and the development of a water supply on the Navajo Reservation was begun last year according to the plans outlined in my last annual report.

June 22, 1895, I received a report from Mr. E. C. Vincent, superintendent of irrigation on that reservation, giving a summary of his work in the construction of irrigation ditches, dams, flumes, etc., and making statements as to their utility and value to the Indians, with remarks as to the character and habits of the Indians, etc. I quote from it as follows:

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK.

Black Creek.—Black Creek dam, 160 feet long, 10 feet high, 30 feet wide. Black Creek ditch running from Black Creek into Red Lake, one-half mile long, 6 feet wide, and 3 deep.

Red Lake.—Red Lake dam, 1,050 feet long, 10 feet high, 60 feet wide. Red Lake is 2 miles long, 1 mile wide, and is fast filling with water the ditch leading from Red Lake to Black Creek. This ditch is three-fourths of a mile long to bank of Black Creek, 6 feet wide, 2 feet deep.

This is at the head of a valley 2 miles wide by 15 miles long, giving an area of 30 square miles of fine sagebrush land. * * *

The agency ditch is 2 miles long; flume 2 feet wide, 1 foot deep, 400 feet long, hung to cleft with iron rods.

Dam 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, 5 feet high; water running over 30 feet of spillway. Head gate and everything in order, but ditch not entirely completed. * * * This ditch will empty into a long basin when completed. The dam will make a reservoir containing a good supply of water, where the stream will be continuous the year round, and the water flow will be large. The storage will give ample supply of water for irrigating 2,000 acres of fine sagebrush land. I hope to complete this work at an early date.

Newell Park.—Two dams at Newell Park completed, 30 feet long, 10 feet high and irrigating about 500 acres of land. This land is damp and holds alfalfa without irrigation; hence it does not take so much water to irrigate and raise crops here. Ditch here one-eighth mile long, 1 foot deep, 4 feet wide.

Wheatfield.—Wheatfield ditch completed last fall. Only repaired this spring, where Indians had been drowning out prairie dogs.

Tsa a Lee.—Tsa a Lee ditch repaired from injury done by ice gorge in winter and freshet in spring.

Carreso.—Carreso ditch, 1¼ miles long, is a live stream of water and will irrigate between 500 and 1,000 acres of land. There are a number of Indian farms below this ditch and the Indians are using the water all of the time. Tw other ditches must be made at Carreso Creek before work is finished up, later on.

Cottonwood Pass.—The ditch at Cottonwood Pass will accommodate a number of farms and will have more land than water, but the land is already started in a grass-like alfalfa and will grow without irrigation, as water is found all over this valley at a few feet under the surface. Down at a distance of from 3 to 7 feet water for drinking purposes may be found in abundance. One mile of 4-foot ditch is fast being completed here. This valley contains several thousand acres of good arable land. * * *

The future of the Navajoes.—I have studied this reservation, its climate, topography, and the needs of its inhabitants most carefully. I have traversed the territory from center to circumference, in all directions, and have traversed thousands of miles on which a white man had never before set foot. The sagebrush, scrub pines on the border land, with the limitless ocean-like extent of sandy plains in the interior, make it seem like a desert waste, relieved here and there by patches of cactus. * * *

The sandy soil readily absorbs water, and I have made the conservation of the waters that go to waste during the spring rains a special study, and have built dams, ditches, and reservoirs to save them. In addition to this I have been fortunate enough to discover an underground water supply right through the heart of the desert, some 160 miles in length, where I can reach a never-failing supply of water in from 5 to 10 feet from the surface of the ground in the light sandy soil.

In the spring or summer months the arable land is covered with a dense growth of short grass; in winter this grass looks like sticks or dead straw. On this grass the flocks subsist the year round.

Agriculture will never assume great proportions on this reservation, for many reasons:—

(1) The extremes of heat and cold, often within a very few hours of each other, are not conducive to farm crops. Corn can be raised where soil, water, shelter, and conditions are just right for it, but even then it is very light and chaffy.

(2) The high altitude and light, loose soil of this region is far better adapted to grasses than the more sturdy growing farm crops; consequently the urgent need of extending the grass area to its utmost limits.

(3) An Indian takes no chances. He must be assured beforehand that a crop will yield him great returns or he plants it not. Like the proverbial "bread cast upon the waters" it must return to him as pie, or he promptly abandons the enterprise forever.

(4) He is not cut out for a farmer. He inherits love of leisure from his ancestors. He wants neither care, work, nor responsibility. His easygoing, shepherd life is far more to his liking than farming. He continually wanders from valley to mesa in search of "pastures new," and heretofore a spring or lake of water has been regarded as common property. This has caused much needless trouble, for here is "the survival of the fittest" and "might makes right," and such nomadic life has not only been the cause of much strife and dissension, but leaves him with no home life and no permanent abiding place. His summer home is most primitive and unpretentious, consisting of a pine-bough arbor. His winter home is an earth-covered hut wherever he chances to be when winter sets in.

But there will be a new order of things. I have studied their needs carefully, and have made a network of ditches, lakes, ponds, canals, etc., all over this reservation, which, with care and a small outlay from time to time, can be kept in constant and good repair, thus furnishing them a never-failing source of water and grass for the subsistence of their flocks. To the waterworks already established should be added, in the most arid districts, artesian wells.

Thus will the Indians legally hold their permanent grazing grounds, for there will be sufficient water and forage for all, and being permanently located, they can afford to build themselves better hogans, and a better order of living will follow. With increase of pasturage and water they can increase their flocks and herds which will increase their prosperity; and with the extension of their present grazing grounds, their tribal and clan relations will be improved and trust among them be established, and thrift and competence promoted.

These Indians are quick, shrewd, and intelligent and learn to copy civilized improvements rapidly. Since the advent of the trader they have learned many things new if not always profitable.

The first month I was on the reservation, a very dignified delegation consisting of the 20 most prominent chieftains of the tribe who called a council to ask me how many years it would be before beginning operations. They explained that they didn't want their lands drained; that the Great Father at Washington would compel them to farm and they didn't want to do it. Besides, they argued, if they did get their lands in good culturable condition, other Indian tribes would swoop down upon them and take their lands, or the ever-advancing, encroaching white man would come in and drive them farther on to the westward.

It took time and work to demonstrate to them the benefits to be derived from irrigation. As a year has passed away, and they have received the benefits I assured them would accrue, they are well pleased. * * * In accordance with my instructions, I have employed Indians on this work wherever possible, and, to their credit, they make far better laborers than the motley white help of this border land. With a good system of irrigation in full progress here there is not a necessity for much aid in other directions for these Indians, for they are fairly prosperous. They excel as silvers[illegible]hs and in the arts of pottery, blanket, and basket weaving, all of which are sources [illegible]nue. There is gold and silver on the reservation, but it is carefully guarded by them. They have a revenue from wool and mutton. They are self-sustaining. They are not fastidious about their food; they prefer superlatively a meat to vegetable diet. They eat everything, even to dead horse, except bear meat and fish. They have a superstition among them that the devil incarnate dwells in bruin and not one of them could be induced to kill a bear unless it was a life-or-death conflict.

The Indians keep fires burning on the crest of the mountains all the night to keep the mountain lions and bears from attacking their flocks and herds in the valleys. * * *

Superintendent Vincent has been called upon for his plans as to further work on the reservation. It is now thought that it would be wise to use a portion at least of remaining funds available for irrigation and water supply on that reservation in boring some artesian wells, where they will be most useful to the Indians for stock and domestic purposes; but that question will not be finally determined until further plans and full information as to the same shall have been submitted.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—Under authority granted by the Department November 20, 1894, Superintendent Graves was directed November 24, 1894, to proceed to the Fort Hall Reservation, for the purpose,

among other things, of giving careful consideration to the matter of furnishing that reservation with a water supply, under the legislation referred to in my last annual report. Ill health delayed his work, and his report of April 27, 1895, was not sufficiently explicit to enable this office to decide intelligently upon the matter. He was therefore summoned to this city for a consultation, which was also attended by the president of the Idaho Canal Company, which had previously been granted a conditional right of way through this reservation, and which had submitted a proposition for a water supply.

After an extended conference this office came to the conclusion that the terms offered by the Idaho Canal Company were reasonable and that the best results would be reached by means of a contract with it. Accordingly, June 19, 1895, a proposed form of contract with said company, together with the draft of a bond for $50,000 to secure faithful performance of the same, was submitted, which was approved by the Department July 10, 1895, and this office instructed to have the same executed on the part of the company, after which the contract was to be forwarded for execution by the Department and the bond for filing. July 16, 1895, the contract and bond were transmitted to Mr. C. W. Spalding, one of the principal stockholders, for execution by the officers of the company. August 7, 1895, the contract[1] and bond were received and duly executed.

Reservations in Montana.—From the report of Inspector McCormick, dated July 29, 1895, it appears that under the superintendency of Walter H. Graves, engineer in charge, 34.03 miles of main ditch and 25.27 miles of laterals have been constructed on the Crow Reservation, covering 22,427 acres, at a total cost of $138,730.50. The inspector states that for durability, strength, and beauty of construction this work surpasses by far any that he has seen elsewhere.

The expenditure of some $5,400 on the Blackfeet, $18,000 on the Fort Belknap Reservation, and $2,975 on the Fort Peck Reservation has been authorized during the year, payable from installments due the Indians under the agreement ratified by act of May 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 113).

Plans and estimates have been received from the acting agent in charge of the Fort Peck Agency, for a comprehensive system of irrigation on that reservation, involving an expenditure of some $140,000. He suggested also that after further surveys another system might be found preferable. This office on April 24, 1895, recommended that authority be granted for the employment of an engineer for not exceeding one year to prepare further plans and estimates, stating that in case such authority were granted the agent would be instructed to

[1]Since the date of this report the Department has decided not to have this work done by contract, and has instructed the office to ascertain the feasibility of obtaining a sufficient water supply and of constructing irrigating canals, wherever practicable, by Indian labor under a superintendent of irrigation employed by the Government.

have surveys and estimates made of the most feasible system of irrigation for this reservation, and to ascertain the views of the Indians as to the expenditure of their money for such purpose. No action has been taken upon this recommendation so far as I am advised.

The Indians on these reservations have funds accumulated from the installments heretofore due them under their agreements. These installments will soon cease, and unless something be done meantime to enable them to procure a living this accumulation will be expended in a few years, at the end of which time they will be no better off. But if these funds be expended in providing systems of irrigation on the respective reservations it will give the Indians an opportunity to become self-sustaining, and by the sale of surplus irrigated lands further funds can be obtained for the maintenance and operation of such systems of irrigation.

Miscellaneous.—During the year the funds available for irrigation purposes apportioned by Congress have been expended on the various reservations where the need of such expenditure seemed most urgent.

In connection with this subject I deem it my duty to emphasize the recommendation of my predecessor for the appointment of some suitable and competent man to superintend the work of irrigation construction. Such superintendent should also be required to investigate and report upon all recommendations for the expenditure of irrigation funds involving new construction, and when necessary he should prepare plans and estimates. During the year I have twice been obliged to take Superintendent Graves from his work on the Crow Reservation for the purpose of making investigations upon the Fort Hall and Navajo reservations. None of the inspectors and special agents have any technical knowledge of engineering or irrigation, so that their services are not available, even if they could be spared from their appropriate duties.

The appointment of a competent superintendent of irrigation would not only enable the Department to determine with some certainty what work should be undertaken, but would also enable it to construct the work with greater economy than as a rule is now practicable and with greater assurance that it would be well done.

COMMISSIONS.

Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations.—Authority having been conferred upon the Department by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year to negotiate with the Indians of Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations for the cession of certain portions of their reservations, a commission has been appointed and is now negotiating with the said Indians under instructions of this office dated August 19, 1895, and approved by the Department August 20, 1895. The commission is composed of Messrs. William C. Pollock, George B. Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements.

Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—The annual report of this office for 1890 gives an account of the negotiations with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the cession of certain of their lands, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). In subsequent reports will be found statements of the work accomplished by the commission from year to year in removing Indians to White Earth, in making allotments, etc. But few removals to the White Earth Reservation have been made during the past year, owing somewhat to the change in the rule spoken of in the last annual report which provided that after October 1,[1] 1894, efforts for the removal of Indians thither should cease.

May 24, 1895, the Assistant Attorney-General gave an opinion[2] deciding certain questions which had embarrassed the commission and retarded the progress of their work. The most important of these questions were: (1) "Who is a Chippewa Indian, within the meaning of the act of January 14, 1889?" (2) "Is a Chippewa Indian who is an actual resident of another State or Territory entitled to the benefits of said act of 1889?" (3) "Is a mixed-blood Chippewa, who was a resident of the State of Minnesota at the date of the passage of the act of 1889, but who resided apart and away from any of the reservations, and who refuses to go to the White Earth Reservation and reside there, entitled to any of the benefits of said act?" (4) "Are mixed-blood Chippewas who have received scrip under the treaties of 1854–55 entitled to allotments under the act of 1889?" and (5) "Are the children of a Chippewa Indian woman who was married to a citizen of the United States subsequent to August 9, 1888, entitled to the benefits of the act of 1889?'

The questions were decided as follows: (1) A Chippewa Indian must be of Chippewa Indian blood; must have a recognized connection with one of the bands of Chippewa Indians within the State of Minnesota; must have been a resident of the State at the date of the passage of said act of 1889, and must remove to (if he is not already a resident on) one of the Chippewa reservations with the bona fide intention of making it his permanent home. Questions 2, 3, and 5 were answered in the negative, and question 4 in the affirmative.

The commission now consists of Hon. Melvin R. Baldwin, chairman; J. Montgomery Smith, commissioner and special disbursing agent, and Benjamin D. Williams.

The following are itemized statements of the disbursements of the commission, and the work accomplished by them from September 1, 1894, to September 1, 1895.

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[1] By Department authority of September 23, 1895, this time has been extended to May 1, 1896.

[2] A copy of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General was furnished the commission September 28, 1895.

Disbursements of Chippewa Commission from September 1, 1894, to September 1, 1895.

Salaries and expenses of the commission	$13,013.00
Expenses of allotting land, salaries of allotting agent and surveyors	4,621.41
Salaries of regular employes, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 2 farmers, 1 scaler, 1 teamster, 1 tinsmith	4,865.00
Transportation of removals and board, including expenses of surveyors to and from their field of labor	558.24
Feed and other expenses connected with the keeping of commission's team	100.70
Transportation of supplies	396.33
Building houses from stump	3,265.00
Unclassified expenses-issuing rations, loading and receiving freight, etc	132.62
Expenses breaking land and seeds	388.12
Subsistence supplies (open market)	4,599.07
Open market purchases of hardware, sleds, plows, harrows, etc	1,462.45
Purchase of cattle	185.00
Purchase of tin stock	154.56
Rent of offices, warehouse, and purchase of office supplies	532.44
Stenographing and typewriting	175.05
Total	34,448.99

Allotments made from September 1, 1894 to September 1, 1895.

White Earth Reservation:	
Mississippi Chippewas	227
Mille Lac Chippewas	60
Gull Lake Chippewas	32
Fond du Lac Chippewas	10
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	78
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	44
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas	12
Pembina Chippewas	7
Total	470
Fond du Lac Reservation:	
Fond du Lac Chippewas	36
Cass Lake and Winnebigoshish Reservation:	
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas	8
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	207
Total	721

In addition to the above original allotments 378 changes were made in allotments on the White Earth Reservation and 23 allotments were readjusted on the Cass Lake and Lake Winnebigoshish reservations.

During the year 49 houses were built, at an aggregate cost of $3,167, or an average cost of $64.62 each for the labor employed, exclusive of the cost of material. For the construction of these houses 415,000 feet of lumber, 4,712,000 shingles, and 7,800 pounds of nails were issued to persons removed.

The removals for the year are as follows:

Leech Lake Pillagers	13
Mille Lacs	10
Gull Lakes	12
Total	35

Puyallup.—The Puyallup Indian commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of March 3, 1891 (27 Stats., 612), are in the field engaged in the prosecution of the work assigned them. They have platted into lots, blocks, and streets, as an Indian addition to the city of Tacoma, so much of the agency tract of the Puyallup Reservation, Wash. (exclusive of the burying ground), as is not needed for school purposes.

	Acres.
The agency tract as originally surveyed contained	598.80
They reserved—	
For school, farm, and garden	62.12
For cemetery and church	19.43
For railroads, streets, and alleys, as platted	164.75
For Tacoma Land Company, as per prior deed	14.10
They have platted into lots and blocks for sale	338.40
Total	598.80

The appraised value by the commission of the lots and blocks in the said addition is $212,000; highest appraised value per acre, $1,362.35; lowest, $200; average, $623.93.

The appraisements have been approved by the Department and sales ordered, the Indians having consented, as provided by law, to the sale of the lots and blocks as appraised.

Lots and blocks to the amount of $27,220.50 have been sold, $10,488.50 having been collected in cash, the balance being on time, and about 100 deeds have been executed by the commissioners to the respective purchasers and reported for consideration and approval by the Department. These deeds have received consideration, and most of them have been approved.

Certain Indian allottees have given consent to the sale of portions of their respective allotments. These lands selected for sale have been appraised by the commission and the appraisement thereof approved by the Department. Portions of two allotted tracts have been sold, the consideration being $4,193.50. The cash collected thereon is $1,401.50.

It is expected that the commission will soon report the sale of other lots and blocks of the agency tract, and portions of other allotted lands.

It may be remarked that the lands are not selling for the high prices once anticipated, owing to the depressed condition of affairs in the section of country where they are located; but under existing conditions it is thought to be for the best interests of the Indians concerned to carry out the provisions of the Puyallup act, authorizing the sale of these lands.

January 30, 1886, 167 patents were issued to the Puyallup Indians. The commissioners say that the persons named in these patents numbered 155 men, 148 women, and 195 children, making a total of 498 persons; that since the issuance of patents to them, 56 men, 42 women, and 108 children, or a total of 206 of the original patentees have died, leaving but 292 now living. One hundred and nineteen children have been born among them since the date of the patents, making a total of 411 patentees now living. Of these there are 233 adults, 149 of whom signed the written consent to sell the agency tract. Many of these adults are old and infirm and in need of financial aid. Others who are younger desire to sell a portion of their allotted lands to secure money with which to improve the parts of the allotted tracts reserved as homes, so that it is thought best for the Indians to continue the efforts to sell the agency tract lots, and some of their allotted lands as well.

Uintah and Ouray reservations, Utah.—Section 20 of the Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286), authorizes the President to appoint a commission of three persons to allot in severalty to the Uncompahgre Indians within their reservation in the Territory of Utah agricultural and grazing lands according to the treaty of 1880 (21 Stats., 200). Said section also requires the commissioners, as soon as practicable after their appointment, to report to the Secretary of the Interior what portions of the reservation are unsuited or not required for allotments, "and thereupon such portions so reported shall, by proclamation, be restored to the public domain and made subject to entry."

Section 21 provides that the remainder of the lands on that reservation shall, upon the approval of the allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, be immediately opened to entry under the homestead and mineral laws of the United States, no person being allowed "to locate more than two claims, neither to exceed 10 acres, in any lands containing asphaltum, gilsonite, or like substances: *Provided*, That after three years' actual and continuous residence upon agricultural lands from date of settlement the settler may, upon full payment of $1.50 per acre, receive patent for the tract entered. If not commuted at the end of three years the settler shall pay at the time of making final proof the sum of $1.50 per acre."

Section 22 provides:

> That said commission shall also negotiate and treat with the Indians properly residing upon the Uintah Reservation, in Utah, for the relinquishment to the United States of the interest of said Indians in all lands within said reservation not needed for allotment in severalty to said Indians and, if possible, secure the consent of such Indians to such relinquishment and for the acceptance by said Indians of allotments in severalty of lands within said reservation.

Any agreement made will become operative only when ratified by Congress.

Messrs. S. S. Scott, Uchee, Ala., Timothy A. Brynes, Atlantic City, N. J., and William S. Davis, Little Rock, Ark., were appointed commissioners under the above legislation November 28, 1894, and entered upon their duties under instructions approved by you December 8, 1894.

January 8, 1895, the commissioners submitted a report in which they referred to the provisions in the act of June 5, 1880 (21 Stats., 199), ratifying the agreement with the Utes, which require that the Uncompahgre Indians shall pay $1.25 per acre for the lands allotted them, and stated that these Indians were unable to see why they should be required to pay for the lands to be allotted them while the Uintahs, living alongside, were not required to make such payments. The commission anticipated great difficulty in satisfactorily explaining this matter to the Indians and suggested whether it would not be best for the Government to relieve the Indians of this payment. January 26, 1895, I recommended that a section be added to the then pending Indian appropriation bill relieving the Uncompahgre Indians of the payment required by the act of June 5, 1880, but favorable action was not taken by Congress. I am still of the opinion that such legislation is desirable and that justice to the Indians requires it.

May 6, 1895, the commission submitted a report relative to the lands which might be immediately opened to settlement, being unsuited and not needed for allotment, which report was submitted to you June 3, 1895, with the recommendation that certain described lands be opened to settlement under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1894. I am not advised that any action has been taken thereon.

The sum of $16,000 was appropriated for salaries and expenses of this commission. According to the books of this office it has already expended, including advances for the first quarter of 1896, some $12,100. It is therefore evident that if its work is to be continued a further appropriation will be necessary.

Mr. Davis, one of the commissioners, died on the 19th of August, 1895.

LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

Section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), authorizes the leasing of both allotted and unallotted or tribal Indian lands.

The Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 305), contains an item which modifies the previous law, without any reference to that law, however. These items, as well as the rules and regulations to be observed in the execution of leases of allotments, have been quoted in previous annual reports, but for the benefit of such as have not ready access to the United States Statutes they are quoted again. The law of February 28, 1891, is as follows:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or

improve his allotment, or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided,* That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The law as amended by the act of August 15, 1894, reads as follows:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age, disability, or inability, any allottee of Indian lands under this or former acts of Congress can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment, or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary, for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes: *Provided further,* That the surplus lands of any tribe may be leased for farming purposes by the council of such tribe under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as is now allowed in the case of leases for grazing purposes.

The amendment, by the insertion of the words "or inability," enlarges the class of allottees who may lease; it increases to five years the period for which allotted lands may be leased for farming and grazing purposes (before it was three years); it enables allottees to lease for business purposes, and authorizes the leasing of tribal lands for farming purposes under the same rules and regulations and for the same term of years as was formerly allowed in the case of leasing for grazing purposes. During the past year the leases of allotted lands have been executed under the amended act. The amended rules and regulations will be found in the annual report of this office for 1894, page 421 et seq.

As stated in my last report, the indiscriminate leasing of allotments will not be permitted. The agents in charge of reservations where alloted lands are situated are expressly instructed not to permit any allottee to lease his lands unless he clearly falls within the provisions of the law "by reason of age, disability, or inability," as defined in the amended rules and regulations. It has been thought that the indiscriminate leasing of allotments would defeat the very purpose for which they were made. If an allottee has the physical and mental ability to cultivate his allotment, either personally or by hired labor, he should not be permitted to lease it.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of allotted lands have been approved:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Okla.—Eleven farming and grazing leases. The length of term is generally three years. The cash consid-

eration paid the allottees at this agency ranges low, the principal part of the consideration consisting in improvements to be placed upon the lands by the lessees.

Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho.—About thirty farming and grazing leases. The period is from one to three years. The prevailing price is $1 per acre per annum, though some pieces are leased as low as 50 cents per acre, while a few pieces are leased as high as $2 per acre.

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—About sixty-one farming and grazing leases. The prevailing period is three years, though some that have been executed since November 15, 1894, are for the period of five years. The prices are about the same as last year, ranging from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. For raw unbroken lands, for the period of three years, the average price is 75 cents per acre per annum. For average farming lands where small improvements have been made the prevailing price is $1 per acre.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—Thirty-eight farming and grazing leases of the Tonkawa Indians and 60 leases of the Pawnee Indians. The leases, with few exceptions, are either for three or five years; most of those executed since November 15, 1894, are for the period of five years. The prices, as last year, range from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $1 per acre for farming lands. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration therein mentioned.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Five leases for business purposes, on the Wyandotte Reservation, each for the period of ten years from date of execution; approved by this office on July 31, 1895, and by the Department on August 1. Two mining leases, executed, respectively, by Samuel Ball to James L. Sherer, and by Charles S. Hood, guardian, to James L. Sherer and Thomas E. Thompson, have been transferred by the lessees to Thomas T. Luscombe.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—No leases have been approved at this agency during the past year. For a statement of the leases in force see annual report for 1893.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—About 21 farming and grazing leases. Those executed prior to November 15, 1894, are mainly for the period of three years; those executed since are almost invariably for the period of five years. The cash consideration at this agency ranges low, the practice prevailing to lease the lands mainly in consideration of improvements to be placed thereon by the lessee.

Siletz Agency, Oreg.—Two farming leases, each for the period of three years from date of execution. The consideration in each case consists of one-third of all the crops to be raised on the leased lands.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—About 160 farming and grazing leases, and two business leases. The period ranges from one to five years. The

prices range a little higher than last year, the prevailing price being about $1.25 per acre per annum. A few inferior pieces are leased as low as 50 cents an acre, while some allotments are leased as high as $2.50 per acre.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—No leases have been executed at this agency during the past year. (See annual report for 1894 for statement of leases.)

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS

Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of tribal lands have been approved:

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Five leases, each for the period of five years from June 30, 1895. The leases are renewals of the old permits, and at the prices formerly paid. They are described as follows:

Name of lessee.	Range.	Acres.	Annual rental.	Maximum number of cattle.
Samuel H. Hardin	1	188,000	$5,640.00	8,500
Columbia Land and Cattle Co	2	191,000	7,544.00	9,000
Portus B. Weare	3	199,000	6,984.90	8,000
Thomas Paton	4	179,000	6,390.30	7,500
Matthew H. Murphy	5	89,000	3,221.80	5,000

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—Nine leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1895, at the uniform rate of 6 cents per acre. They are described as follows:

Name of lessee.	Acres.	Annual rental.	Name of lessee	Acres.	Annual rental.
E. C. Sugg & Bro	342,638	$20,558.28	John R. Stinson	37,440	$2,246.40
D. Waggoner & Son	538,970	32,338.20	Reuben M. Bourland	44,640	2,678.40
Samuel B. Burnett	287,867	17,272.02	Wilson & Silberstein	100,343	6,020.58
James Myers	57,000	3,420.00	Presley Lee Herring	138,760	8,325.60
William A. Wade	74,880	4,492.80			

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—The annual report for 1892 mentions two leases on the Omaha Reservation, each for the period of five years from May 1, 1892, at 25 cents per acre per annum, for a total area of 22,604.18 acres, at an annual rental of $5,651.13. During the past year the following leases of tribal lands on the Omaha Reservation have been approved:

Name of lessee.	Acres.	Annual rental.	Name of lessee.	Acres.	Annual rental.
Zelotes D. Yeaton	1,509.02	$377.50	George Anderson	1,040.00	260.00
Swan Olsen	3,741.32	935.33	William Lucas	1,040.00	260.00
Thomas Grenier	40.00	10.00	Jay F. Dodd	170.00	75.00
I. H. Carey et al	4,073.13	1,018.28	Henry D. Bryam	80.00	20.00
Guy T. Graves	293.35	73.30	Joseph Lyon	40.00	10.00
Mary C. Lewis	80.00	20.00			

Other leases of tribal lands both on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, have been executed but have not yet been approved by the Department.

Osage Reservation, Okla.—The last annual report mentions the existence of thirty-four grazing leases on this reservation, each for the period of three years from April 1, 1893, at the uniform rate of 3½ cents per acre per annum, containing a total estimated area of about 831,188 acres, at an annual rental of $29,091.58. No additional leases have been executed during the past year.

Kaw Reservation, Okla.—No additional leases on this reservation have been made during the past year. For a statement of the leases in force see annual reports for 1893 and 1894.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—But one pasture on this reservation has been leased during the past year. West Ponca Pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, leased to George W. Miller for one year from April 1, 1895, at an annual rental of $3,010; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 29, 1895. East Pasture not leased.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Okla.—Likewise, but one pasture has been leased on this reservation during the past year. West Otoe Pasture, estimated to contain 40,000 acres, leased to Frank Witherspoon for one year from April 1, 1895, at an annual rental of $2,600; lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 29, 1895. East Pasture not leased.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—Four grazing leases, each for the period of three years from March 1, 1895, as follows:

Name of lessee.	Range.	Acres.	Annual rental.
Edson A. Earle	1	329,523	$500.00
George Finch	2	403,520	625.00
Speed R. Stagner	3	283,520	750.00
James K. Moore	4	100,171	751.29

The leases for ranges numbered 1, 3, and 4 were approved by the Department on March 21, 1895, and the lease for range numbered 2 on April 26, 1895.

Uintah Reservation, Utah.—No additional leases on this reservation have been approved during the present year. (See annual report for 1894.)

TROUBLE WITH LEASING ON OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS, NEBRASKA.

In connection with leasing Indian lands, I deem it of importance to state briefly the facts in relation to the recent trouble at the Omaha and Winnebago agency growing out of leasing.

Early in the summer of 1893, shortly after Capt. William H. Beck, U. S. A., had been detailed as acting agent of that agency, he reported that there were a great many illegal lessees and sublessees in occupancy of the lands. Similar reports had previously been made by special

agents of this office and by inspectors of the Department, showing that something like 50,000 acres were covered by these illegal leases and subleases. Based upon Captain Beck's report, on July 17, 1893, this office took steps looking to the ridding of the reservations of all illegal occupants of the lands. He was directed to warn all lessees and sublessees who held leases direct from the Indians without the sanction and approval of this Department that their pretended leases were null and void and that they must either make leases under the regulations of the Department or abandon the lands they thus held on or before December 31, 1893; also that they should plant no further crops or make further improvements on the lands until legal leases should have been entered into. From September 15 to about October 1 all the illegal lessees were served with these notices to quit.

Anticipating that actual force might be used in removing their sublessees, the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company, the principal transgressor, on October 11, 1893, brought an action of injunction in the United States district court of Nebraska against Captain Beck, restraining him and the agency employees from interfering with their possession of the lands described in their bill of complaint (some 37,000 acres) or any person holding under them. Following the example of the above-named company, on January 6, 1894, Ernest J. Smith brought an action of injunction against Captain Beck, restraining him from interfering with his (Smith's) possession of the lands described in his bill of complaint. January 28, 1894, similar injunction suits were brought against Captain Beck by B. T. Hull & Sons, Frank B. Hutchins, trustee, and George F. Chittenden (of the old firm of Wheeler & Chittenden), making five injunction suits in all. Later and at different times, and after the adverse decision in the Flournoy case, the other cases were dismissed.

The injunction case brought by the Flournoy Company, after much delay, was finally heard by Judge Dundy, of the United States circuit court, and the injunction was made permanent. The case was appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, in St. Louis, and on December 10, 1894, this court rendered a decision overruling Judge Dundy, holding that the pretended leases of the Flournoy Company were illegal and void. The decree of the circuit court was accordingly reversed and the case remanded to that court with directions to vacate the decree and dismiss the bill at complainant's cost. (See 65 Fed. Rep., p. 30.)

The Flournoy Company shortly afterwards applied for and obtained, through Mr. Justice Brewer, an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, no supersedeas being applied for or granted. Based, probably, upon the appeal to the Supreme Court, notwithstanding there was no supersedeas, the Flournoy Company continued to make leases with the Winnebago Indians without the consent of this Department and to execute leases in favor of sublessees.

About April 19, 1895, under the advice of the Solicitor-General of the United States, Ralph W. Breckenridge, special assistant United States district attorney, prepared a bill of complaint for an action of injunction against the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company, Anton Ahlstron, and some 263 other defendants, all of whom were alleged illegal lessees and sublessees. On April 22 Captain Beck reported that the judge of the United States district court at Lincoln, Nebr., and the judge of the United States circuit court at St. Paul, Minn., had, respectively, refused to issue a restraining order upon said bill of complaint.

March 29, 1895, James B. Sheehan, attorney for the Flournoy Company, wrote this office submitting a proposition of compromise of the differences then existing between the company and the Department. The company proposed, in consideration of a suspension of all litigation and in case it be allowed to enjoy the uninterrupted use and occupancy of the lands, to surrender the same January 1, 1896, reserving to itself the right to remove from the lands all buildings and improvements they had placed thereon. To this the office replied, April 2, that any offer of compromise on the part of the company should be submitted through the acting agent, Captain Beck. The later correspondence shows that the proposition had been submitted to Captain Beck the same day it was submitted to this office. April 2 Captain Beck forwarded the proposition to this office and submitted reasons why it should not be accepted. This closed all overtures for a compromise.

The company immediately renewed its efforts to sublease the lands held by it, and Captain Beck renewed his efforts at evicting the illegal occupants. About this time authority was granted Captain Beck for the employment of 16 additional police to assist in the removal of the trespassers. April 20 he telegraphed this office that on the preceding day the sheriff of Thurston County attempted to arrest one of his Indian police; that in turn the police force arrested the sheriff and brought him to the agency; that he at once swore out a warrant before a justice of the peace for the formal arrest of the sheriff; that the case was continued until the following day, and that the newspapers stated that the sheriff was organizing a posse for his (Beck's) arrest. A copy of this telegram on the same day was sent to the Department for submission to the Attorney-General for such action as he might deem proper. To this the Solicitor-General replied in part that this Department had ample power under the statutes to protect and enforce the rights of the Indians as to the lands passed upon by the decrees of the courts sustaining departmental control of the same.

About May 1 Captain Beck asked for the employment of 50 additional policemen, feeling that his force was still inadequate to successfully cope with the opposition that would be offered by the Flournoy Company and its subtenants. The matter on May 8, with a full statement of the facts, was submitted to the Department with favorable

recommendation. After some further correspondence with Captain Beck regarding the status of affairs, on June 5 the Department granted authority for the temporary employment of 50 additional Indian police to aid in the removal of trespassers, such employment to commence July 1.

In the meantime the War Department had issued an order for shipment to Captain Beck of 20 Springfield rifles with a supply of ammunition for the equipment of his entire police force. This order was later changed by the War Department, June 14, upon the recommendation of this office, directing the shipment of 70 Springfield rifles and a supply of ammunition to Captain Beck for the equipment of his police force.

Captain Beck, having thus received authority to increase his police force, and being supplied with arms and ammunition from the War Department, proceeded to protect the interests of the Indians in accordance with the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals, by attempting to evict all the illegal lessees—those who had not entered into lawful leases under the regulations of the Department. Some evictions had been made and the work was proceeding when, on July 18, Captain Beck telegraphed the office that an injunction against himself, the agency employees, and several lessees who had leased properly had been issued by the district court of the State of Nebraska; and that men from Pender were in Omaha buying arms and ammunition to arm 100 deputies to arrest his police, and he asked for troops to protect his police in case an attempt was made to arrest them. He also desired instructions as to whether or not he should obey the order of injunction. The office telegraphed him on the same day that it could not advise him to disobey the injunction issued by the State courts, but advised him to consult with the United States district attorney as to what steps should be taken. A copy of Captain Beck's telegram was sent to the Secretary of War for his information.

On July 29, in response to office letter of the 26th, Captain Beck made a report as to the status of affairs.

About the 1st of August the office received, by reference from the Department for report, a communication from Hon. William V. Allen, Hon. John M. Thurston, Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, Hon. W. E. Andrews, and Hon. J. B. Strode, of the Nebraska Congressional delegation, dated July 25, 1895, relative to an unofficial investigation made by them of the troubles growing out of the leasing question at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. They recommended that the sublessees of the Flournoy Company be permitted to harvest and remove their present crops, without further molestation on the part of the acting agent, and that an immediate and searching investigation be made of the affairs of the agency. A full report upon this communication was made to the Department on August 3.

The present status of the case, then, is, as shown by Captain Beck's telegram of July 29, that the United States district attorney is endeavoring to have the injunction case that was brought in the State courts transferred to the Federal courts, and Captain Beck, in the meantime, has suspended further evictions from the lands described in the bill of complaint, upon which the injunction was granted.

The object in dispossessing the Flournoy Company and its sublessees was that the Indians might receive a just and fair consideration for their lands. The company leased direct from the Indians at a very small agreed consideration, ranging from 15 to 50 cents per acre per annum and would sublease at from 25 cents to $2.50 per acre per annum. The company itself, it is understood, did not occupy or cultivate any of the leased lands, but relied for its profits on subleasing; and enormous profits they were, as can readily be seen. The plan of subleasing was that the subtenant should pay the company the agreed price, leaving the company to pay the Indians; and to make the case more aggravating, for the past two years the company has paid the Indians little or nothing for the use of their lands, many of the Indians who leased their individual allotments receiving absolutely nothing.

It has been the policy of the office from the start that no "middleman" should receive any profits from leasing Indian lands, that the lands should be leased direct by the agent, and the rental go to the Indians. And in breaking up the system of illegal leasing, so as to do away with all middle profits, it was not the original purpose of this office, or of Captain Beck, to dispossess the subtenant in any case where he was a proper party to lease Indian lands, and where the allottee clearly fell within the provision of the law as one who might lease his lands. Therefore the sublessees were advised from the start that in all proper cases they might come to the agency and enter into legal leases under the instructions from the Department. Some complied; others refused.

A great many of the subtenants had given their notes to the company in payment of the rent, due in one, two, three, and four years, and so on, in accordance with the length of the term. These notes had found their way into the banks in the towns and cities adjacent to the agency, and the holders declared that they should be paid. The argument of the sublessee was that, as he had given his notes to the company in payment of the rent, which notes he must pay in any event, if he entered into a legal lease through the agent he would then be compelled to pay rent twice for the same land. Doubtless they were encouraged in this position by the company, who also assured them that they would be protected in the possession of the lands under the subleases; and in carrying out its promises of protection to its sublessees the company has instituted the legal proceedings above referred to.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Several tracts of reservation lands have been set apart during the year for the use of societies carrying on educational and missionary work among Indians, as follows:

TABLE 11.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 28, 1894, to August 31, 1895.*

Name of church or society.	No. of acres.	Reservation.
Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal	*a* 160	Blackfeet, Mont.
American Missionary Association	40	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian	*b* 10	Zuni, N. Mex.
Woman's National Indian Association	5	Spokane, Wash.
American Missionary Association	160	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Roman Catholic	*c* 2	Lower Brulé, S. Dak.
Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic)	160	Blackfeet, Mont.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal	40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Woman's Home Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal	*d* $3\frac{64}{100}$	Pawnee, Okla.
Protestant Episcopal	$\frac{250}{1089}$	Pyramid Lake, Nev.
Roman Catholic	9	Crow, Mont.
American Missionary Association	10	Do.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal.	80	Crow Creek, S. Dak.

a Granted in 1891 to the Woman's National Indian Association, but surrendered by them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
b In lieu of another tract of 10 acres upon Zuni Reservation granted in 1888.
c On agency reserve.
d On land reserved for agency purposes at Pawnee subagency.

In each case the amount of land assigned is the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it, and the Indians have given their consent to such use of the land. As a rule this carries with it the privilege of using such stone and timber, found on the respective reservations, as the societies may need in putting up buildings for the furtherance of their work among the Indians.

A table giving all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 486.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the date of last annual report Congress has granted railroad companies rights of way across Indian lands as follows:

Sioux Reservation, S. Dak.—By act of Congress approved February 12, 1895 (28 Stats., p. 653, and p. 441 of this report), the *Forest City and Sioux City Railroad Company* was granted right of way through the Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River, in Dewey County, S. Dak., opposite Forest City, Potter County, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau rivers to the city of Deadwood or Rapid City, S. Dak., the right of way granted being 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road; also station

grounds adjacent to the right of way, not to exceed one station for each 10 miles of road, 200 feet in width by a length of 3,000 feet. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.—By act of Congress, approved February 18, 1895 (28 Stats., 665, and p. 442 of this report), the *Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company* was granted right of way for the extension of its railroad and for a telegraph and telephone line through the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., entering the reservation on the south side of the Gila River about 7 miles below Fort Thomas, continuing down said Gila River in a generally northwesterly direction, crossing the same at or near the San Carlos Indian Agency; thence running up or near the San Carlos River in a generally northerly direction to or near Aliso Creek; thence along or near Aliso Creek in a generally westerly or northwesterly direction to the town of Globe, in Gila County, Ariz., by such route as shall be deemed advisable by the company; such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road; the company also to have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of road material, stone and earth, necessary for the construction of the same; also grounds adjacent to the right of way for station buildings, etc., not to exceed in amount 200 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station for each 10 miles of road within the limits of the reservation. July 25, 1895, the President directed that the consent of the Indians to the right of way and the construction of the road should be obtained at a council of the chiefs and other members of the tribes occupying the reservation; and that the council should be called by the agent of said Indians or by such other officer or officers of the Indian service as the Secretary of the Interior may designate. August 24 the Secretary directed that the council should be conducted by the acting agent of the San Carlos Agency.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.*—In the annual report for 1893 mention is made of the fact that the above company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., 487). By act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 744, and p. 450 of this report), section 9 of the original act was amended to read as follows:

> That said railroad company shall build at least fifty miles of its railroad in said Territory prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and complete main line of the same prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fence, road, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railroad whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railroad's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

January 31, 1895, the Department approved the map of definite location of section 1 of the road. May 6, 1895, the Secretary approved an amended map of section 1 and map of section 2 of the line of road. July 8, 1895, the map of definite location of section 3 was approved by the Department, but the original map of section 4 was not approved. A new map of section 4 was approved July 16, 1895. August 21, 1895, the company filed a mortgage in favor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and the State Trust Company, of New York City, to secure the issuance of gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed single main track and of yard and terminal tracks, and $15,000 additional per mile of completed main or double track of said line of railroad, or its extensions and branches, not to exceed at any one time the capital stock of the company.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company (formerly the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company).—October 6, 1894, the president of the company transmitted to this office a certificate of the reorganization of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company as the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, as provided for in section 3 of the act of Congress of August 24, 1894 (28 Stats., 503). October 23, 1894, the president of the company filed a certified copy of the deed of conveyance to the purchasers of the rights, property, and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and also filed a mortgage of the company to the Finance Company of Philadelphia to secure an issue of $1,000,000 in bonds. January 16, 1895, the Department approved amended maps of definite location of sections 5, 6, and 8 (there being no section numbered 7). At that time amended map of definite location of section 4 (the section which extends through the Kickapoo Reservation) was held by the Department for further consideration. February 15, 1895, the Secretary indorsed upon that map the following: "The within map is hereby disapproved, except where said line coincides with the line shown upon the original map of the fourth section filed in the Indian Office in 1890." April 12, 1895, the general agent of the company filed a mortgage in favor of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia to secure the issue of $5,500,000 in bonds.

From time to time the president of the company has filed reports showing amount of coal mined monthly in the Choctaw Nation, in accordance with the provisions of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 640). July 16, 1895, the company tendered a draft for $2,588.81 in payment for right of way for three 10-mile sections, extending westward from a point about 2 miles west of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and also in full of the annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands. The amount due for right of way for said three sections was $1,500; the remaining $1,088.81 is for annual tax.

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, the above-named company was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved July 30, 1892 (27 Stats., 336). May 4, 1895, the maps of definite location of sections 1 and 2 of the main line of the road, and May 25, 1895, the maps of definite location of sections 1 and 2 of the northwestern branch of the road were approved by the Department. May 24, 1895, the company filed a mortgage in favor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., to secure an issue of $2,300,000 in bonds.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, the above company was granted right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories by act of Congress approved December 21, 1893 (28 Stats., 22). No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—The last annual report mentions the fact that this company by act of Congress approved June 6, 1894 (28 Stats., 86), was granted an extension of three years from February 24, 1894, within which to build the first 100 miles of its additional lines of road as provided for in the act of Congress approved February 24, 1891 (26 Stats., 783). No maps of definite location of said additional lines have yet been filed for approval. June 29, 1895, the company tendered a draft for $2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company.—By reference to the last annual report it will be seen that, by act of Congress of August 27, 1894 (28 Stats., 505), the above company was granted a further extension of three years from February 3, 1895, within which it might construct its line of road through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, as provided in the act of Congress of February 3, 1892 (27 Stats., 2), amending the original act, the act of Congress of September 26, 1890 (26 Stats., 485). The maps of definite location of the line of road through the Cherokee Outlet and the maps of station grounds of six stations, on request of the General Land Office, were transmitted to that office September 25, 1893. No maps of definite location of the extension of the road through the Indian Territory have been filed in this office. So far as this office is aware, no portion of the road has been constructed.

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company.—As mentioned in the last annual report, this company was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved August 4, 1894 (28 Stats., 229). No maps of definite location of the line of road have, however, yet been filed for approval.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—Reference to the last annual report will show that the above company, by act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., 492), was granted a

right of way through the Indian Territory, as an extension of its line of road from Chickasha Station, on its present line, running thence in a southeasterly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory; also from said Chickasha Station running thence in a southwesterly direction to the west or south line of the Territory of Oklahoma. No maps of definite location of these extensions, however, have yet been filed for approval. June 29, 1895, the company tendered a draft for $1,593, in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company.—The last annual report shows that this company was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stats., 465). No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company.—Reference to the last annual report will show that the above company, by act of Congress of March 1, 1893 (27 Stats. 524), was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Interoceanic Railway Company.—The last annual report states that by act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 747), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory. No maps of definite location of the line of road have, however, yet been filed for approval.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company.—August 2, 1895, the company, through its attorneys in this city, tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company).—July 12, 1895, the receivers of the latter-mentioned company tendered a draft for $85.50 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road extending through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Dennison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—July 11, 1895, the company tendered a draft for $150 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road extending through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Grand Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—By reference to the last annual report it will be seen that the *Albany and Astoria Railroad Company*, by act of Congress approved June 6, 1894 (28 Stats., 87), was granted a right of way through the Grand Ronde Reservation, Oreg. No maps of definite location have yet been filed for approval.

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—Reference to the last annual report shows that the *Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company*, by act of Congress approved June 27, 1894 (28 Stats., 95), was

granted a right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr. No maps of definite location have yet been filed for approval.

Chippewa reservations, Minn.—The last annual report states that the *Brainard and Northern Railway Company*, by act of Congress approved July 6, 1894 (28 Stats., 99), was granted right of way through the Leech Lake Reservation, Minn. Also that by act of Congress approved July 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 112), the *St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company* was granted right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac reservations, Minn. Also that by act of Congress approved August 27, 1894 (28 Stats., 504), the *Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company* was granted a right of way for the extension of its road through the Chippewa and White Earth reservations, Minn. Likewise that by act of Congress approved August 23, 1894 (28 Stats., 489), the *Northern Mississippi Railway Company* was granted right of way for an extension of its line of road through the Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnibigoshish reservations, Minn. No maps of definite location of these lines of road have been filed for approval.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn.—The last annual report refers to the fact that the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., have never been paid for the right of way of the *Northern Pacific Railway Company* through their reservation lands. A brief account of the steps preliminary to bringing suit against the company is also given. September 22, 1894, the facts in the case were laid before the Secretary of the Interior, with the recommendation that the Attorney-General be requested to direct the United States attorney for the district of Minnesota to institute action in the proper United States court, on behalf of the Indians, to enforce payment from the company. Under date of October 4, 1894, the Attorney-General stated that the papers had been sent to the United States attorney for Minnesota, with instructions to institute action.

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.—The last annual report referred to the fact that the *Jamestown and Northern Railway Company* had never paid for its right of way through the above reservation. A full history of this case is printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 3, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, to which attention is invited. On a number of occasions this office has recommended that Congress ratify the agreement entered into July 28, 1883, between the company and the Indians; but no final action has yet been taken.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—Mention is made in the last annual report of the fact that by act of Congress approved July 6, 1892 (27 Stats., 83), the *Marinette and Western Railway Company* was granted a right of way through the above reservation. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed.

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance by companies with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. I therefore quote the requirements which have been stated in previous reports. Each company should file in this office—

(1) A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.

(2) Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey; and if through unsurveyed land, it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction), as chief engineer, under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same), and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further, that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved ——— (giving date).

(3) Separate plats of ground desired for station purposes, in addition to right of way, should be filed, and such grounds should not be represented upon the maps of definite location, but should be marked by station numbers or otherwise, so that their exact location can be determined upon the maps. Plats of station grounds should bear the same affidavits and certificates as maps of definite location.

All maps presented for approval should be drawn on tracing linen, the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, and should be filed in duplicate.

These requirements follow, as far as practicable, the published regulations governing the practice of the General Land Office with regard to railways over the public lands, and they are, of course, subject to modification by any special provisions in a right-of-way act.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—The logging on this reservation, which was entered upon September 28, 1892, when the President granted authority for the sale to J. H. Cushway & Co. of the timber standing on Indian allotments, has proceeded satisfactorily since my last report. The only incidents of importance since then have been the approval by the President, on February 27, 1895, of a list of 128

new allotments, and the granting of authority by the President, on March 26, 1895, for the sale of the timber on those allotments to said J. H. Cushway & Co.; 101 contracts for such sales have been received in this office for approval.

Bad River Reservation, Wis.—As stated in my last report, the President granted authority January 6, 1894, for the sale to Justus S. Stearns of timber on allotments to the Indians of the Bad River Reservation, and the dead and down timber on the unallotted or tribal lands of said reservation, the plan of operation being similar to that in force at Lac du Flambeau. Mr. Stearns completed the erection of his mill and commenced to saw lumber in September, 1894, and so far as the reports in this office show, the logging on this reservation has proceeded satisfactorily and to the benefit of the Indians.

December 7, 1894, the President approved a list of eighty-four new allotments to Indians of the reservation, and granted authority, on the 24th of the same month, for the sale to Mr. Stearns of the timber on those allotments. Mr. Stearns has entered into contract with eighty-two of these new allottees, and these contracts have been approved by this office.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wis.—The conditions affecting the timber of this reservation are materially different from those existing at Bad River and Lac du Flambeau. The quantity of merchantable timber on the reservation in September, 1894, was estimated at not more than 24,000,000 feet, and there is no railroad nearer to the reservation than 19 miles, and no navigable streams flowing through it that will afford a practicable means of transporting lumber to market. The plan of erecting a mill and manufacturing the timber on the reservation, which is in operation at Bad River and Lac du Flambeau, could not, therefore, be applied to the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation.

August 18, 1894, Lieutenant Mercer, the acting agent of the La Pointe Agency, which includes the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, reported that he had received from Henry Turrish, of Eau Claire, Wis., a bid of $2.50 per 1,000 feet stumpage for the green white pine and $1.25 per 1,000 feet stumpage for green Norway and dead and down pine on that reservation. He stated that he had endeavored to obtain better bids, but that, on account of the small quantity and scattered condition of the timber, the distance it would have to be hauled to the banking places, and the distance to drive thence to market, he believed that the prices offered by Mr. Turrish were the best that could be obtained, and he therefore recommended that the bid be accepted.

At the same time he stated that the Lac Court d'Oreilles Chippewas were in a most destitute condition, and would not be able to subsist through the approaching winter unless some relief be afforded them by permitting them to sell their timber and reap the benefits that would arise from the opportunities for employment which the contemplated logging operations would give. The extensive fires in Wisconsin during the

summer of 1894 had, to a large extent, destroyed the crop of cranberries, which usually brought the Indians a considerable revenue, and also the wild rice crop, upon which many of them depended almost entirely for subsistence, and the general business depression throughout the country had affected the logging business in Wisconsin to such an extent that it was impracticable for Indians who usually got employment outside the reservations in lumbering camps to obtain such work at that time.

In view of the situation of the timber and the condition of the Indians, as reported by Lieutenant Mercer, Mr. Turrish's bid was submitted to the Department in a report of September 17, 1894, with the recommendation that the President grant authority for its acceptance, notwithstanding the prices offered were much less than those paid on Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations for the same classes of timber. The prices on these two reservations are $4 and $2 per 1,000 feet, respectively. The President gave such authority September 20, 1894, and Mr. Turrish having filed bond for $25,000, dated October 2, 1894, the acting agent was notified to permit him to proceed with his logging operations. One hundred and fifty-three contracts between Mr. Turrish and Lac Court d'Oreilles allottees for the sale to him of timber on their allotments have been approved, and as far as the reports show the Indians have received much benefit from the logging.

This relief, however, will be but temporary. There is such a small quantity of timber to be logged, that two or at the most three years will see the close of the logging business on that reservation. Those who have timber on their allotments, under the plan which gives the agent practical control of the money received for it, will be provided against want for a short time after the logging is stopped; but the many whose allotments were cut clean in former years and who have squandered the money received for their timber, will, unless they be taught to take care of what they receive now for their labor as loggers and to provide for the future, be as destitute as they were before.

This reservation was at one time considered as embracing one of the most extensively timbered tracts in northern Wisconsin. The timber was not only plentiful but also of the finest quality. Between the years 1882 and 1889, however, the reservation was practically denuded of its timber, and the money paid therefor to the Indian allottees was squandered in gambling and other extravagances. Over 300,000,000 feet of timber was taken from the reservation during the years named, and, except that four or five of the Indians have built nice houses, and are in comparatively comfortable circumstances, the Indians have nothing to show for their days of prosperity.

This fact is due largely to the system under which the timber on the various reservations of the La Pointe Agency was permitted to be sold and the logging operations to be conducted. On each reservation were a number of lumber firms, each firm wanting, of course, to obtain the

best timber; and each seems to have gone systematically to work to hoodwink or debauch the Indian allottees in order to secure their good will and timber. In many instances an allottee would make a contract to sell his timber to two or more, even as high as five, different firms, when there would be a long and bitter fight between the lumber men to determine who should have it. Indeed, on the Bad River Reservation at one time the logging camps are said to have resembled the encampment of an army. Armed forces were maintained by the firm in possession of a certain body of timber to prevent encroachments by the forces of other lumber men who claimed a better right thereto. The Indian was mostly paid for his timber in merchandise (each lumber firm had a store on the reservation), on which the lumberman made a good profit. Some were paid large sums of money, which would be squandered in one night in gambling and drink.

The system now in operation under this agency is different. The office has decided upon the policy of allowing only one logger on each reservation. The lumberman is required to pay for the timber in cash to the agent, and the Indian is permitted to have money to be used only for proper purposes, such as building a house on his allotment or otherwise improving his land to adapt it for agricultural use, and when his check is honored the farmer on the reservation is required to see that he spends the money for the purpose designated. Under this system many of the Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, where logging has been going on the longest, have built very comfortable houses on their allotments, and all have warm clothing to protect them in the bitter winters of that region and plenty to eat all the year round.

Menomonee Reservation, Green Bay Agency, Wis.—September 26, 1894, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent at the Green Bay Agency to arrange with and employ the Menomonee Indians to cut and bank as much as practicable of the 6,000,000 feet (estimated) of timber remaining on ground already cut over, and to cut and bank 11,000,000 feet from virgin pine lands, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations in the year 1893. This office was also authorized to instruct the agent to commence logging operations on or before November 1, 1894, compensation to the Indians to be at such reasonable rates as might be obtainable, not exceeding $6 per 1,000 for pine and $2.50 per 1,000 for other kinds of timber. Instructions of November 4, 1893, in relation to the cutting of tops and butts into shingle bolts were also approved for the year 1894.

September 29, 1894, this office, in compliance with the above authority, issued the following instructions to Agent Savage at the Green Bay Agency:

In reply to your letter of 12th instant, you are informed that under date of 26th instant, the Department has approved the rules for Menomonee logging in force last season, and they are to govern this season's work, of which rules you no doubt have a copy.

I will inclose a copy of the Department letter above referred to, by which you will see that the first authority granted is for the cutting and banking of the 6,000,000 feet (estimated) of timber remaining on ground already cut over, and second for the cutting and banking of 11,000,000 feet from virgin pine lands.

It is evidently the purpose of the Department to secure the cutting and banking of all left on the cut-over ground, whether standing or fallen, to the extent at least of 6,000,000 feet, if there is so much, and you and the superintendent of logging should make contracts there first. Of course this will not require all the loggers, and contracts can afterwards be made with others for cutting the virgin pine. You must use good judgment about this, so as to insure getting out all on the cut-over ground.

The cutting on new ground is to be clean. No timber suitable for a log, standing or fallen, is to be left behind, as was the case in other seasons.

In addition to this 17,000,000 feet the Menomonees are allowed to cut the tops and butts into shingle bolts and bank them for sale under the same rules as last season; that is, that no timber which will make a merchantable saw log shall be cut into shingle bolts.

I will expect you and the superintendent and assistant superintendent of logging to give careful attention to this season's work, so that the rules and regulations prescribed by the act of June 12, 1890, and by the Department, may be strictly complied with. * * *

Under the above instructions Agent Savage proceeded to cut and bank 6,990,500 feet of logs on the South Branch of the Oconto River and 10,009,500 feet on the Wolf River and branches, a total of 17,000,000 feet. On further instructions from this office he advertised said log for sale, and March 16, 1895, submitted an abstract of bids received, which showed $11.55 per 1,000 to be the highest bid for the logs on the Oconto River, and $7.62 the highest bid for the logs on the Wolf River and tributaries. On the recommendation of this office the Department accepted the bid of the Oconto Lumber Company of $11.55 per 1,000 for the 6,990,500 feet on the Oconto River, which was deemed a fair price, but rejected all bids for the 10,009,500 feet on the Wolf River and tributaries, and authorized Agent Savage to readvertise the Wolf River logs. This he did; and at the second letting received a bid of $7.75 per 1,000 from S. W. Hollister and Tom Wall, of Oshkosh. This, together with the other bids, was submitted to the Department April 16, 1895, with the recommendation that, as the season was so far advanced that there was no prospect of obtaining a better price by again advertising these logs, the bid of S. W. Hollister and Tom Wall be accepted, and the sale to them of the logs on Wolf River and tributaries, at $7.75 per 1,000 be confirmed. At the same time the following comparative statement was submitted, from which it would be observed that if the bid of Hollister & Wall, above referred to, should be accepted, the Menomonee logs would be disposed of to a decidedly better advantage for the year 1894 than for the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the price of lumber in that locality was at the time of the sale considerably lower than at the same time the previous year.

Logs sold in spring of 1894:	
20,000,000 feet, at $8.35 per 1,000	$167,000
Logs sold in spring of 1895:	
6,990,500 feet, at $11.55 per 1,000	80,740.28
10,009,500 feet, at $7.75 per 1,000	77,573.63
Or 17,000,000 feet, at an average of $9.31 per 1,000	158,313.91

This gives an average of 96 cents per 1,000, increase over the price of previous year. April 19, 1895, the Department, in view of the above recommendations, accepted the bid of S. W. Hollister and Tom Wall, and the sale to them of 10,009,500 feet more or less on the Wolf River and tributaries was confirmed.

In addition to the 17,000,000 feet of logs Agent Savage cut and banked shingle bolts as follows:

On Wolf River and tributaries	feet..	1,291,610
On South Branch of Oconto River	do...	1,424,840

As directed in Department letter of March 27, 1895, said shingle bolts were advertised for sale, and on receipt of bids from Agent Savage an abstract of same was submitted to the Department May 1, 1895, and it was recommended that the bid of Meiklejohn & Hatton, of $2.77 per 1,000 feet for shingle bolts on Wolf River and tributaries, and that of William M. Underhill, of $3.30 per 1,000 for those on the South Branch of the Oconto River, being the highest bids received, be accepted. From the agent's statement it appeared that the average price of the two highest bidders was about 5 cents per 1,000 feet less than the previous year, but the agent stated that the shingle market was dull and he did not think a better price could be realized by readvertising, and I did not deem it advisable to pursue that course under any circumstances.

In accordance with the above recommendations the Department, May 2, 1895, accepted these bids and confirmed the sale to Meiklejohn & Hatton of the shingle bolts on Wolf River and tributaries, 1,291,610 feet, at $2.77 per 1,000 feet, and the sale to W. M. Underhill of the shingle bolts on the South Branch of the Oconto River, 1,424,840 feet, at $3.30 per 1,000 feet.

White Earth and Red Lake reservations, Minn.—The extensive forest fires in the northwest during the summer of 1894 killed large bodies of timber on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota. In reports of October 25 and November 1, 1894, Agent Allen, of the White Earth Agency, furnished estimates which indicated that on the White Earth and diminished Red Lake reservations about 29,000,000 feet of timber had been killed by these fires. Previously to these reports he had transmitted a petition from the Indians for authority to engage in logging this dead timber during the season then approaching, with the recommendation that it receive favorable consideration. November 14,

1894, the matter was submitted to the Department with the recommendation that the President be requested to grant authority under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), for the Indians to engage in the work, and a draft of rules and regulations to govern such logging operations was also submitted. December 24, 1894, the President granted the necessary authority and approved the regulations. December, 28, 1894, Agent Allen was instructed by this office to permit the Indians to enter upon the work.

The Indians of the White Earth Reservation marketed under this authority about 3,387,000 feet of timber, and the Indians of the diminished Red Lake Reservation marketed about 825,000 feet, and the money therefor has been paid into the hands of the agent. The prices paid were $4.50 and $5 per 1,000 feet at the bank, the highest price being paid for that part of the timber cut on the Red Lake Reservation, and banked at a place most convenient to market.

Leech Lake and other Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—By agreements entered into with the various bands of Chippewas in Minnesota under the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), there were ceded to the United States all the lands in the Chippewa reservations in that State except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations (the latter being diminished by said agreements) and except such tracts as might be required to make allotments in severalty to the Indians residing on the ceded reservations who should refuse to remove to the White Earth Reservation. These ceded lands were to be surveyed and examined to ascertain the timbered tracts, and the timbered tracts were to be sold as "pine lands" at public auction for the benefit of the Chippewas of Minnesota.

The Indians of the Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and other reservations have repeatedly requested that authority be granted for them to engage in logging the dead and down timber on their reservations. The office has refused to submit the matter to the Department since the Department decided by letter of May 29, 1893, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation could not be permitted to engage in the logging of the dead and down timber on their reservation, on the ground that all the reservation lands not needed for allotments having been ceded by the Indians in accordance with the provisions of the said act of January 14, 1889, no timber thereon could be disposed of otherwise than as provided in that act. The same ruling, of course, applies to timber on the other reservations ceded under that act, and therefore whenever the Indians have requested permission to market their timber I have directed the agent to advise them that under the law no such authority can be granted without additional legislation by Congress.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

Some applications have been received during the year asking for authority to take Indians from reservations for exhibition purposes, but most of them have been refused. The authorities by the Department are as follows:

January 23, 1895, to Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salsbury to take 125 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma for general show and exhibition purposes. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this firm.

January 23, 1895, to James A. Bailey, of Barnum & Bailey Circus, to employ 10 Moquis, 10 Apaches, and 10 Navajo Indians from their reservations for general show and exhibition purposes. The bond given in this case was for $5,000.

March 9, 1895, to Charles P. Jordan, licensed trader at Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., to take about 20 Indians from the Rosebud Agency, for the purpose of exhibiting a Sioux Indian village at the Atlanta Exposition. He had previously had charge of a party of Indians at the Midwinter Exposition in California, and in view of his good care and satisfactory treatment of those Indians, his personal acquaintance with the Rosebud Sioux, and his long connection with the Indian service, he was granted this special permission and no bond was required of him.

Authority has occasionally been granted allowing Indians to attend local celebrations, under such conditions and restrictions as would insure the Indians proper treatment and surroundings. Such opportunities to participate in town or State gatherings tend to identify the interests of the Indians with those of their white neighbors, and to foster harmonious relations between them.

As stated in my last annual report, whenever engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes are made their employers are required to enter into written contracts with the individual Indians, obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with proper food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., from the date of leaving their homes until their return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, and to return them, without cost to themselves, to their reservation within a certain specified time. They have also been required to execute bonds for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts.

In three cases where persons were last year granted authority to engage Indians for show and exhibition purposes, and in which proper contracts were entered into with the individual Indians, and bonds executed and filed with this office, the terms of the contracts were very largely disregarded.

Gordon W. Lillie ("Pawnee Bill") took Indians from the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., to the Antwerp Exposition, Belgium. When some of these Indians returned to this country their condition was such as to cause unfavorable newspaper comment as to the treatment they had received abroad. The United States Indian agent of the Rosebud Agency was thereupon requested to make a report as to the condition of the returned Indians, which he did December 27, 1894, to the effect that all of the Indians claimed to have been badly treated, improperly and insufficiently fed, underpaid, and abused by the man in charge of them; and that they all emphatically refused to go again with "Pawnee Bill." Mr. Lillie afterwards (January 22, 1895) applied for permission to take Indians again for show purposes, but he was refused.

Mr. Stone, of Perry, Okla., entered into contract, etc., and took some Indians of the Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla., for the purpose of going East and playing baseball. While in St. Louis, Mo., the Indians were abandoned without money or food and were finally sent to their homes at the expense of Mr. Stone's bondsmen. The Indians, however, were not paid their salaries as stipulated in their contracts. This office, therefore, April 16 last, recommended that the case be referred to the Department of Justice in order that suit might be instituted for the recovery, from the bondsmen of Mr. Stone, of the amount due the Indians, about $400.

Mr. William L. Taylor ("Buck Taylor") was likewise granted authority, entered into proper contracts, etc., and took 15 Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., for the purpose of giving public exhibitions of "American frontier life." His "show" became stranded in St. Louis, Mo., and this office was compelled to return the Indians to their homes on the Rosebud Reservation at the expense of the Government. The United States Indian agent reported that the Indians were not properly fed or clothed, nor were they paid the salaries stipulated in their contracts. This office therefore recommended, June 8, 1895, that this case also be referred to the Department of Justice, that suit might be instituted for the recovery from the bondsmen of Mr. Taylor of the amount due the Indians under their contracts, about $3,200.

In view of these experiences the office will be very slow to grant the privilege of securing Indians for such purposes to any new company, corporation, or individual. Many applications for such permission have therefore been refused.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

In my last annual report the attention of the Department was invited to a decision by Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court of Oregon, in which it was held that the sale of liquor to Indians who have taken allotments in severalty is not a violation of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27

Stats., 260). I also set forth my reasons for believing that the court erred in its decision.

Since that time the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco has rendered a decision in the case of Eells et al. *v.* Ross (64 Fed. Rep., 417), which sustains my view as to the authority of the Government over Indian allottees and shows how the court would hold if it were possible to get before it a case of liquor selling to such allottees; but as these cases are of a criminal character no appeal can be taken by the Government. For this reason the office made strenuous efforts to secure the passage of the bill (H. R. 6657) which was introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Meiklejohn, and which was as follows:

That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That when the punishment shall be by fine the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid, the informers to have and receive one-half of all fines paid and collected. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing, or attempting to introduce, ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2. That so much of the act of twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives in the last hours of the last session, but too late to receive the consideration of the Senate, and consequently did not become a law. It is my purpose, however, on the assembling of the next Congress to submit the matter to the Department in a special report, with a view to having the bill again introduced and, if possible, passed into law.

In his annual report, dated August 28, 1894, D. M. Wisdom, the agent for the Union Agency, Muscogee, Ind. T., has the following to say relative to the manufacture and sale of an intoxicating beverage in the Indian Territory called "Choctaw beer," viz:

The sale of Choctaw beer, a drink compounded of barley, hops, tobacco, fish berries, and a small amount of alcohol, is manufactured without stint in many portions of this agency, especially in the mining communities. Many miners insist that it is essential to their health, owing to the bad water usually found in mining camps, and they aver that they use it rather as a tonic or medicine than as a beverage, and this idea, that it is a proper tonic, is fostered and encouraged by some

physicians. But it is somewhat remarkable as a fact in the scientific world that the water is always bad in the immediate mining centers, but good in the adjacent neighborhoods. But however this fact may be, it is certain that the sale of Choctaw beer is a fruitful source of evil, disorder, and crime.

The Choctaw Nation has legislated against it and done all in its power to suppress the monster, but, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down at its bidding. It is a many-headed monster, and if it be true that it does not come under the ban of the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory because it is not introduced and sold, but only manufactured and sold in the Indian Territory, there ought to be additional Congressional legislation enacted to reach and eradicate it, and punish parties who sell it in the open day and run saloons in violation of law. Choctaw beer is an intoxicant just as much so as lager beer and whisky, and while its unrestrained sale is permitted we may expect in this agency an outcrop of all evils incident to the regular traffic in ardent spirits.

I found, on a recent visit to Coalgate and Lehigh, mining centers where thousands of miners are employed, that Choctaw beer was sold by various parties to miners, and a similar state of affairs at Alderson, Hartshorne, and Krebs. One difficulty in dealing with sellers of Choctaw beer is that it is manufactured and sold by women, who are more troublesome to deal with and punish than a man. As to whether it is prohibited by Choctaw law or not, I invite your attention to Choctaw statutes, page 261, act approved October 18, 1886.

September 13, 1893, a report was made to the Department relative to the report that the United States district attorney had held that the manufacture of the beer within the Indian Territory was not a violation of the statutes prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating beverages into the Indian country, and that the parties making and selling the beer could not be prosecuted by the Federal authorities so long as they did not sell it to Indians, and it was recommended that the Department of Justice be requested to communicate with the district attorney with a view to having him cooperate with the agent of the Union Agency in the suppression of the evil. Of this report to the Department Agent Wisdom was, on the same date, advised.

September 20, 1893, the Attorney-General advised the Department that the district attorney had been instructed to cooperate with the agent in the suppression of the manufacture and sale of Choctaw beer in the Indian Territory, if the same should be found to be intoxicating.

November 6, 1894, Agent Wisdom's attention was again called to office letter of September 13, 1893, and he was directed to report whether the district attorney had been requested by him to bring any suits in the courts to put a stop to the manufacture of this beer, and if so, whether any suits had been brought by him and the result thereof; and if no suits had been brought, whether the district attorney had declined to bring suits and had given any reasons for so declining.

In February last a special report was received from Agent Wisdom, with which he transmitted a letter to him from Clifford L. Jackson, the United States attorney for the Indian Territory, dated February 14, 1895, holding to his original opinion that it is not an offense against the statute to manufacture intoxicating liquors within the Indian country. Mr. Jackson stated that he had submitted this matter to Judge

Stuart, of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and also to the United States attorneys for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas, and that they all agreed in the opinion that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes does not make it an offense for any person to manufacture intoxicating liquors within the Indian Territory, and that the term "introduced" does not mean the manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the Indian country, but the actual bringing of intoxicating liquors from without the Indian Territory to within the Indian Territory, and that such seems to be the general legal meaning of the term "introduced" as construed in that section of the country; also that he had within the week just prior to the date of his letter again conferred with Judge Stuart about the matter, and there was no question in his mind but that this office was wrong in its contention that by the term "introduced" the statute prohibits the manufacture as well as the actual bringing of intoxicating liquors within the Indian country.

At the time Agent Wisdom's report was received there was pending in Congress a bill, which subsequently became a law (28 Stats., 693), which contained a provision (ibid., 697) imposing heavy penalties on anyone who shall—

manufacture, sell, give away, or in any manner, or by any means furnish to anyone, either for himself or another, any vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or any other intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, whether medicated or not, or who shall carry, or in any manner have carried, into said Territory any such liquors or drinks.

After its passage no further action on Agent Wisdom's report was needed except to notify him of the provisions of the new law.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

At the date of my last annual report there were 8,005 Indian depredation claims of record in this office, of which number 4,364 claims were on file. Since then 2 new claims have been filed, making the total number 8,007. During the past year 87 claims have been reported to the Court of Claims by this office. In 56 claims the papers on file were transmitted to the court, 4 were reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress, 4 as having been returned to claimants and attorneys, 1 as having been sent to an Indian agent, and miscellaneous information was given pertaining to 22. The number of claims disposed of during the year, 65, deducted from the total number of claims on file, 4,366, leaves 4,301 claims still in this office to be transferred to the court in the manner provided in the act of March 3, 1891, conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction and authority to investigate and finally adjudicate Indian depredation claims.

The act of Congress approved August 23, 1894 (28 Stats., 476), appropriated $175,000 for the payment of certain judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation claims rendered in pursuance of said act of March 3, 1891, and $200,000 additional was appropriated by an act approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 869), for the payment of

these judgments in the same manner as provided in said act of August 23, 1894. The records of this office show that up to August 13, 1895, judgments were paid in accordance with said acts to the amount of $218,916.12.

The objection still exists to the manner in which appropriations are made for the payment of these claims, viz, looking to their ultimate payment from Indian funds. This subject was fully discussed in my last annual report, wherein I said that—

the aforesaid act of Marth 3, 1891, so far as it relates to payment of claims, should either be repealed in toto or be amended so as to place upon the United States the sole responsibility and ultimate liability for the payment of judgments rendered on account of Indian depredations.

Admitting that it may have been entirely just and proper to have indemnified persons for losses at the time the depredations were committed, according to the laws then in force, yet this was done in but few cases. Many of these claims originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians can not possibly have any knowledge of the depredations committed, and certainly should not be held personally responsible therefor.

If the Indians were cognizant of the effect of the law as it now stands, I am satisfied that it would be almost useless for the Government to attempt to negotiate with them for the sale of any lands which they now hold, and it could hardly be called less than a breach of good faith for the United States to negotiate with Indians for the sale of their surplus lands, and afterwards, without their knowledge and consent, appropriate the purchase money for the payment of claims against their ancestors.

With possibly one or two exceptions the annuity and trust funds of all Indian tribes are required for their necessary support, education, and future protection, and the payment of these claims, however just they may be, would simply subject the Indians to conditions of such dependence as would in the end necessitate additional appropriations out of the United States Treasury for their support.

DISTURBANCES IN "JACKSONS HOLE" COUNTRY WYOMING.

Since my last annual report relative to complaints by whites in regard to Indians off their reservations hunting and "wantonly killing" game, serious trouble has occurred between the Bannock Indians and the whites in what is known as the "Jacksons Hole" country, Wyoming. A full report of this entire affair was made to the Department August 17, 1895, the substance of which is as follows, some of it being quoted from my report of last year:

For more than a year past complaints have been made to this office that Indians of the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., were wantonly slaughtering elk and deer that had been driven down from the Rocky Mountains by the deep snows and severe weather. The agent of the Shoshone Agency was at once instructed to report the facts to this office, and to take such action as would entirely stop any wanton killing of game by those Indians in the future. He replied that, to his knowledge, no elk or deer had been aimlessly slaughtered by the Indians belonging to that

agency, but that it was reported that roving parties of other Indians had killed game outside of the reservation; also that the Indians reported that white men were continually going on hunting expeditions through the country adjacent to their reservation, and killing game merely for the pleasure of hunting. Reports from other Indian agents in that country sustained this charge, the whites claiming they had as good right as the Indians to kill game; and the State officers, in some instances, stating that they did not feel justified in prosecuting white men for violating State game laws, while the Indians were allowed to hunt.

Subsequently more complaints were received from Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana that parties of Indians were continually leaving their reservations with passes from their agents to make social and friendly visits to other reservations; that en route they slaughtered game in large quantities merely for the sake of killing and for the hides, particularly in the country adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and that if such depredations were allowed to continue it would probably result in a serious conflict between the white settlers and the Indians.

In view of the above complaints, the office, on May 22, 1894, addressed a letter to the Indian agents in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and the Dakotas, instructing them to call together in council the Indians of their respective agencies and again put before them the instructions contained in office circular of November 1, 1889, and to notify them that the restrictions as to hunting contained in that circular must be strictly complied with; also that should they obtain passes ostensibly for making friendly visits to other reservations and then engage in hunting while en route, their passes would be recalled by this office and they would not be allowed to leave their reservation again.

The circular referred to reads as follows:

The UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENTS:

Frequent complaints have been made to this Department that Indians are in the habit of leaving their reservations for the purpose of hunting; that they slaughter game in large quantities in violation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside, and that in many instances large numbers of wild animals are killed simply for their hides.

In some cases Indians, by treaty stipulations, have the guaranteed right to hunt, upon specified conditions, outside their existing reservations. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the privilege of hunting under such treaty provisions is the right to merely kill such game as may be necessary to supply the needs of the Indians, and that the slaughter of wild animals in vast numbers for the hides only and the abandonment of the carcasses without attempting to make use of them, is as much a violation of the treaty as an absolute prohibition on the part of the United States against the exercise of such privilege would be. This fact should be impressed upon the minds of the Indians who have such treaty rights, and they will be given to understand that the wanton destruction of game will not be permitted. And those not having the reserved treaty privileges of hunting outside of their existing reservation should be warned against leaving their reservation for hunting, as they are liable to arrest and prosecution for violation of the laws of the State or Territory in which offenses may be committed.

In view of the settlement of the country and the consequent disappearance of the game, the time has long since gone by when the Indians can live by the chase. They should abandon their idle and nomadic ways and endeavor to cultivate habits of industry, and adopt civilized pursuits to secure the means for self-support.

All the agents addressed reported that they had complied with office instructions, and had taken extra precautions to prevent the Indians under their charge from wantonly killing game or leaving their reservations for such a purpose.

Captain Ray, U. S. A., acting agent of the Shoshone Agency, in his report of May 29, 1894, relative to the above instructions, stated as follows:

I find that article 4 of the treaty with the Eastern Band of the Shoshone Indians, made July 3, 1868, gives the Indians the right to hunt on all the unoccupied lands of the United States, and they have certainly availed themselves of the privilege, but not a single case of wanton destruction of wild animals has ever come to my knowledge, nor will I ever permit such practice.

In connection with this matter I wish to call attention to the fact that the present ration for Indians on this reservation (one-half pound of flour and three-fourths pound beef, net) is not sufficient to ward off the pangs of hunger, and they must supplement this allowance in some way or suffer. In absence of paid employment, which will enable them to purchase food, they will resort to desperate methods before they will go hungry. Unless they receive sufficient food on the reservation, no power can prevent them from killing game or cattle.

Complaints, however, continued to be made by the governor of Wyoming, the prosecuting attorney of Fremont County, and many others from the region south of the Yellowstone National Park. These complaints were referred to the respective Indian agents for their information and with instructions to be especially careful to prevent any wanton destruction of game by Indians in their charge. From some of their reports it is clear that the Indians had not been justly complained of, and that in many instances the charges against them were either altogether false or grossly exaggerated, sometimes willfully so. For instance, Captain Ray, U. S. A., the then acting Indian agent of the Shoshone Agency, reported that hordes of white hunters infested the country (Yellowstone Park region) entirely unmolested.

A full report as to these complaints was made in letter of November 8, 1894, of which the concluding paragraphs were as follows:

It is my intention to write again to the agents of the Fort Hall (Idaho) and Wind River (Wyoming) agencies, directing them to be watchful to the end that their Indians give no cause for complaint in this matter; but I think it would be well if some attention were paid to the foreign and native tourists and others, who go into that country to hunt without let or hindrance.

It is a well-known and admitted fact that the extermination of the buffalo and other large game in the West was the work of the whites, principally, and not the Indians, and even now the well-supplied curio shops and taxidermists obtain their supply of heads, antlers, horns, etc., entirely from the former, or very nearly so, at least.

No further complaints were received until in the latter part of June last, when Governor Richards, of Wyoming, addressed a letter to the

Department stating that he was informed that Indians were then hunting and killing large game in the northern part of Uinta County and the western part of Fremont County, Wyo.; that most of these Indians were from Idaho, some, however, being from the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo. He inclosed a copy of the State of Wyoming Fish and Game Laws, 1895, and requested that action be taken which would restrict Indians from leaving their respective reservations for the purpose of hunting in Wyoming.

July 17, 1895, Governor Richards telegraphed the Department as follows:

Have just received the following telegram, dated Marysvale, Wyo., July 15, via Market Lake, Idaho, July 16:

"Nine Indians arrested, one killed, others escaped. Many Indians reported here; threaten lives and property. Settlers are moving families away. Want protection immediately. Action on your part is absolutely necessary.

"FRANK H. RHODES,
"*Justice of the Peace.*
"WM. MANNING, *Constable.*"
(And three others.)

I have received other advices by mail representing situation as serious. The Indians are Bannocks from Fort Hall, Idaho. Arrested for the illegal and wanton killing of game. My letter to you dated June 17 relates to the matter. Can you take immediate action for the protection of our settlers?

This office, on July 17, 1895, therefore telegraphed Teter, Indian agent at Fort Hall, Idaho, as follows:

Governor Richards, of Wyoming, telegraphs this date that nine Bannock Indians belonging to Fort Hall Agency were arrested and one killed on or about 15th instant, at Marysvale, Uinta County, Wyo., for wantonly killing game; that many other Indians are there threatening lives and property, and settlers are moving families away. Proceed at once to scene of trouble and do all in your power to prevent further disturbance and to return absent Indians to reservation. If troops are needed to protect settlers or prevent open conflict, advise immediately. If you have any information now telegraph same to me before starting.

The same date the following telegram was sent to the acting Indian agent, Shoshone Agency:

Serious trouble reported in neighborhood of Marysvale, Uinta County, Wyo. Nine Bannock Indians from Fort Hall Agency arrested and one killed for violation of game laws. Settlers said to be fleeing for their lives. If any of your Indians are absent in that region have them returned to reservation at once. Have ordered Fort Hall agent to scene of trouble. Cooperate with him to fullest extent of your ability in every possible way.

The agent of Fort Hall Agency replied by telegraph the next day as follows:

Will state on 13th instant, upon receipt information Indians were killing game unlawfully in Wyoming, I sent the entire police force to Wyoming to bring back Indians belonging to this reservation. Captain Indian police sent back policeman, who arrived this day, stating that one Indian killed by settlers. Other sources, several Indians killed. I leave for scene of trouble at once.

The same day the Shoshone agent also telegraphed:

Police sent days ago to bring absent Indians back to reservation. Only one Indian reported absent now. Reports indicate that none of my Indians were concerned in Marysvale trouble. Will act for Fort Hall agent whenever possible.

Then followed the sensational and alarming newspaper reports of an Indian outbreak in the Jacksons Hole country; the Bannocks on the warpath; the killing of many settlers by the savages; homes burned to the ground; whites fleeing for their lives; and the appeal to the Government that United States troops be hurried to the seat of war to stop the fiendish work of devastation and murder of whites by the redskins.

July 23 the Fort Hall agent telegraphed this office as follows:

Have investigated trouble between Indians and settlers in Wyoming, and will advise troops be sent there immediately to protect law-abiding settlers; lawless element among settlers being determined to come into conflict with Indians. Settlers have killed from four to seven Indians, which has incensed Indians, who have gathered to number of 200 to 300 near Fall River in Uinta County and refuse to return to reservation. I find Bannock Indians have killed game unlawfully according to laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully according to treaty of Bannock Indians with United States, usurping prerogative of settlers in that respect, which caused the trouble, and nothing but intervention of soldiers will settle difficulty and save lives of innocent persons and prevent destruction of property.

This office replied as follows:

Send word to absent Indians as coming direct from me that I want them to return peaceably to their reservation before the soldiers arrive. Say that I send this message to them as their friend and urge prompt compliance, knowing it is for their best interest and welfare.

Agent Teter carried out the above instructions, and July 28 telegraphed the following:

On 27th instant I met Sheriff Hawley near Rexburg, returning from Jacksons Hole, where he had been sent to ascertain if settlers have been killed by Indians. Hawley states settlers have not been molested by Indians. Indians are supposed to be in camp 40 miles from settlements in practically impregnable position.

The Secretary of War on July 24, 1895, upon Department request for military aid, ordered Brigadier-General Coppinger, commanding Department of the Platte, to proceed at once to the scene of disturbance in Wyoming and to order such movement of troops as might be necessary to prevent a conflict between the Indians and settlers and to remove the Indians to their proper reservations.

Governor Richards, on July 31, telegraphed the following:

Reliable information that 200 Indians supposed to be Utes were seen yesterday near South Pass, Fremont County; also 47 Sioux on Bad Water Creek, same county; all were mounted, armed, and without women or children. The people of Fremont County are under arms and wire me for assistance. Can not these and all other Indians in Wyoming be recalled to their reservations?

This office at once telegraphed the agents of Pine Ridge (S. Dak.), Shoshone (Wyoming), Lemhi (Idaho), and Uintah and Ouray (Utah)

agencies to have absent Indians returned to their respective reservations. The Shoshone and Uintah and Ouray agents replied that none of their Indians were absent, and that no trouble was feared.

August 2, 1895, Agent Teter reported by telegram as follows:

I have returned from Jacksons Hole. Everything quiet there. I will recommend that you request the Department of Justice to investigate killing of peaceable Indians by lawless settlers in Uinta County, Wyo., with a view to the prosecution of the guilty parties.

On the following day he further telegraphed:

All Indians absent from reservation have returned. Had big council. Requested me to telegraph you their hearts felt good. Had not harmed a white man, and would start haying, leaving their grievances to the justice of the white man

To the latter message this office replied August 7 as follows:

Your telegram August 3 received. Exceedingly gratifying to me and to all friends of the Indians everywhere that they have returned peaceably to their reservation and gone to work, having committed no acts of violence against the persons or property of the whites, which will certainly be to their lasting credit. Tell them so, and that office will do all in its power to have faithful investigation of the killing of the Indians and to see that justice is done. Am looking for full report from you giving details of the whole affair.

I now quote in full the official reports that have reached this office giving details of the trouble, as follows:

Report, dated July 20, 1895, from Capt. R. H. Wilson, U. S. A., acting Indian agent, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.:

In regard to the recent disturbances near Marysvale, Wyo., resulting from Indians killing game out of season, I have the honor to report that the Indian police sent to that point to bring back absentees have returned without having been able to effect anything of importance. They report that two of my Indians have been found guilty of the offense in question, fined $75 each and costs, and in default of payment of their fines have been taken to Evanston to serve out sentences, of what duration I am not informed.

Their horses and equipments were seized to satisfy costs. No other Indians are now absent from this reservation without authority, and I do not anticipate any further trouble in this respect. The scene of the disturbance is so remote and inaccessible that it is difficult to obtain reliable reports in regard to it, but I am inclined to believe that the whole matter has been greatly exaggerated. I have been trying to instruct my Indians in the provisions of the game laws, of which they have been entirely ignorant. They have hitherto considered that the provisions of their treaty give them the right to hunt on unoccupied lands whenever they please. I shall, however, in future try to make them comply with the law in regard to killing game in Wyoming, without regard to their treaty, as I consider that this course will be less likely to cause a recurrence of similar trouble.

Report, dated July 20, 1895, addressed to Adjutant-General, U. S. A., from Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale, U. S. A., late acting Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho:

I have the honor to make the following report bearing upon the account (newspaper) of the arrest and killing of Indians in Jacksons Hole country, Wyoming, by citizens of said State:

In the treaty made with the Bannocks and Shoshones at Fort Bridger in 1867 or

1868 they were granted the privilege of hunting on any unoccupied public land. Being short-rationed and far from self-supporting according to the white man's methods, they simply follow their custom and hunt for the purpose of obtaining sustenance. It would seem that the killing of Indians under the circumstances is nothing more or less than murder. They are not citizens of the State, and are entitled to the protection of the General Government so far as the rights and privileges granted by treaty are concerned.

While acting agent at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, I had occasion to look into this matter, and while trying to prevent hunting by Indians during the season unauthorized by State law I took the opportunity to let those making complaints know that the Indians were within treaty rights, and I believe the fact is well known and understood. Further, I believe there is no "wanton" slaughter of game by these Indians, while it is a notorious fact that hundreds of animals are killed by white men for nothing more than heads and horns. There are men in that country who make it a business to pilot hunting parties from the East and the Old Country which not only slaughter elk but capture and ship them out of the country. The killing of game by Indians interferes with their business. Another fact about the Jacksons Hole Basin, it is inaccessible in winter on account of deep snow on the mountains, and game can only be got at by outsiders during the summer or early autumn. If it be the desire of the Government to restrain the Indians and cause them to conform to State laws, steps looking to the change or modification of treaty would seem to be in order. Indians can hardly be expected to submit more quietly to the killing of their people while engaged in the occupation which they think they have a right to follow than white men, and a failure by the Government to take proper action is liable to result in serious loss of life and property.

Having obtained knowledge of affairs in the manner indicated, I believe it a duty to make this report.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE POST COMMANDER,
Fort Logan, Colo., July 23, 1895.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have known the Shoshone Indians since 1873, when I was at their agency, and had twenty-five of them for scouts on a trip I made from Camp Brown through the Yellowstone Park. I heartily concur in what Captain Van Orsdale has written. They are among the best of all Indians I have known.

HENRY E. NOYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., July 25, 1895.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The writer has had exceptional opportunity to familiarize himself with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians.

From my knowledge of these Indians in 1872, and again in 1879, I feel an interest in this matter, and hope that Captain Van Orsdale's recommendations and views may be favorably considered.

FRANK WHEATON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report, dated July 24, 1895, from Thomas B. Teter, United States Indian agent of Fort Hall Agency, Idaho:

I have the honor to inform you that upon receipt of telegraphic instructions of the 17th instant I immediately proceeded to Marysvale, Uinta County, Wyo., and report as follows upon the condition of affairs I found existing between settlers and Indians from this and other reservations hunting in that vicinity:

I ascertained the number of Indians in the vicinity of Marysvale to be from 200 to

300, about 50 of whom were Bannock Indians from this reservation, all encamped in Hobacks Canyon, or near Fall River, at a distance of 35 miles southeast from Marysvale, in the Jackson Hole country.

The Indians have for many years gone to the Jackson Hole country in search of big game, and it is only since the business of guiding tourists in search of big game has become so remunerative that objection has been made to their hunting in Wyoming.

The treaty of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians with the United States gives said Indians the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts, and the simple Indian mind can not grasp the idea that the State of Wyoming can prevent the fulfillment by the United States of the treaty with them.

I ascertained that settlers last year stated that if Indians returned for big game this season they would organize and wipe them out, the settlers looking upon big game as their exclusive property and considering every elk killed by an Indian a source of so much revenue lost to them. From reliable informants I have no hesitation in stating that for every elk killed unlawfully by Indians two are killed unlawfully by settlers (in this connection I will state I was fed upon fresh-killed elk meat during my entire stay in the Jackson Hole country), and were these Indians citizens and voters in Wyoming enjoying similar privileges to settlers, their killing game unlawfully would never be questioned.

There are a few good citizens ranching in the Jackson Hole country, the majority of the citizens being men "who have left their country for their country's good," the Jackson Hole country being recognized in this country as the place of refuge for outlaws of every description from Wyoming, Idaho, and adjacent States.

The Indians killed by these settlers were practically massacred. The Indians, to the number of 16, having been arrested and disarmed, were taken before a justice of the peace, naturally in sympathy with settlers, and fined $75 each. The Indians being unable to pay the fine were herded like sheep and treated in a manner calculated to arouse their resentment, and which would not be tolerated by white men similarly situated. One batch, disarmed, were being driven by a body of armed settlers, and in passing over a trail where the Indians had been accustomed to ride in freedom, made a break for liberty, whereupon the guards opened fire at once and killed from four to seven Indians, going on the principle "a dead Indian is a good Indian."

The men who committed this crime should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law and receive the severest penalty the law can give, not only as an example to other lawless settlers, but as a preventive of future disturbances between settlers and Indians, for if justice is not done the Indians in this case the Indians will seek revenge and a continuous border warfare will be the result.

A certain element among settlers in Jackson Hole country seems determined to drive the Indians from that section at whatever cost, not recognizing any law themselves but that which serves their interests; and when I left Marysvale 75 of these men had organized, not for protection, but to attack the Indians. I warned them to desist, and requested all good citizens to use their influence to prevent this attack, stating I would advise the Department immediately of the true situation.

I, upon reaching telegraphic communication, advised you to send troops to scene of trouble at once, considering if lawless settlers carried out their intention of attacking Indians innocent persons would suffer—Indians as well as whites—and much property be destroyed; considering also that the ill feeling existing between settlers and Indians could not be allayed without the presence of troops.

I consider the Jackson Hole affair a preconcerted scheme, on the part of a certain element among the settlers, to adopt measures to induce the Department to prevent Indians from revisiting Jackson Hole country; settlers having informed me, while I was in Marysvale, that Indians visiting Jackson Hole country kept out hunting parties of tourists, which resulted in a loss to them of many dollars; a settler stating to

me he had made $800 last season guiding hunting parties, and that the continual hunting by Indians in Jackson Hole country would ruin his occupation.

Report, dated August 7, 1895, from Agent Teter:

I have the honor to respectfully submit the Indian version of the killing of Indians by settlers in Uinta County, Wyo., on or about the 15th ultimo, and other matter in connection with the affair.

A hunting party of nine Indians, with their families and camp equipage, encamped on the banks of a stream in Uinta County, Wyo., were surrounded by an armed body of settlers, numbering twenty-seven, who demanded of the Indians their arms. The Indians, upon surrendering their arms, were separated into two parties; the males, under a guard, were placed in the advance, while their families, pack animals, etc., also guarded, were placed in the rear about 50 yards.

The Indians, roughly treated, were driven throughout the day they knew not where, and as evening closed in the party approached a dense wood, upon which the leader of the settlers spoke to his men, and they examined their arms, loading all empty chambers. The Indian women and children, observing this action, commenced wailing, thinking the Indian men were to be killed, which idea prevailed among the Indian men, who passed the word one to another to run when the woods were reached.

Upon reaching the woods the Indians, concluding their last hour had come, made a break for liberty; whereupon the settlers without warning opened fire, the Indians seeing two of their number drop from their horses. During the mêlée the Indian women and children scattered in every direction, abandoning their pack animals.

The following morning the Indians, having gathered together, found they were minus two men and two papooses, and revisiting the scene of the shooting, could not find their people or their belongings, upon which they returned to the reservation, very fortunately meeting with other Indians who provided them with food.

One of the two men supposed to have been killed was recently discovered by scouts. He had been shot through the body from the back, the ball lodging in his left forearm, and he had crawled to a point several miles distant from the place of the shooting, subsisting for seventeen days upon the food which he had in his wallet at the time he was shot.

The body of the dead Indian was discovered in the woods near the place of the shooting, and, upon my recent visit to Jacksons Hole, Indian scouts were sent to bury the body. The Indians state of the man killed, an old man, that his horse's bridle was seized by a settler whilst another settler shot him down.

Of the two papooses lost one was found alive and taken to Fort Washakie by some Mormons; the other papoose, being only six months old, has undoubtedly perished.

A man named Smith reports having killed two Indians in Jacksons Hole. The truth of this report I was not able to ascertain, the settlers evincing an intensely bitter feeling toward me, threats of hanging me, etc., being made, and refusing to give me the desired information.

General Coppinger stated he would thoroughly investigate the Smith affair before he left Jacksons Hole, for me.

I have the names of the twenty-seven settlers who were engaged in the killing of the 15th instant, and I will respectfully recommend that this affair be investigated by the Department of Justice with a view to the prosecution of the guilty parties.

I have recently given much thought tending to a permanent solution of this vexed Indian question, and can reach no definite conclusion which would not require Congressional action.

The governor of Wyoming assuring settlers that they would be backed by him in their efforts to drive the Indians out and in keeping the Indians out of Wyoming, in

my opinion, renders some decisive action imperatively necessary before the troops leave Jacksons Hole. The Indians, considering their treaty rights give to them the privilege of hunting in certain sections of Wyoming, will go hunting after harvest with or without my consent.

No report has yet been received from the authorities of the State of Wyoming as to this matter, but for the purposes of history I deem it proper to quote at length an article in New York Evening Post of August 2, which purports to give a true account of the killing, as follows:

It turns out as we had anticipated. At all events a war correspondent of the World, who has penetrated to the seat of hostilities, so reports. He has interviewed a number of people at Jacksons Hole, including the man who did the shooting or ordered it to be done. From these sources of information it is learned that on the 7th of June a report came in that certain Bannocks were shooting elk in violation of the game laws of Wyoming. A warrant was issued for their arrest and placed in the hands of Constable William Manning, who selected twelve deputies and started out to find the trespassers. They found one Indian, named George, with several green hides in his possession. He was brought in, put on trial, convicted, and fined $15. The fine was paid, and the hides were confiscated.

On the 24th of June news came of further hunting by Indians. Another expedition was fitted out for their arrest, but they were found to be in such large numbers that it was deemed imprudent to attempt to bring them in. The constable and his men, however, moved freely among them and ordered them to desist, but according to the report which they brought back the trespassers were saucy and said they would hunt as much as they pleased.

Another attempt to arrest them was made on the 10th of July, when Manning started out with twenty-five deputies. They surprised an Indian camp at Fall River basin and arrested the male members, ten in number. All the parties, constables and Indians, and also the squaws, were mounted. The Indians were disarmed and placed in such a way that each one was preceded and followed by an armed white man, while armed white men rode alongside at certain intervals. Manning says that he had reason to think that the prisoners would try to escape, and that he gave orders if they did so to shoot their horses. Being asked if he gave orders to shoot the horses but not the Indians, he said "No; I said nothing about the Indians themselves; I simply said to shoot the horses first. The men understood that they had a right to shoot the Indians if there was no other means of preventing an escape." Then the following colloquy took place, which puts the matter in a perfectly clear light:

"Do I understand that these Indians were arrested, charged with an offense the maximum penalty for which is a fine of $10 and three months' imprisonment; that the men had not been tried, and that you consider that, in the event of their attempting to escape from your custody, you had the right to kill them?"

"I would consider that my right, particularly with Indians, they being savages and likely to do harm themselves and to resist with arms. I believe I would have the right, considering this, to order the men to shoot them."

"But I understand you to say you had satisfied yourself that they had no arms upon them?"

"That is correct as near as we could determine as to their having arms."

The sequel is already known. An attempt was made to escape. The Indians were shot, some killed, some wounded, but no horse was hurt; that would have been a wanton waste of property.

This is the white man's side of the case. The Indians have not been heard yet, except that one of them who was wounded tried to conceal the fact lest he should be put to death also. If the facts are correctly reported this was a case of massacre

with premeditation. We trust that all the means at the disposal of the Indian Rights Association as well as the means at the disposal of the Government will be employed to bring the assassins to justice. As to the "Bannock war," there is no such thing. The Bannocks are only a handful, and they have lived at peace with the whites for seventeen years. The survivors of them are only anxious to save their own lives, and well they may be, considering how the white man's law is executed in Wyoming.

From unofficial sources it is known that the Indians returned to their reservation before the United States troops reached the "scene of devastation."

As the truth became known, there came a rapid change of public sentiment in favor of the Indians, who were found to be the wronged parties, and against the lawless whites who had done all the killing that occurred at Jacksons Hole. Instead of the Bannocks declaring war, massacring whites, burning homes, with settlers fleeing for their lives, etc., they have, in the opinion of this office, been made the victims of a planned Indian outbreak by the lawless whites infesting the Jacksons Hole country with the idea of causing their extermination or their removal from that neighborhood. The Bannocks while peaceably hunting in that country were arrested by whites, who disarmed them and killed or shot several while they were trying to escape. Much to the credit of the incensed Indians, they returned peaceably to their reservation without retaliating in any manner upon the whites. Not a white person was harmed, nor did they indulge in any act of violence toward the settlers.

The newspapers throughout the country and many prominent and philanthropic persons have denounced this killing of Indians by the whites in Jacksons Hole as an outrage and murder which should not be allowed to go unpunished, and they have urged that a searching official investigation be made by the Government of this entire affair, to the end that the guilty whites may be brought to justice.

The Bannocks themselves have repeatedly been promised that their wrongs should be thoroughly investigated and justice done them by the Government, and doubtless these assurances have had much to do in keeping them quiet thus far. There are, however, some of them that are eager for revenge upon the whites for the killing of their people, as is shown by the following telegram of August 14 from Agent Teter:

Certain Indians state they will go to Jacksons Hole for purpose of hunting as soon as haying season is over, claiming they will starve during the coming winter if they do not kill game at this season for winter subsistence, and that they have a right to hunt in Jacksons Hole. In my opinion it is absolutely necessary to keep the Indians on the reservation even if they are justified in going to Jacksons Hole, as they seem determined to have revenge upon settlers. Will go prepared for that purpose, and are discussing plans to that end.

The best solution of this affair I can present is to enter into the contract for the big ditch on the reservation as soon as possible, which will give the Indians employment and an opportunity to earn money with which to provide for themselves through the winter. The Indians must be given employment or increased rations, as

they can not subsist without food obtained from hunting until water is put on the reservation, when they will be practically self-supporting.

Will request you to wire me what I can state to the Indians relative to increased rations or employment should they remain on the reservation.

In reply this office telegraphed the agent, August 16, the following:

Tell the Indians I do not want them to go off the reservation hunting this summer or fall, but want them to remain at home and continue their work, and if they will do this, I will increase their rations when needed and called for by you to keep them through the winter.

I also want to have work on Idaho Canal begun before long so that Indians can get employment and be paid for it. The friends of the Indians all over the country are watching the conduct of the Indians with deep interest and are anxious that they comply with my wishes and plans, knowing that I will do what is best for them. If they break away from me and do not permit me to manage for them, they will lose their friends and the mistake will be disastrous to them.

In reply to the above telegram the agent reported, August 20, as follows:

In reply to your telegram of the 16th instant relative to increasing the Indians' rations and giving them employment, I have the honor to respectfully recommend that the Indians of this agency be given increased rations at once and employment as soon as possible.

The Indians at present receive the following rations weekly: 2,880 pounds flour; 4,800 pounds beef, gross, or 2,300 pounds beef, net; 150 pounds sugar; 75 pounds coffee.

According to the census taken for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the Indians on this reservation number 1,440, and I will respectfully recommend the above table of rations be increased as follows, on the basis of weekly issues: 5,040 pounds flour, or 3½ pounds per individual; 14,400 pounds beef, gross, or about 5 pounds net, per individual; 480 pounds sugar, or one-third pound per individual; 240 pounds coffee, or one-sixth pound per individual.

Should the recommended increase in rations meet with your approval, I will respectfully request you to telegraph me authority to issue same.

This office, in reply to the agent's request, sent him the following telegram, August 31:

Issue rations as requested in your letter of 20th. Report how long increase is to continue, how long present supply will last at increased rate. Estimate for what additional supply will be needed.

The agent, as requested, made the desired estimate for the additional supply of rations on September 3, and was advised by this office September 12, 1895, as follows:

You are advised that the superintendent of the New York Indian warehouse has this day been directed to order, under existing contracts, the following articles (called for in your estimate of 3rd instant), and to ship them to your agency (for issue to Indians during current fiscal year) at the earliest practical date, viz: 13,000 pounds sugar; 6,500 pounds coffee; 540 pounds baking powder, in one-quarter pound tins.

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior has also been requested to authorize you to publish an advertisement inviting proposals for furnishing and delivering the gross beef and flour called for in said estimate, and when said authority shall have been granted you, you will be duly notified.

The gross beef and flour contracts will be increased 25 per cent, as requested, and you will be informed when contractors are notified.

The authority above referred to was granted in Department letter of September 14, and the agent duly notified of the same September 17.

To briefly summarize the facts in the case so far as is shown by the official reports that have reached this office: The Bannock and Shoshone Indians have been in the habit for many years past of going to the Jackson Hole country to hunt game for subsistence. They have been guaranteed by treaty with the United States the right to hunt upon th unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts. The settlers of the country bordering this game region have looked upon the said hunting grounds as their own exclusive property, and for the past two years have been steadily complaining through official and unofficial sources to this office to the end that the Indians might be kept out. The Indians, through their respective agents, have been repeatedly warned against the wanton killing of game. Further, the settlers have claimed that the Indians hunted and killed game in violation of the game laws of the State of Wyoming; and it would appear that they had at last organized a scheme to drive the Indians from these hunting grounds regardless of consequences.

The first serious affair occurred on or about July 15, 1895, when a hunting party of nine Bannocks with their families, encamped on the banks of a stream in Uinta County, Wyo., were surrounded by an armed body of settlers, numbering twenty-seven, who disarmed all of the Indians and "drove" them all day in single file closely guarded. In the evening the Indians, who had been roughly treated during the day, became frightened, and supposing they were all to be shot, made a dash for their liberty. The settlers without any warning fired upon them, killing one outright and badly wounding another. Two papooses were lost, one of which was afterwards found alive, the other no doubt having perished, or been killed.

The Shoshone and Bannock Indians have the right under their treaty[1] of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), to hunt on unoccupied lands

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[1] The language used in treaties with the Indians should never be construed to their prejudice. * * * How the words of the treaty were understood by these unlettered people rather than their critical meaning should form the rule of construction. (Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Peters, 515.)

A treaty is the supreme law of the land, binding upon the courts as much as an act of Congress. (United States v. Peggy, 5 U. S., 103; Strother v. Lucas, 12 Peters, 410.)

In this respect a treaty with an Indian tribe, or with two or more Indian tribes, stands with treaties with foreign countries. A treaty with an Indian tribe is the supreme law of the land. Courts can not annul its effect or operation. (Fellows v. Blacksmith, 19 How., 366.)

Every treaty made by the authority of the United States is superior to the constitution and laws of any individual State. If a law of a State is contrary to a treaty it is void. (Ware v. Hylton, 3 Dall., 199; Hauenstein v. Lynham, 100 U. S., 483.)

of the United States, the fourth article of which treaty provides as follows:

The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservations named, they will make said reservations their permanent home and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

The Shoshone and Bannock Indians knew nothing about what is known now in the game laws of the various States as a "close season," during which hunting is prohibited by law. Their treaty must be construed therefore as to mean that these Indians should have the right to hunt on unoccupied lands of the United States where game may be found and at any and all times of the year. The laws of the State of Wyoming which prohibit hunting within that State for certain kinds of game during certain months must be construed in the light of the treaty granting rights to these Indians to hunt on the unoccupied lands within the State, so far as they apply to the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. It is not competent for the State to pass any law which would modify, limit, or in any way abridge the right of the Indians to hunt as guaranteed by the treaty. The fact, as shown in the official correspondence above quoted, that the Bannock Indians, against whom complaint was made and against whom the people of Jacksons Hole country have been so threatening in their demonstrations, were encamped 35 or 40 miles from any settlement in a wild and almost impenetrable country would indicate that this section of country was unoccupied lands of the United States, and that the Indians therefore had a perfect right, and violated no law, in being there to hunt game for subsistence.

It is shown by the official reports from Agent Teter and army officers that the Bannock Indians were not engaged in a wanton killing of game, but that they were in that section of country for the purpose of hunting for subsistence and to prepare against the approaching winter. This they had a perfect right to do, and the action of the authorities of Wyoming in arresting some of them under provisions of the laws of that State and imposing fines under said laws was unlawful, as was held by the Supreme Court in Hauenstein *v.* Lynham: "If the law of a State is contrary to a treaty it is void." Therefore for the purpose to which the laws of Wyoming were applied by the authorities of that State, viz, to prohibit the Bannock Indians from hunting on unoccupied lands of the United States therein and to punish them therefor, the game laws of the State of Wyoming are absolutely null and void, and the authorities of the State took this action on their own responsibility and were trespassers on the rights of the Indians to that extent. (See Poindexter *v.* Greenhow, Virginia coupon cases, 114 U. S., 270.) The fines imposed upon them, the confiscation of their property, and the imprisonment of some are all illegal, for which the United States would seem to be responsible to the Indians under

article 1 of the said treaty of 1868, which provides, among other things, as follows:

If bad men among the whites, or any other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offenders to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If, as seems to me to be the case under the decisions of the Supreme Court, the laws of the State of Wyoming under which these arrests were made, and fines, confiscations, and imprisonments imposed, are void for the purpose, the acts of the authorities of Wyoming in this regard are to be construed in the same light as if they had been the acts of persons not holding any official relation to the government of the State, and as wrongs committed upon the person and property of the Indians by the people subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and therefore this Government might be held responsible under the treaty.

It appears from reports that the Indians not only suffered arrests, fines, loss of their property, and imprisonment, but that one at least of them lost his life at the hands of these white people, alleged officers of the State of Wyoming; another was wounded and one child was lost, probably perished in the forests. The killing of this Indian can not be held to be anything less than murder, for it appears from the most reliable accounts received in this office that the so-called deputy sheriffs had, in anticipation of an attempt to escape, agreed between them to shoot their prisoners, although they had been arrested and charged with simply a misdemeanor punishable by a small fine under the laws of the State. The Indians say that when they made their break for liberty they were led to believe by the action of their captors that they were preparing to kill them, and it seems from the newspaper clipping above quoted from the New York Evening Post, that the apprehensions of the Indians were not without some ground, for the officer in charge of the deputies stated that he considered that he had a right to kill an Indian who had been arrested for an offense the maximum penalty for which is a fine of $10 and three months' imprisonment if such Indian attempted to escape, even though he had not been tried.

Recommendation was made in my report of August 17, 1895, that the entire matter be referred to the Department of Justice with the request that a thorough and exhaustive investigation be made into the affair with the view to taking such action as might be deemed expedient and lawful for the punishment of the parties guilty of wronging the Indians.

The case was submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States, who stated, August 23 last, that he had telegraphed the United States attorn[illegible] Wyoming, directing him to apply for writs of habeas corpus [illegible] case any Indians were confined at Evanston by the State authorities; and that he was not aware of any law under which

the Department of Justice could assist in obtaining redress for the Indians who had paid their fines, "or in punishing, civilly or criminally, the persons who have done them injury, even the murderers."

August 30, 1895, the Acting Attorney-General stated that he was informed by the United States attorney for the district of Wyoming August 23, 1895, that he had been unable to learn that any Indians were then under confinement for alleged violation of Wyoming game laws, and that the Bannock Indians who had been imprisoned had been allowed to escape by the authorities at Marysvale. In regard to a report concerning the outrages on the Indians made to him by one of the Government employees in Wyoming, whom he regarded as capable, observant, and trustworthy, the district attorney said:

From the statements made by him, and from other sources of information, I have no doubt whatever that the killing of the Indian Ta ne ga on, on or about the 13th of July, was an atrocious, outrageous, and cold-blooded murder, and that it was a murder perpetrated on the part of the constable, Manning, and his deputies in pursuance of a scheme and conspiracy on their part to prevent the Indians from exercising a right and privilege which is, in my opinion, very clearly guaranteed to them by the treaty before mentioned.

The Acting Attorney-General, in closing, said: "There is, however, unfortunately no statute of the United States under which this Department can afford any assistance." He inclosed a copy of the report in the case forwarded by the United States district attorney, which reads as follows:

A careful investigation of the whole affair will, I am certain, result in showing the correctness of the following statements, which are made after personally interviewing a number of the leading participants in the trouble, both among the Indians and the Jacksons Hole settlers, and by noting the exact condition of affairs in the region relative to the habits of the Indians, the settlers, etc.

First. I desire to state that the reports made by settlers charging the Indians with wholesale slaughter of game for wantonness or for the purpose of securing the hides of the animals killed have been very much exaggerated. During my stay in Jacksons Hole I visited many portions of the district and saw no evidences of such slaughter. Lieutenants Gardner, Parker, and Jackson, of the Ninth United States Cavalry, who conducted scouting parties of troops through all portions of Jacksons Hole, also found this to be the case. No carcasses or remains of elk were found in quantities to justify such charges. On August 12 I visited a camp of Bannock Indians who had been on a hunting trip in Jacksons Hole until ordered by the troops to return to their reservation. I found the Indian women of the party preparing the meat of seven or eight elk for winter use, drying and "jerking" it. Every particle of flesh had been taken from the bones, even the tough portions of the neck being preserved. The sinews and entrails were saved, the former for making threads for making gloves and clothing, and the latter for casings. The hides were being prepared for tanning; the brains had been eaten; some of the bones had been broken and the marrow taken out and others were being kept to make whip handles and pack-saddle crosstrees. In fact every part of the animal was being utilized either for future food supply or possible source of profit.

Second. In connection with the troubles between the Indians and the whites, I spent some time inquiring into the causes for the unconcealed hostility of the Jacksons Hole people against the Indians. I found little or no complaint among the settlers of offensive manners on the part of the Indians. [illegible] in rare instances

they have kept away from the houses of the settlers and have not been in the habit of begging. In no instance has there ever been a well-authenticated case where a settler has been molested by an Indian.

About twenty-five of the Jacksons Hole settlers are professional guides for tourists and hunting parties visiting the region from other States and from abroad. The business is very profitable, guides sometimes making sufficient money in the short hunting season to keep them through the remainder of the year. These guides, while most of them have small ranches, make stock raising, or the cultivation of their places, a secondary consideration, and make the business of guiding tourists, or "dudes" as they are called in the region, their principal occupation. The killing of game by the Indians and by the increasing number of "dude" hunters threatens to so deplete the region of big game, deer, elk, moose, etc., as to jeopardize the occupation of the guides.

It was decided at the close of last season to keep the Indians out of the region this year, and the events of this summer are the results of carefully prepared plans. Mr. Pettigrew, United States commissioner at Marysvale, said: "At our last election the question of keeping out the Indians was the most important one we had to deal with, and the township officers elected, constable and justice of the peace, were selected because we knew they would take decided steps to help us keep the Indians out." Constable Manning said: "We knew very well when we started in on this thing that we would bring matters to a head. We knew some one was going to be killed, perhaps some on both sides, and we decided the sooner it was done the better, so that we could get the matter before the courts."

Third. If a full investigation of the Jacksons Hole affair should be had the fact will be established that when Constable Manning and his posse of 26 settlers arrested a party of Indians on July 13 and started with them for Marysvale, he and his men did all they could to tempt the Indians to try to escape in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them. On July 4 a party of eight Bannocks was arrested on Rock Creek near the head of Green River and taken to Marysvale, where six of the party were fined $75 each and costs, the total amount of fines and costs being about $1,400. This the Indians were unable to pay, and they were placed under guard to await instructions as to their disposal. The county authorities from whom the information was asked failed to reply to the inquiries of the Jacksons Hole officers, who at once relaxed guard duty over the Indians who escaped from custody.

The next arrest of Indians was made July 13. Constable Manning and 26 deputies surrounded a camp of 10 bucks and 13 squaws at night, and early in the morning with guns leveled at the Indians made the arrest, the Indians offering no resistance. The arrest was made on Fall River, 55 miles from Marysvale. The warrant was for Bannock and Shoshone Indians, the names and number of the Indians to be arrested not being stated. After the arrest was made, the arms, meat, and other articles in the possession of the Indians were taken from them. Constable Manning also took their passes, ration checks, etc. These papers gave the names and residences of most of the Indians. From an interview with Nemits, an Indian boy, who was one of the party of Indians arrested and shot, and from interviews with several of Mr. Manning's posse, I learned that the constable and his men told the Indians some of them would be hung and some would be sent to jail and that this was believed by the Indians. The constable also said in the hearing of the Indians, some of whom understood English, that if the Indians attempted to escape the men should shoot their horses.

If the truth of the matter can be reached it will be found that the captors did not care particularly about getting their prisoners safely to Marysvale, where the same formality of fining them and then having to let them escape would result, as in the previous case, but on the contrary tempted the Indians to try to escape, first, by making them believe if they tried to escape their horses only, and not they, would be shot. The Indians are in many respects like children, and are very credulous.

They believed the threats of being sent to jail and of being hung were true, and they saw no trick in Manning's instructions, given in their hearing, to shoot their horses if they tried to get away.

In an interview with Constable Manning he was asked why he did not tie the Indians on their horses and thus effectively prevent their escape. He said in reply: "The trail was a dangerous one and if a horse fell the Indian tied on might get hurt and I would have been censured." Asked why it was necessary to kill the escaping prisoners when he knew their names and addresses and could have subsequently obtained his prisoners by going to the Fort Hall Agency for them, he said: "The agent would probably refuse to give up the Indians if any demand were made for them."

From Mr. Manning I learned that none of the horses of the escaping party of Indians were shot, notwithstanding his order, but that at least six Indians were hit by bullets. Of these, Timeha, an old man, was killed; Nimits, a boy of about 20, was wounded so that he could not escape, and the others got away. Constable Manning said to me: "The old Indian was killed about 200 yards from the trail. He was shot in the back and bled to death. He would have been acquitted had he come in and stood his trial, for he was an old man, almost blind, and his gun was not fit to kill anything."

When the body of this old, sick, blind man was found after lying unburied in the woods for about twenty days it was found he had been shot four times in the back. The boy, Nemits, who was wounded, was shot through the body and arm. He was left on the ground where the shooting occurred, and remained there, living on some dried meat for ten days. He crawled for three nights to reach a ranch of a man friendly to Indians, and was seventeen days without medical attendance.

The whole affair was, I believe, a premeditated and prearranged plan to kill some Indians and thus stir up sufficient trouble to subsequently get United States troops into the region and ultimately have the Indians shut out from Jacksons Hole. The plan was successfully carried out and the desired results obtained. It would, however, be but an act of simple justice to bring the men who murdered the Indian, Timega, to trial. I would state, however, in this connection that there are no officials in Jacksons Hole—county, State, or national—who would hold any of Manning's posse for trial. Either the anti-Indian proclivities of these officials or the fear of opposing the dominating sentiment of the community on this question would lead them to discharge all of these men should they be brought before them for a hearing.

August 19, 1895, Agent Teter telegraphed this office as follows:

Bannock Indians are very sullen and very much dissatisfied. Have recently had several brawls with whites, and if another Indian is killed an outbreak is liable to occur; and I will advise as a precautionary measure that soldiers be stationed on reservation until Indians quiet down. Signal fires have been burning on the highest points of the reservation for several nights.

Your telegram promising Indians increased rations and employment did not placate them. They still demand privilege of hunting.

The War Department was thereupon advised of this information, which was transmitted to Brigadier-General Coppinger, who stationed a small military force on the reservation, to remain until the Indians become quieted down.

On August 26, 1895, the agent telegraphed:

Consider it necessary for purpose of allaying discontent among Indians to send party of Indians into Jacksons Hole to obtain their property held by settlers, and will request authority to have an employee accompany them. Answer.

This was also submitted to the War Department for an opinion as to the advisability of allowing these Indians to go to the scene of the late

troubles for the purposes indicated. The Secretary of War, September 7, 1895, stated that the matter had been referred to Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding Department of the Platte, who reported as follows:

These Bannocks have an undoubted right to seek their property illegally held by white men in Jacksons Hole. If the Bannocks go there without proper guard they run risk of being again shot at, or again arrested under cover of warrant, by the rustlers. The commanding officer of the troops now at Fort Hall Agency can furnish the necessary men for guard or escort. If these Bannocks go to Jacksons Hole they should be placed in charge of a discreet and experienced employee of the Indian Bureau; one accustomed to deal with both Indians and rustlers; this in order to guard against further bloodshed and consequent complications.

The Secretary of War concurred in the views expressed by Brigadier-General Coppinger, and this office therefore instructed Agent Teter, on September 14, 1895, that a party of not to exceed eight Bannocks might be permitted to make the proposed trip to recover their property taken by whites, provided they were accompanied by himself or a trusted and competent agency employee, and by a proper escort of soldiers. Recommendation was therefore made that the War Department be requested to issue such orders as might be necessary for the required escort of United States troops.

In view of the provisions contained in Article I of the treaty of the United States with these Indians, this office, August 27, 1895, addressed the following letter to their agent:

Article 1 of the treaty with the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), provides as follows:

* * * "If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained." * * *

I desire you to obtain, at the earliest practicable date, such proof as you may be able to procure of the wrongs committed upon the persons and property of the Bannock Indians in the Jacksons Hole country, and forward the same to this office. Affidavits of the Indians against whom the offenses were committed and of eyewitnesses, or persons knowing to the facts, will answer the purpose.

The agent replied September 3, 1895, transmitting two affidavits from certain of the Indians, which read as follows:

COUNTY OF BINGHAM, *State of Idaho, ss:*

Personally before me appeared Ravenel Macbeth, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that he is employed as chief clerk at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and while on duty in that capacity he accompanied U. S. Indian Agent Thomas B. Teter to Marysvale (Jacksons Hole), Uintah County, Wyoming, to assist in conducting an investigation relative to the killing of certain Bannock Indians by citizens of the State of Wyoming; that in an official conversation with one Frank H. Rhoads, justice of the peace, he (Rhoads) said to me that before issuing warrants for the arrest of the Bannock Indians who were hunting in Wyoming, he (Rhoads) wrote to Governor Richards, of Wyoming, requesting instructions and asking if he (Rhoads) could depend upon him (Governor Richards) to protect him (Rhoads) in the event of

trouble with the United States authorities over the arrest of said Bannock Indians; and that said Governor Richards wrote him (Rhoads), "directing him to enforce the laws of Wyoming, to put the Indians out of Jackson's Hole, and to keep them out at all costs, to depend upon him for protection, and that he (Governor Richards) would see him through," whereupon he (Rhoads) acted. Further deponent saith not.

RAVENEL MACBETH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of September, 1895.

P. H. RAY,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Summary Court Officer.

Witness:
DAN'L T. WELLS,
Captain, Eighth Infantry.

CAMP UNITED STATES TROOPS,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

COUNTY OF BINGHAM, *State of Idaho, ss:*

Personally appeared before me Ben Senowin, a Bannock Indian, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says: That he is the head of a clan, and that on or about July 15, 1895, while hunting on unoccupied Government lands east of Jacksons Hole, in the county of Uinta, State of Wyoming, under a pass from the U. S. Indian agent at Fort Hall Agency, and provisions of article 4 of the treaty with the Shoshones (Eastern band) and Bannock Indians, dated July 3, 1868, and ratified February 16, 1869, in company with Nemuts, Wa ha she go, Ya pa ojo, Poo dat, Pah goh zite, Mah mout, Se we a gat, Boo wah go, thirteen women and five children, all Bannock Indians, were, while in camp, feloniously assaulted and by force of arms attacked by a party of twenty-seven white men, and having been made under threat of death to give up all of their arms, consisting of seven rifles and ammunition, were marched thirty miles, more or less, in the direction of the white settlement; that during the afternoon of the aforesaid date, while passing through a belt of timber, the deponent saw several of the white men placing cartridges in their rifles and believing his own life and the lives of the members of his party to be in danger, called upon his people to run and escape, whereupon the white men, without just cause or provocation, commenced to fire with rifles loaded with ball cartridges upon him, the deponent, and his people; that he, the deponent, saw one Indian named Se we a gat fall dead, killed by said fire, and one Nemuts wounded, and that one infant was lost while they were escaping and has not since been found; and deponent further saith himself and his party were by force of arms of said party of white men and by threats of instant death feloniously deprived and robbed of the following articles of personal property, to wit: Seven rifles, twenty saddles, twenty blankets, one horse, nine packs of meat, and nine tepees, more or less; and deponent further saith that neither he or any of his people were told why or by what authority they were assaulted; that he is not aware that either he or any of his party had committed any offense against the laws of any State or the United States; or that he or any of his party ever attempted or offered any violence, or had made any threats against the life or property of any white man; that the white man never gave him or his party any hearing, or asked him or his party any questions through an interpreter or otherwise; that neither he or any of his party were ever called upon to answer or plead in any court of justice or make answer to any charge whatsoever.

BEN (his x mark) SENOWIN.

Witness:
RAVENEL MACBETH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 1st day of September, 1895.

P. H. RAY,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Summary Court Officer.

CAMP UNITED STATES TROOPS,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

I certify on honor that the following names were given me by Frank H. Rhoads, J. P., as the names of the men who committed the assault put forth in the foregoing affidavit: J. G. Fisk, Ham Wort, Steve Adams, Joe Calhoun, William Crawford, Ed. Crawford, Martin Nelson, Joe Enfinger, W. Munger, Ed. Hunter, Frank Woods, Frank Peterson, Jack Shive, George Madison, Andrew Madison, M. V. Giltner, Charles Estes, James Estes, Tom Estes, George Wilson, John Wilson, Erv Wilson, Victor Gustavse, Steve Leek, William Bellvue and John Cherrey, and William Manning.

THOS. B. TETER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

COUNTY OF BINGHAM, *State of Idaho, ss.*

Personally appeared before me Nemuts, Boo wah go, Ya pa ojo, Mah mout, Wa ha she go, Poodat, and Pah goh zite, Bannock Indians, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and say that they have heard the interpreter read to them the foregoing affidavit of Ben Senowin; that they were there present and know of their own knowledge the statement set forth is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

NEMUTS (his x mark).
BOO WAH GO (his x mark).
YA PA OJO (his x mark).
MAH MOUT (his x mark).
WA HA SHE GO (his x mark).
POO DAT (his x mark).
PAH GOH ZITE (his x mark).

Witnesses:
RAVENEL MACBETH.
TOMMY COSGROVE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 1st day of September, 1895.

P. H. RAY,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Summary Court Officer.

CAMP UNITED STATES TROOPS,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

Witness:
DAN'L T. WELLS,
Captain, Eighth Infantry.

Report was thereupon made to the Department September 11, 1895, inclosing a copy of the above affidavits.

As shown by Article I, heretofore quoted, of the treaty of these Indians with the United States, concluded July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), this Government is bound, under the said treaty provisions, to cause the offenders' arrest and punishment according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the injured persons for loss sustained. The proof necessary, as stipulated in the said Article I, is now before the Department, and, in the opinion of this office, no means should be left untried and no efforts be spared by the Department to the end that the treaty provisions with these Indians may be faithfully carried out and good faith kept with them on the part of the Government.

In view of the above, and of the fact that these Indians are still sullen and very much dissatisfied with the action already had in the case, and urge that the guilty whites be punished, it was submitted in my said report of September 11, 1895, whether or not something could be done by the Department of Justice toward punishing the offenders.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES AND SHAWNEES.

By the fifteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 803), it was stipulated that—

The United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of 96°, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, viz: Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in said country abandon their tribal organization, there being first paid into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the then existing national fund that the number of Indians sustain to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in the Cherokee country, they shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens.

In pursuance of this treaty stipulation, the Cherokee Nation, through its duly authorized delegates, entered into an agreement on the 8th day of April, 1867, with certain delegates for and on behalf of the Delaware tribe of Indians, whereby the Delawares should thus become incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, on fulfillment of the stipulations contained in the agreement, and the children thereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation should in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees. This agreement was approved by President Johnson April 11, 1867. A similar agreement was entered into between the Cherokees and Shawnees June 7, 1869, and the agreement was approved by President Grant June 9, 1869.

By the ninth article of the aforesaid Cherokee treaty, it was further agreed—

That all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners, or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months, and their descendants, shall have all the rights of native Cherokees: *Provided*, That owners of slaves so emancipated in the Cherokee Nation shall never receive any compensation or pay for the slaves so emancipated.

By the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., p. 624), Congress appropriated $300,000 to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation out of the funds due under appraisement of Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, which sum was to be expended as the acts of the Cherokee legislature should direct under certain conditions and provisions named in the appropriation, which were complied with. This money, or such portion thereof as was paid out, was paid per capita to citizens of Cherokee blood only. By act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., p. 608), Congress appropriated $75,000 of the Cherokee funds to secure to the Cherokee Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees their proportion of the proceeds of the Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River referred to in the act of March 3, 1883.

Subsequently other funds in various amounts were received by the Cherokees, none of which were distributed pro rata to the Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees. Among them was particularly the amount received for the sale of the Cherokee Outlet, $8,595,736. A portion of this, $1,660,000, was retained in the United States Treasury until the status of the Shawnees, Delawares, and Freedmen should be determined by the courts. Most of the remainder, $6,640,000, was distributed to Cherokee citizens by blood to the exclusion of the adopted citizens and Freedmen.

Consequently a suit was instituted by each of the aforesaid parties against the Cherokee Nation, in the Court of Claims,[1] under the authority of act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., p. 636), viz:

No. 16837.—Charles Journeycake, Principal Chief of the Delaware Indians *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

No. 16856.—Johnson Blackfeather, the Principal Chief of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians *v.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation.

No. 17209.—Moses Whitmire, Trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

Delawares.—The suit by the Delawares having been heard, the Court of Claims filed its first decree thereon April 24, 1893. Its general purport was to determine and declare the rights of the Delawares in the common property of the Cherokee Nation, which decree declared that they were citizens of the Cherokee Nation equally with those who were Cherokees by blood, and equally entitled to participate in a fund derived from the common property. This decree was carried to the Supreme Court by appeal of the defendants and affirmed.

On petition of complainants for further decree the Court of Claims on the 18th of March, 1895, decreed that the decree in this suit entered May 22, 1893, be extended and applied to the fund arising from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet viz, $8,595,736; that 759 be taken as the number of Delawares entitled to participate in that fund, and that the sum of $188,254 be paid by the treasury of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior "to the individual Delawares, per capita, who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions above referred to had not existed in the distribution of the fund of $6,640,000 to the exclusion of the complainants therein."

Freedmen.—The suit for the Freedmen having been heard, the Court of Claims filed its first decree March 4, 1895, suspending its judgment until the number of persons who were entitled to participate or the number of persons who constituted the body of the present claimants could be ascertained.

In its second decree of March 18, 1895, the court took the Wallace roll as furnishing the true number of the Freedmen, 3,524, and stated that it would enter a decree, following the form of that which was last entered in the case of the Delawares, to the effect that the Secretary

[1] For the decrees of the Court in these suits see p. 415.

of the Interior should cause the Wallace roll to be further corrected by adding thereto descendants born since March 3, 1883, and prior to May 3, 1894, and striking therefrom the names of those who have died or have ceased to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation, so that, when so amended and changed, it should represent the Freedmen entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund awarded them, viz, $903,365. To that end the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Cherokee country and ascertain and report to the Secretary the facts necessary for the correction of the roll above described, so that, when a new and corrected roll should be thus made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he should cause the money to be paid and distributed to the Freedmen entitled thereto.

The final decree in this case, filed May 8, 1895, carries out what was anticipated in the decree of March 18, 1895, directing that the Secretary of the Interior, when a new and corrected roll is made and approved by him, shall cause the amount remaining of the fund awarded the Freedmen under this decree to be paid and distributed to the Freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants aforesaid entitled thereto, not to exceed the sum of $256.34 per capita, etc.

Shawnees.—The suit by the Shawnees having been heard, the Court of Claims filed its first decree thereon June 12, 1893, which was similar in purport to that rendered in behalf of the Delawares. This decree was carried to the Supreme Court by appeal. A second decree was entered in the Court of Claims May 21, 1895, in pursuance of a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, which ordered that out of the sum of $593,625 distributed by the Cherokee Nation to Cherokees by blood only a distribution be made based on the agreement and stipulation made by and between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnees and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, to wit, to 737 Shawnee persons; and that the fund so ascertained, $21,852.05, be paid by the treasury of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior to the 737 individual Shawnees, per capita, who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restriction and discrimination in the Cherokee statutes had not existed.

A supplemental petition was also filed by the Shawnees January 12, 1895, in regard to their share in the $8,595,736 received from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet. In its decree the court stated that it appeared to the court that the sum of $1,660,000, which had been retained out of the $8,595,736, would not be sufficient to pay to the several parties in interest the full amount due them to make them "equal in every respect" to the native Cherokees, namely, $265.70 per capita, which, for the Shawnees, would have amounted to $195,820.90, the sum asked by them.

It was therefore decreed that there was due and payable to said Shawnees, out of said fund now available in the United States Treasury, the sum of $226.69 per capita, or a total sum on their supplemental petition of $167,070.53. This, added to the $21,852.05 previously decreed,

made a total of $188,922.58, which, together with $2,300 additional for costs of suits, etc.—a grand total of $191,222.58—the court decreed should be paid by the Secretary of the Interior (out of the moneys reserved by and in the custody of the United States for that purpose) to the individual Shawnees, per capita, who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discrimination had not existed in the distribution of the said fund of $6,640,000 to the exclusion of the Shawnees.

INTRUDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 902), contains a provision in regard to the removal of intruders from the Cherokee country, as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to suspend action under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (27 Stats., 641), ratifying the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as to the actual removal from the Cherokee country of persons designated by the authorities as intruders, until the appraisal of the value of the improvements of such persons shall have been completed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and submitted by him to Congress and the removal of such intruders shall not be made earlier than January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: *Provided*, That whenever any intruder shall have been paid or tendered the appraised value of his improvements, if he does not immediately surrender possession of the same to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation he shall pay rent therefor at the rate usual in the country, but this provision shall not be construed to extend the time for the removal of intruders according to the foregoing agreement beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

As stated in my last report, the work of appraising improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation was suspended under a telegram from the Department dated December 22, 1893, for lack of funds to pay the further expenses of the appraisers. Congress having in the act of August 15, 1894, appropriated $4,996 for continuing the appraisal of intruders' improvements, the appraisers, Messrs. Joshua Hutchins, Peter H. Pernot, and Clem V. Rogers, in accordance with instructions contained in letters from this office dated October 11, 1894, met at Vinita, Ind. T., October 22, and resumed their labors.

They completed the work and submitted their final report to this office on March 16, 1895. Accompanying their report was the testimony taken in the claims which they had examined and two series of special reports, 386 in all, each report (except No. 316) relating to a separate claim. The first series related to the improvements of persons alleged to be intruders in the nation, who claimed citizenship therein by blood, and embraced reports numbered from 1 to 316, inclusive. The second series related to improvements of persons of African descent alleged to be intruders, who claimed rights in the nation under the ninth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 799), and embraced reports, numbered from 1 to 70.

The Cherokee Nation furnished the appraisers with lists containing the names of 2,858 heads of families who were alleged by the national authorities to be intruders therein. It was estimated by the board that these 2,858 families represented an aggregate of 8,526 persons, whose removal was demanded by the principal chief under the provisions of the Cherokee agreement of December 19, 1891, ratified by section 10 of the act of March 3, 1893.

Of the 2,858 families reported by the Cherokee authorities as intruders in that nation, 166 of them claimed rights in the nation under the ninth article of the treaty of 1866.

The appraisers examined the improvements of 384 of the alleged intruders whose names appeared on the lists furnished by the Cherokee Nation, and took evidence to determine:

First. Whether the improvements claimed were the property of the party claiming within the meaning of the law;

Second. Whether the claimant entered upon the possession or occupancy thereof prior to August 11, 1886; and

Third. The value of the improvements claimed.

By these investigations the appraisers found that 117 persons were entitled to receive the value of their improvements, and as to another case they were in doubt, but appraised the value of the improvements and submitted for determination by the Department the question of the rights of the claimant. Eighty-eight of these were parties claiming rights of citizenship in the nation by blood, and twenty-nine were parties claiming citizenship in the nation under the ninth article of the treaty of 1866, known as Cherokee Freedmen.

The reports of the appraisers were given administrative examination in this office, and were submitted to the Department with an exhaustive report on May 27, 1895. In that report recommendations were made with a view to the modification of the findings of the appraisers to the extent of increasing the award to one claimant; the reduction of the award to another on account of an error in their calculation; the allowance of the award to the claimant whose rights were submitted for determination of the Department as above stated; and the disallowance of all awards to Cherokee Freedmen claimants. Tabulated, the modifications recommended by this office are as follows:

Awards made by appraisers	117
Awards recommended by this office	89
Difference	28
Total awarded by appraisers	$74,180.56
Total recommended by this office	68,645.36
Difference	5,535.20

With reference to the recommendation for the disallowance of all awards to Cherokee Freedmen the reasons therefor, which are set out fully in said office report of May 27, 1895, are briefly as follows, viz:

Of the 166 names of persons claiming rights in the nation under the

ninth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1886, 89 are found on the roll of Cherokee Freedmen in this office, which is known as the "Wallace roll." A proviso to the article of the Cherokee agreement of 1891, which requires the removal of Cherokee intruders on the demand of the principal chief of that nation, protects the rights of all entitled to citizenship under said ninth article of the treaty. In addition to this the Court of Claims, in a decree in the Cherokee Freedman Case, on March 18, 1895, accepted said "Wallace roll" "as furnishing the true number of Freedmen, 3,524." Therefore those whose names appear on said roll are not intruders and not subject to removal on the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. In view of this the office recommended that these 89 names, a list of which was inclosed, be stricken from the Cherokee intruder lists.

As to the 77 other Freedmen claimants whose names do not appear on the "Wallace roll," it was ascertained that the wives and children of some of them are on said roll, and as the acceptance of the Cherokee intruder lists without modification would involve the declaration not only that the parties named are intruders, but also that the other members of their family, some of whom are known to be on the "Wallace roll," are likewise intruders and liable to removal, it was recommended that these 77 names, a list of which was furnished, be suspended from the intruder lists until the status of their families can be ascertained by some proper investigation.

The Department, August 3, 1895, approved the findings and awards of the board of appraisers with the modifications recommended by this office, and August 23, 1895, a copy of so much of the papers in the case as was deemed sufficient to give the Cherokee authorities the information necessary to enable them to tender the amounts awarded to the persons entitled to receive them was transmitted to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation in accordance with the instructions contained in Department letter of August 13, 1895.

CHELAN INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

The Department having set aside and allotted certain lands in the State of Washington to some of the Chelan Indians under the Moses agreement, as explained in my last annual report, the office directed Acting Indian Agent Bubb, of the Colville Agency, to put the allottees in possession of their respective allotted tracts.

In his endeavor to carry out the instructions of the office, temporary injunction was obtained against him in the United States circuit court for the district of Washington, sitting in equity, by one La Chappelle, a trespasser upon a portion of the allotted lands. On final hearing had April 19, 1895, the injunction was made perpetual, but the prayer of the complainant for a decree declaring him to be the owner of the land in controversy and quieting the title in him was denied. The decree making the injunction perpetual was rendered without prejudice

to the right of the defendants to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover possession of the land.

May 18, 1895, all the facts in the case were laid before the Department and the law bearing thereon cited, with the recommendation that the matter be presented to the Department of Justice with request that the United States district attorney for the State of Washington be instructed to institute in the proper court an action of ejectment against A. W. La Chappelle and any others in possession of the lands allotted to the Chelan Indians, or such other action as he might deem proper to put the Indians in possession of the lands claimed by and allotted to them, and to quiet title thereto. August 6 last I was advised by the Department of Justice that the United States attorney for the district of Washington had been instructed to take such action as, upon careful consideration of the facts in the case, he should deem proper and likely to result successfully. It is trusted that successful proceedings will be had, so that justice may be done these Indians, long harassed and trespassed upon by Mr. La Chappelle and other whites.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

By the Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), Congress provided that—

> Any member of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma to whom a trust patent has been issued under the provisions of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (24 Stats., 388), and being over twenty-one years of age, may sell and convey any portion of the land covered by such patent in excess of eighty acres, the deed of conveyance to be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and that any Citizen Pottawatomie not residing upon his allotment, but being a legal resident of another State or Territory, may in like manner sell and convey all the land covered by said patent, and that upon the approval of such deed by the Secretary of the Interior the title to the land thereby conveyed shall vest in the grantee therein named.

This legislation was not inaugurated by the Indians or by this office, or the Department in behalf of the Indians, but was opposed and contested by all proper methods as not in the line of Indian progress and advancement, and as manifestly not in keeping with the spirit of the act of 1887, which guaranteed to each Indian who took land under said act a patent therefor in his name, "which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made."

These promised patents holding the land unalienable for twenty-five years were issued to these Indians in January and February, 1892, and before three of the twenty-five years had elapsed the restriction had

been removed, and any member of these tribes 21 years of age was privileged, by the above-quoted clause, to dispose of all of his domain, in excess of 80 acres, which had been assigned to him as a home.

Under the authority thus granted, speculators, land sharks, and some bona fide settlers vied with each other in their hasty attempts to purchase the lands and homes of these Indians, until the more sensible and provident members of the tribes became alarmed and urged the Government to put a stop to this wholesale disposal of their lands before the tribes should be entirely robbed of their individual holdings. In fact, before the rules and regulations prescribed by the act could be properly prepared by this office, approved by the Department, printed, and sent out to the Sac and Fox Agency for general circulation and information, over one hundred deeds had been received here, covering all the land these individual Indians severally owned and were allowed under the act to sell.

The prices named in the deeds at once attracted the attention of this office, being much below the rates fixed by Congress to be paid for the remainder of the lands ceded to the United States after selections of allotments should have been made by the Indians. (See section 16 of act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat., p. 1026.) Indeed, the utmost difficulty has been experienced by this office to obtain a fair valuation for the various tracts sold and to secure evidence of the payment of the consideration money and its retention by the Indian and to restrain the Indian from returning a portion of the purchase money to the purchaser.

Some of these Indians may use the purchase money to inclose and improve the land retained; if so, then the sale should be consummated, for many of them have not the means to break land and build houses nor to inclose their lands so as to protect them from trespass by the "grazing leasers."

These instances, however, are few and hard to detect, the large majority of sales being mainly in the interest of the purchasers. On their part the purchasers are encouraged in their movements by public sentiment in that region, it being well known that until the lands get into possession and ownership of white men and thereby become taxable, the counties are contracted to that extent in their power to develop and improve, for lack of funds which would be derived from taxation of those lands.

From the character of the conveyances submitted under this legislation and the difficulty of securing their just rights for the Indians, I most urgently recommend that if Congress will not repeal the present law on the subject, at least it do not enact similar legislation for many years to come respecting the sale of land by any tribe to whom lands in severalty have been allotted and patented under the general allotment act of 1887, known as the "Dawes Act," with its amendment of 1891.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

There was given, at some length, in the annual report of this office for the year 1891 the status of these Indians and of their lands. The recommendations then made, and renewed in the annual reports for 1892 and 1893, meet my approval, and I respectfully renew the request that Congress be asked to enact the necessary legislation for their relief, as was then recommended, viz:

In view of the condition of the affairs of these Indians and the fact that under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, they were made citizens of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to grant authority to issue patents in fee to the allottees of the several tracts, or to those assigns whose conveyances have been approved by the Department; and that such lands as are vacant or abandoned, including their school and mission lands and the tract on which the schoolhouse was located, be appraised and sold by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the net proceeds arising from the sale to be funded for the use and benefit of those members of said tribe born since the allotments were made, or who have never received an allotment.

CLAIMS OF SETTLERS ON CROW CREEK AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS, S. DAK.

Nearly all the claims of settlers who located in the spring of 1885 on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations, in what was then Dakota Territory, which were investigated in accordance with the provisions of the act approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 659), and found to be just and proper, have been settled since my last annual report was submitted. The claims remaining unpaid are those of settlers who have not, as yet, made application for the amounts found respectively due them, or who have failed to submit the required proofs as to their identity.

After the investigation authorized by the act of October 1, 1890, had been concluded and the special agent had submitted his report thereon, this office received several inquiries from settlers, residing generally at remote points, who had not learned of the investigation until too late, if at all, and whose claims were not therefore in a position to be considered and settled with the others under said act. Congress, however, provided for the relief of this class of claimants by inserting a clause in the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 899), which authorized the reimbursement of such settlers for the actual and necessary losses which upon investigation they might be found to have sustained. Blank forms for use in presenting these claims, with necessary proofs, were sent to the several claimants or their agents, and the investigation has thus far been conducted by correspondence.

The names of about 90 of these additional claimants have come before the office. This is far in excess of the number which it was estimated would arise when the legislation in behalf of such remaining claims was first proposed. As the appropriation made for the purpose of paying them is only a little more than $5,000, there will hardly be sufficient to satisfy all the claims in full for the amounts found due.

The act of March 2, 1895, also provides that where claims investigated under the act of October 1, 1890, were wholly disallowed such claimants may within six months bring suit in the Court of Claims; that the time when the settler removed from the reservation shall be no bar to said suit, but that if he arbitrarily disobeyed or failed without good reason to obey the order to remove his claim shall be disallowed. Of the 944 claims heretofore investigated about 55 were entirely disallowed, in most cases on the ground that the claimants failed to vacate the lands settled upon within a reasonable time. It is expected that a majority of this class of disallowed claims will be brought before and prosecuted in the Court of Claims in accordance with the foregoing provision of law.

DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

By acts of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), and August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286), Congress appropriated $20,000 ($10,000 each), for the purchase of lands as a home for the Digger Indians of central California, for the establishment and maintenance of a primary day school for their benefit, for the purchase of subsistence and other necessaries, and for their civilization generally.

Special Agent Cosby was charged with the duty of selecting a site for their homes, and he recommended the purchase of 330 acres of land adjoining the United States experimental station, about 4 miles from Jackson, Cal. Agent Cosby's reports show that the tract is eminently suitable for a permanent reservation. The soil is good; nine-tenths of the area (some portions needing clearing) is suitable for hay, grain, gardening, and general agricultural purposes; it contains four living springs and several valuable irrigation ditches, including a creek with heavy grade, and has facilities for and accessibility to reservoirs; there are eleven houses fit for immediate occupancy of the Indians, and the Government has the privilege of removing two other houses thereto from adjacent lands belonging to Mr. Boggs—all these houses being worth in the aggregate $2,000; there is considerable fencing on the place, and a portion of the tract is covered by timber—oak and nut pine.

This tract was purchased for $6,600. Deed therefor has been made by John Boggs, the owner, and approved by the Department, the purchase money paid, and possession of the land given.

Agent Cosby reports under date of July 18, 1895, that he has located some Indians on the land and will place others thereon at the earliest practicable date, and it is expected that the work of locating these

Indians will soon be completed. There is every reason to believe that the provision thus made for them will materially improve their condition and advance them in civilization.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES, NORTH CAROLINA.

In my last annual report reference was made to the agreements of compromise made in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokees with whites who had settled upon their lands under titles which the Government was bound to respect. It was thought that these compromises when carried into execution would secure the Indians a perfect title to all the lands inside the Qualla boundary and leave unsettled only a comparatively unimportant controversy concerning certain tracts of land outside the boundary, which was then well on the way toward settlement. Since then a new issue has arisen, in which the Indians, through bad if not selfish advisers, determined to cut loose from all guardianship, control, or oversight of their affairs by the General Government.

Through their council they executed a contract May 18, 1893, with one W. C. Smith for the sale of all their timber of certain kinds and dimensions on the Cathcart tract for the sum of $15,000, to be paid in three equal installments, $5,000 on the 6th of September, 1893, and $5,000 in one and two years thereafter, respectively. The first official knowledge this office had of this contract was when Mr. Smith filed a copy thereof for approval by the President. The contract was submitted to the Department with unfavorable report August 23, 1893, and was returned September 6, 1893, the Secretary declining to approve it. At the same time he said that he saw no reason why with certain modifications the contract should not be approved provided it would be clearly for the benefit of the Indians and the price named in the contract were shown to be the full value of the timber. The superintendent of schools, acting as agent for these Indians, was duly advised of this decision and instructed to have the contract amended or renewed in accordance therewith.

Instead, however, of attempting to secure a modification of that contract, the council, through its appointed delegates, entered into another contract with one David L. Boyd for the same timber for the same consideration, viz, $15,000, and upon the same terms except that the payments were to be made to the Indians instead of to the Department (as suggested in office report of August 23, 1893, upon the Smith contract), and that H. G. Ewart, who was to be paid, for his services in obtaining it, 20 per cent out of the proceeds of the timber.

This contract and that of Mr. Smith were submitted to the Department November 24, 1893, with a recommendation in favor of the Boyd contract (provided certain modifications were made therein as to payment of money, etc.), the Indians having certified that Smith was

unable to meet his payments. The matter coming up before the Assistant Attorney-General, where it had been referred for a hearing, counsel for both Smith and Boyd submitted arguments or briefs in behalf of their respective clients, when Judge Hall gave it as his opinion, if either contract was to be approved, it should be the Smith contract. The matter was not finally disposed of until July 25, 1894, when the Department declined to approve either contract, and the parties in interest were so informed.

August 13, 1894, Messrs. Dickson and Mason, of Mattoon, Ill., advised this office that they had purchased from the said Boyd the timber on the Cathcart tract for $25,000, and proposed to commence cutting the timber at an early day. They were promptly notified of the status of the Boyd contract and warned not to enter the Cathcart tract for the purpose of cutting timber. The Department was duly notified August 23 of this threatened trespass, and recommendation was made that the facts be laid before the Attorney-General at once, with request that he direct the district attorney for the western district of North Carolina to institute such proceedings, under the law, as would prevent the cutting of said timber as soon as he was notified that the cutting had commenced. The Department of Justice, on the 30th of August, 1894, notified this office that instructions had been issued as requested.

It appeared afterwards that Messrs. Dickson and Mason had been unwittingly drawn into this purchase in January, 1894, and that when they learned the true situation of Mr. Boyd's pretended claim to this timber they required of him an indemnifying bond against loss for money paid, etc., should the Government fail to confirm the sale of the timber to him, and should they be hindered and stopped from manufacturing it into lumber. They did not desire to come in conflict with the Government upon such an issue, but were compelled by Mr. Boyd, who had given the indemnifying bond, to proceed to carry their contract into effect.

Messrs. Dickson and Mason, on the 29th of August, notified this office that they expected to commence cutting operations on the Cathcart tract September 10, 1894, which information was submitted to the Department September 1, 1894, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be apprised thereof, in order that legal steps might be taken at once to suppress the cutting and to remove the trespassers from the land, prompt action being imperative if the Government intended to exercise any control or supervision over the lands of the Eastern Cherokees.

September 18, Superintendent Potter telegraphed as follows:

> Boyd began cutting timber to-day on Cathcart tract. Mason and Dickson here. Will be obliged to continue work unless Boyd is stopped. Have wired Glenn.

This information was forwarded to the Department, with recommendation that the Attorney-General be advised of the actual cutting of the timber, as had been anticipated, in order that he might telegraph

such instructions to the district attorney for the western district of North Carolina as he might deem requisite. The facts had been telegraphed to the district attorney by the superintendent, but it was thought possible that he would await instructions from the Attorney-General before proceeding to take definite steps to suppress the trespass.

September 18 Superintendent Potter telegraphed:

> Boyd has felled over a hundred thousand feet of timber. Still cutting without interference. Mason and Dickson anxious for immediate settlement.

This information was duly forwarded to the Department September 19, 1894, with request that it be sent to the Attorney-General, urging early action by him for the suppression of this depredation. The Department of Justice replied, September 22, that it had communicated both by mail and telegraph with Robert B. Glenn, United States attorney, Winston, N. C., in regard to the matter. September 26 Superintendent Potter again telegraphed:

> Boyd employed 40 additional men at cutting timber, and is engaging teams to haul same off the reserve to railroad; have wired Glenn to enjoin him immediately.

This information was sent the next day to the Department for the information of the Attorney-General.

On the 28th this office reported to the Department that Boyd's men had stopped work temporarily, at request of Superintendent Potter, to await the action of the court.

October 22, 1894, the Attorney-General notified the Secretary of the Interior, in connection with the suit instituted by the Department of Justice, at the request of the Interior Department, against D. L. Boyd and others, on account of timber trespass alleged to have been committed by them in pursuance of a contract not approved, that he did not consider it any part of the duty of the United States to maintain said suit, and that if it met the approval of the Department, whose suggestions he invited, he should direct the dismissal of the suit, and he should also withdraw the directions given to the United States attorney for the district to enter his appearance in defense of another suit brought by H. G. Ewart for fees claimed for executing the contract with said Boyd.

In reporting, October 30, 1894, upon this proposed action of the Attorney-General, this office held that an issue had been raised by the Indians and by parties representing themselves as their attorneys as to the jurisdiction of the Government over the Indians and their lands. The matter was first brought before the Assistant Attorney-General by Hon. Mr. Ewart, who, in his opinion of July 25, 1894, held that the Government had a right to exercise such jurisdiction. The Indians and their alleged attorneys, differing from that opinion, proceeded to act in their own behalf, hence the Department of Justice had been requested to enter suit against Mr. Boyd et al., so that the court might settle the question involved. It was a question that had perplexed the office for

many years, and it was held that it would be in the line of public policy to have a judicial determination thereof.

The office thereupon urged that the Boyd suit be prosecuted to a final decision, for when that judicial decision should be rendered the question of jurisdiction would receive its quietus and be respected by the Indians and by all parties, while the opinion of the Department of Justice could affect only the action of this office. The Department of Justice, on the 17th of November, 1894, notified the Secretary of the Interior that it would not take any further action in prosecuting the Boyd suit, and this office was so notified December 12, 1894.

Cutting began as soon as this action was known in North Carolina, and it was continued until the Department itself took issue with the Department of Justice, and, as a result, in February the district attorney was directed by the Attorney-General to prosecute the suit against Boyd to a decision, and this office was notified thereof through the Interior Department March 3, 1895.

The matter has since been vigorously prosecuted and every inch of ground hotly contested by the Indians and their alleged attorneys, but I am glad to know that a decision has finally been reached which settles the question of jurisdiction. Judge Charles H. Simonton, as circuit judge of the fourth circuit, delivered the following opinion:

All that is decided is that the Government of the United States has not yet ceased its guardian care over them nor released them from pupilage. The Federal courts can still, in the name of the United States, adjudicate their rights. * * * Their realty can be alienated, but the contract is reviewable by the Government for one purpose only—to protect them from fraud or wrong. * * * The case of the Cherokee trust funds (117 U. S., 288) does not conflict with these views. That case decides that this Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is not a part of the nation of Cherokees with which this Government treats, and that they have no recognized separate political existence. But at the same time their distinct unity is recognized and the fostering care of the Government over them as such distinct unit.

This being so, the United States have the right in their own courts to bring such suits as may be necessary to protect these Indians.

The motion to dismiss the bill on this ground is disallowed. The injunction heretofore granted is continued until the further order of this court.

Judge R. P. Dick, as United States judge, concurring, held that the action of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the district attorney, in procuring, by procedure in that court, execution of the new deed under which the Eastern Band of Cherokees now hold their lands in fee simple as a corporation, neither expressly nor by implication relieved the United States from any obligation of duty imposed or waived any power conferred by the Constitution, treaties, or acts of Congress.

A subsequent decree or order was issued by Judge Simonton, and concurred in by Judge Dick, to the effect that the opinion heretofore rendered held that the United States could maintain in that jurisdiction a suit for the protection of the Eastern Band of Cherokees; that they were the wards of the nation, recognized and protected as such by the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

But this conclusion did not dispose of the case. The answers and defenses set up in the case raised issues of fact important to the defendants and to the public which needed to be investigated and their truth or falsity established. Moreover, there was a quantity of timber lying on the ground deteriorating, and thus threatening irreparable loss to its rightful owner; and in addition to this, certain moneys had been paid on account of the Boyd contract, for the security of which some provision needed to be made pending this litigation.

It was therefore ordered that this cause be referred to R. M. Douglas, standing master, and that he inquire into all the facts connected with the contract in issue, the circumstances under which it was made, the adequacy of the consideration therefor, the existence of any fraud or unfair dealing therein, and into any other facts pertaining to the issues involved concerning which any party to this cause might offer testimony, and that he report the same with all convenient speed to the court. It was also ordered that the Dickson-Mason Lumber Company be authorized to manufacture all the timber already cut and now lying cut on the Indian lands and to dispose of the same, upon giving satisfactory bond in the penal sum of $3,000, conditioned on a full, true, and lawful accounting, etc.; this part of the order to be without prejudice to any question made in the case. It was also ordered that George H. Smathers have leave to file a full statement of all funds and moneys held by him, as certain trust funds, and the mode of investment thereof.

IOWAS OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

When allotments were made on the Iowa Reservation in 1894 it was found that there was not quite land enough to supply all the Indians entitled thereto. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year (28 Stats., p. 902) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Otoes and Missourias with a view to purchasing from them a sufficient quantity of their surplus lands to accommodate the said members of the Iowa tribe; or, to allot to the said Iowa Indians lands that have been or may hereafter be ceded to the United States by the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache, or the Wichita tribes of Indians, the lands thus acquired for and allotted to the Iowa Indians to be paid for by that tribe.

The attention of the Department was invited to this provision of law by office letter of April 27, 1895, in which it was stated that the Indians to be provided for numbered about 20, that about 1,600 acres would be required at a probable cost of $2,000, and that in the opinion of this office it would be better to locate them with the Otoes and Missourias. It was also suggested that it would doubtless be found advisable to designate an officer of the Government, probably an Indian inspector, to conduct the necessary negotiations, because the act carries with it no appropriation for its execution.

SALE OF TIMBER, JICARILLA RESERVATION.

The plan of selling timber on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in New Mexico, as authorized by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 302), for the purpose of raising a fund with which to purchase stock for the Indians of that reserve, has failed. That act authorized the sale of $20,000 worth of timber, and in pursuance thereof suitable regulations to govern such sale were prepared and advertisements for bids were published in the papers of that locality. However, November 1, 1894, the acting Indian agent reported that the time fixed for opening bids had expired on the day previous, and that no bids had been received.

This outcome the acting agent attributed to the fact that the timber on the unallotted lands which it was proposed to sell was so far from the railroad that prospective bidders feared they would not have time to construct the necessary roads and remove the timber within the eighteen months provided for in the said regulations. Whether or not this was the real cause the office is unprepared to say, and is unable at present to suggest any new course by which the sale of this timber can be effected and relief brought to the Indians.

This reservation is, for the greater portion, unsuitable for agricultural purposes, and the Indians occupying it are very poor. The industry of stock raising, especially sheep, is generally a successful one in that locality, and it was hoped that with a little assistance these Indians might enter upon that pursuit and thus make progress toward self-support.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF MOQUIS.

Certain friendly nonreservation Indians have been occupying and using lands in the vicinity of Tuba and Moencopie, Ariz., and they desired to have the same allotted to them for homes. An agent was sent among them for the purpose of assisting them in making applications for the desired lands under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended by act of February 28, 1891. Applications were made accordingly and are before the office and the Department for consideration. About fifty other Indians, principally Moquis, went upon the lands in question, took possession of them, sowed them with wheat, and declared their intention of returning and reaping the harvest. They notified some of the allottees that they must leave their homes, committed depredations upon a certain cornfield, and gave other evidences of ill will.

October 23, 1894, I recommended that the War Department be requested to lay these troubles before General McCook, commanding the Department of Colorado, and leave it to his discretion as to whether or not a sufficient force of troops should be sent to overawe the meddlesome Moquis.

November 29, 1894, Captain Williams, U. S. A., acting Indian agent, Navajo Agency, advised the office that Capt. Frank U. Robinson, of the Second Cavalry, U. S. A., had reported to him on the 18th of that month with two troops of his regiment to assist him in restoring order among the Moquis at Oreiba; that he reached Oreiba on the 25th of November where, in the presence of troops, he delivered a brief address to the entire Indian population assembled there, commending the friendly Indians for the disposition they had shown to abandon the habits of savage life, send their children to school, take allotments of land, cultivate the soil, improve their condition, and make a start in the direction of civilization; then reciting the acts committed by the hostiles as well as other efforts made by them to deter the better disposed Indians from their laudable course.

As the hostiles refused to make promise of future good behavior, he then and there arrested and placed under guard nineteen Moqui Indians and notified them that the authorities would punish them for their depredations, their hostile acts toward the Government, and their refusal to comply with the rules and regulations of the Department.

Recommendation was made that the Secretary of War be requested to designate some military post in which these Indian prisoners should be held in confinement at hard labor until such time as in the opinion of those in charge of them they should show that they fully realized the error of their evil ways and should evince in an unmistakable manner their determination to cease interference with the plans of the Government in the civilization and education of its Indian wards. They were received as prisoners at Alcatraz Island, California, January 3, 1895, and were kept in confinement at hard labor until recently.

August 7, 1895, the War Department directed the commanding general, Department of California, to return these Indian prisoners to their reservation, and to exact from each one of them a promise of good behavior hereafter and a compliance with the rules and regulations of the Interior Department. This promise was put in writing and fully explained to them before their departure, and was thereafter transmitted to the acting Indian agent of the Navajo Agency with request to have the interpreter again explain to them what they had promised. It is to be hoped that the disciplinary measures adopted with respect to these Indian prisoners will result in good to them and their tribe.

It is interesting to note that during the entire time these Indians were confined in prison all labor assigned them was done willingly and without objection; that they were quiet in their manners, well behaved, did not seem inclined to give any trouble, and, without exception, were disposed to comply with all orders given them; also they were in good condition physically. This course led to their earlier return to their reservation than would otherwise have been the case.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

As stated in my last annual report, provision was made in the Indian appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1895, for the making of a thorough investigation by the Secretary of the Interior of the condition of the Indians in the State of New York, their progress in civilization and fitness for citizenship, and the propriety of allotting their lands in severalty, and also any facts touching the Ogden Land Company and its claim to lands of the Seneca Indians; report thereon to be made to Congress.

The investigation provided for was made, and the report thereon was published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 52, Fifty-third Congress, third session. It states that whatever be the title or interest of the Ogden Land Company in these lands the claim is a cloud upon the Indian title; that it has been a serious hindrance to the prosperity of the Indians, and that it should be extinguished at once; that the company had proposed to the Secretary to relinquish its title to the lands in question at the average rate of $10 per acre, and that inasmuch as the price did not seem to be an exorbitant one—in view of the facts developed—he saw no objection to Congress authorizing the Department to negotiate for such relinquishment at not exceeding the price named. The action taken by Congress on said report, which is found in a clause in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, directs:

> That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company for the purchase of the interests said company may possess, if any, in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations in the State of New York.
>
> He is also authorized to negotiate with the said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, as to the terms upon which the said Indians will consent to the United States purchasing the interest of said company in said reservations, if such interest is found to exist, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make a full report to Congress of his proceedings under this provision.

The office of commissioner to negotiate with the company and with the Indians has been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, upon whose suggestion the Department requested the Attorney-General to cause the exact title or interest of the Ogden Land Company in the said lands to be ascertained before entering upon negotiations. This office is informally advised that the matter was referred by the Attorney-General to the United States attorney for the northern district of New York on June 26 last, with instructions to make the examination requested. As soon as his report shall have been received the necessary instructions for negotiations will be sent to Mr. Garrett, after being approved by the Department.

EXTENSION OF PAYMENTS FOR OMAHA LANDS.

The act of Congress approved August 11, 1894 (28 Stats., 276), provided for the extension of time of payment to purchasers of Omaha lands, the consent of the Indians being first obtained. Under instructions dated December 20, 1894, Capt. William H. Beck, acting Indian agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, formally presented the matter to the Indians in council, and they voted against the proposed extension and asked that the purchasers of said lands be required to make payments due, at the earliest practicable moment. This action of the Indians was, however, rendered nugatory by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, which declares:

* * * And that the like extension of one year on the first payment required to be made, when payable in installments, is hereby granted to all homestead settlers on and purchasers of all ceded Indian reservations in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Idaho.

READJUSTMENT OF SALES OF OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

As stated in my last annual report, a matter of considerable moment to the Indians of this reservation was the proposed revision and readjustment of the sales of their lands in Nebraska under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 568). The said act having provided that no readjustment should be made or rebate allowed without the consent of the Indians thereto having been first obtained, a commission was appointed by the Department to present the matter to them for their action. Under instructions dated December 3, 1894, the commission submitted the question to the Indians in council, and reported that the Indians positively refused to entertain any proposition looking to readjustment or rebate. Negotiations with them were thus ended.

PONY CLAIMS OF INDIANS ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

Under date of August 16, 1894, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved about 940 contracts in severalty, entered into between Indians belonging to the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak., and Messrs. Anderson, Doan & O'Neall, attorneys of this city, by which the latter stipulate to prosecute against the United States the claims of said Indians arising under the following provision contained in Article I of the treaty of 1868 (15 Stats., 635):

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

From a list filed in this office by said attorneys setting forth in each case the property alleged to have been taken and by whom, when, and where, it appears that nearly all the claims are for Indian ponies, stolen by white horse thieves or taken from the Indians by the United States military authorites from 1873 to 1889, both years inclusive. The claims covered by said contracts aggregate about $300,000.

The work of taking testimony in connection with these claims was begun at the Pine Ridge Agency on or about September 18, 1894, and was discontinued about December 7, 1894. Mr. W. F. Millsaps, an assistant attorney for this Department, was detailed in connection with said work for the purpose of assisting the agent at that agency in taking proof and cross-examining witnesses. During that time the proofs in behalf of 421 claims were taken and forwarded by the agent to this office.

After an interim of over seven months this work was resumed on July 24 last, at Pine Ridge Agency, and the taking of testimony in the remaining cases is now in progress. Mr. O. L. Carter, a special attorney for the Department of Justice, is there as the representative of the Government, in lieu of Mr. Millsaps, and is assisting the agent in connection with the hearing of proofs and cross-examination of witnesses.

POTTAWATOMIE AND KICKAPOO SURPLUS LANDS.

The tenth section of the Indian appropriation act for the current year authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes of Indians in Kansas, expressed in open council by each tribe, to cause to be sold in trust for said Indians the surplus or unallotted lands of their reservations in Jackson and Brown counties, Kans.

In office report of May 1, 1895, the Acting Commissioner suggested that before incurring any expense incident to the appointment of a commission to make the appraisement of the lands it would be well to send an inspector of the Department to lay the whole matter before the two tribes for their action. August 16, 1895, Inspector Paul F. Faison reported that all of the Pottawatomies whom he could get to attend a council for the purpose were unanimously opposed to any disposition of their surplus lands, and on the 18th of August, 1895, he made similar report as to the Kickapoos.

PYRAMID LAKE AND WALKER RIVER INDIANS.

Senate bill No. 99, introduced in Congress at its last session, provided among other things for the relinquishment of the Indian title to the entire Walker River Reservation and to a portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada, and for the removal to Pyramid Lake of the Walker River Indians. It was suggested by members of the Board

of Indian Commissioners that the provisions of this bill might not be for the best interest of the Indians occupying these reservations, and the board offered to send one of its members to examine into the matter and report as to the wisdom of the proposed legislation. This suggestion was laid before the Department and the proposed investigation was authorized, and Hon. Albert K. Smiley, a member of the board, was designated to make it. From his report dated June 27, 1895, I quote the following:

I reached Pyramid Lake Reservation April 21, 1895, and very carefully inspected the lands under cultivation, the dam which diverts the water from the Truckee River and the ditches leading thereto, and the proposed new ditch to bring water from the Truckee River from a point high up in the mountains for irrigating new lands, both on the reservation and outside thereof. I also visited the Walker River Reservation and inspected their lands. I examined the improvements made at both reservations, and ascertained the views of the Indians at both reservations in regard to the proposed removal of the Walker River Indians to the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

The Indians at both reservations have irrigating ditches already constructed and large bodies of land very well fenced and under good cultivation, raising alfalfa, barley, wheat, potatoes, and other vegetables. They are increasing from time to time the acreage of cultivated land and show a very commendable zeal in making improvements. The diverting dam at Walker River Reservation is a new one and has proved a success. The diverting dam at Pyramid Lake Reservation is made of loose stones and brush, which allows much of the water to pass through it in the dry season when water is most needed. A new dam should be built at a cost of about $3,300, as recommended by Agent Wooton in a letter to the Commissioner, dated October 9, 1894. Should a new dam be constructed, the irrigating system at both reservations would be in good condition, unless new lands were brought under cultivation, which would require an extension of ditches at but little expense.

An important portion of Senate bill 99 is a scheme to build a new ditch to bring the water of the Truckee River to the reservation. An engineer, T. K Stewart, surveyed a route for the ditch at a cost of $1,500, and made plans and estimates. This plan is made the basis of the expenditure of a very large sum by the Government. In Mr. T. K. Stewart's report to the Government, the length of the ditch is given at 45 miles and 18 chains, but the width and depth and the amount of water it will carry are not mentioned in the report. The ditch is to be an open one, without any lining of stones or cement. A large portion of the way it passes over soil composed of loose material very absorbent of water.

In my judgment, the whole river, if turned into the ditch during the dry season, would never reach the Indian reservation. The plan proposes to irrigate 17,000 acres belonging to the whites, and also the town of Wadsworth, before reaching the new restricted reservation. Mr. Stewart, in his report, estimated the cost of the ditch at $119,000, but I think this estimate is entirely too low. A serviceable ditch would cost from $200,000 to $300,000. It will be noticed that the town of Wadsworth and 17,000 acres of irrigable land belonging to the whites first receive the water of the proposed new ditch, and the Indian lands are at the extreme end of the ditch.

Even if the water of the Truckee River could be carried 45 miles—which is quite improbable—the chances of the Indians ever receiving any water from the ditch are extremely doubtful. The Indians already have a good supply of water, and the new ditch would doubtless take all the water of the Truckee River in the dry season, and thus render useless all the present ample supply of water to the reservation. This proposed ditch is entirely in the interests of the whites, and very much to the detriment of the Indians.

The Pyramid Lake Indians need all the bottom land for their own use, and this scheme is ostensibly to furnish water to irrigate dry lands upon which the Walker River Indians are to be removed.

It will be noticed that the bill requires the Walker River Indians to be removed to Pyramid Lake Reservation within one year from the passage of the bill, but does not stipulate when the ditch is to be completed to irrigate the dry land upon which they are to be removed. The Pyramid Lake Indians and the Walker River Indians are living on lands which they have occupied from time immemorial, and are well content and prosperous. The Indians at the two reservations are very hostile to each other, and most emphatically opposed to being placed together on one reservation. The Indians at both reservations are already nearly self-supporting, and are well able to take care of themselves without help, except in the education of their children. If the Walker River Indians are removed they will without doubt be rendered paupers and will have to be supported by the United States Government.

The Carson and Colorado Railroad passes through almost the entire length of the Walker River Reservation, and to obtain this privilege the railroad company agreed to allow the Indians to ride free in their cars and to transport their products free. The railroad company have been charging the Indians for carrying their products, contrary to their agreement, and have been forced to refund a part of these charges by threats of prosecution on the part of the United States Government.

It is my belief, which is shared by nearly all the people I conversed with in Nevada, that this railroad company is responsible for the attempts to remove the Walker River Indians from their valuable lands and thus free themselves from their contract and open the Indian lands to white settlers.

Pyramid Lake abounds in fish, and the Indians obtain a bountiful supply for their own use and sell a large amount to the whites. It is very important that this lake be reserved exclusively for the Indians, as it is an important element in their support. Senate bill 99 proposes to cut off all the north shore and a large portion of the west shore where nearly all the fishing is done. This would nearly destroy the Indians' fishing ground.

The town of Wadsworth is situated entirely within the Indian reservation, and white settlers, or squatters as they are termed, have gradually extended their ranches down the river toward Pyramid Lake, till now they have all the available tillable land for many miles.

Senate bill 99 proposes to restore to the public domain all the Indian land south of the north line of township No. 21, which north line is about 6 miles north of Wadsworth. Nothing is said about compensating the Indians for this land taken from them. The settlers have never paid anything to the Government for the lands upon which they have settled contrary to law. It seems to me that there should be a fair remuneration to the Indians if this land is given up.

In 1892 a commission composed of Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Morgan and one other person negotiated with the Indians for the sale of this tract (reserving 105 acres on which the school building is situated) for the sum of $25,000, to be paid in cattle. If this agreement failed to be ratified by Congress within a year it became null and void. Congress failed to ratify this agreement in time.

I had the male Indians assembled and had them vote on two propositions: First, all voted against receiving the Walker River Indians, and second, all voted in favor of renewing the agreement made with Commissioners Ormsby and others.

I think the plan of parting with these lands near Wadsworth a good one, both for the Indians, who can well spare this tract, and for the whites, who have no title to the lands they occupy.

It is desirable that all the lands between the two lakes, Pyramid and Winnemucca, be held for the Indians. All the land is already in the reservation except a small strip on the west shore of Lake Winnemucca. This is unsurveyed Government land and only a small tract has been improved, mainly by one settler, and this claim could probably be extinguished for about $2,000. One good feature of Senate bill 99 is that it puts this narrow strip in the reservation.

In Senate bill 99 it is recommended that a fence be built from the north end of Pyramid Lake at the mouth of Pahrun Creek to the north end of Winnemucca Lake to keep off white intruders and prevent collusion between whites and Indians. Cattle belonging to the whites now range freely between the lakes on Indian lands. These intruders should either be removed at once or at least as soon as the Indian cattle need it for grazing purposes. The four or five white settlers should also be removed from the west side of Pyramid Lake, and if any have just claims for improvements, as they assert, they should be allowed proper compensation.

Senate bill 99 appropriates $250,000 for building of the 45-mile ditch and for the removal of the Walker River Indians. The suggestion is made that the sale of land supplied with water from the new ditch will more than repay the Government for the large expenditure. I think the Government will never get any proper return for their large investment.

The main features of Senate bill 99 are, in my opinion, very injurious to the interests of the Government and the Indians.

The 480 Indians at Walker River Reservation have been encouraged to improve their ancestral lands, and are now happily situated. To remove them arbitrarily from their homes, to which they are greatly attached, and place them alongside another hostile band, is an outrage, unworthy of a civilized people.

I do most earnestly hope that this bill may not receive the approval of Congress.

If the Senate bill mentioned should be revived, or similar legislation be proposed, it is believed that Mr. Smiley's investigation and report will be of value in the consideration of the matter.

SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

Since my last annual report, in which the unsatisfactory condition of these Indians was shown, their situation has somewhat improved, and there is a fair prospect of the early settlement of the long-vexed Southern Ute question. The act of Congress approved February 20, 1895 (28 Stats., p. 677), providing for allotting their lands in severalty, the sale of surplus lands, etc., has been accepted by the Indians, their consent having been obtained by a commissioner acting under instructions of April 20, 1895. The commission, which was subsequently enlarged to three persons, is now allotting land to nearly 400 members of the tribe, under instructions dated August 15, 1895, and approved by the Department August 22, 1895. The Indians who do not elect to take allotments will locate upon the portion of their present reserve west of range 13, and live there in common.

REMOVAL OF SPOKANES.

In my report of last year I referred to the work then in progress of removing the Upper and Middle Bands of Spokane Indians to the respective reservations to which they were entitled to go, under the agreement concluded with them March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120). That work has since been finished and in a manner very satisfactory to the office. There have been removed to and located upon the Spokane Reservation, Wash., 199 Spokanes; on

the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, Idaho, 27; on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., 107; making a total of 433. Those removed to Spokane include the Band of Enoch, 42 in number; and those to Cœur d'Aléne, Louie's Band, 37 in number, who were very reluctant to go. Houses have been built for the respective Indian families at a cost of about $200 each, and other things provided for in their agreement have been furnished as far as funds were available.

Much time, trouble, and diplomacy were required to induce the Indians to leave their old homes around the town of Spokane and in that vicinity and accept the provisions of the agreement ratified so long after it was concluded with them, and I am gratified to announce the completion of the work. Now, that the Indians have settled upon the reservations of their choice, selected homes for themselves and improved the same with the money due them, it is thought that they will make a start in the direction of self-support and general improvement, and materially better their condition.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES IN WISCONSIN.

The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 744), "for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in the State of Wisconsin," provided for two things to be done by the Government: First, the enrollment of the tribe on the basis laid down therein; and, second, the issuance of patents in fee simple to those allottees under the treaty of 1856 and the act of 1871, who have by themselves or by their lawful heirs resided continuously on their allotments. As stated in my last annual report, the enrollment provided for was completed on June 12, 1894, when the same was approved by the Department.

Before the patents called for in the law could be issued, it was necessary to ascertain what allottees have, since receiving their allotments, resided continuously on them, or, in case of the death of the original allottees, what allotments have been continuously occupied by their lawful heirs. In my report for 1894 I stated that it was my intention to have this work done as soon as a special agent of the office could be spared for that purpose. As the Indians were impatient of the delay in issuing the patents, and it was found impracticable to spare a special agent for a duty that would keep him employed so long, I determined to have the work done by the agent in charge of the Indians. Accordingly a draft of instructions to Agent Savage, directing him to proceed and identify the parties entitled to patents under the law, was transmitted for your approval November 26, 1894. Those instructions were approved November 27, 1894, and were transmitted to the agent on that date, with directions to proceed with the work assigned him.

February 11, 1895, Agent Savage was directed by this office to take no further steps to carry out the instructions relative to the identification of the Stockbridge and Munsee allottees until further orders.

This action was in pursuance of the instructions contained in Department letter of February 7, 1895, given on account of a resolution passed by the Senate January 31, 1895, as follows:

Whereas complaint is made of the result of the carrying out by the Secretary of the Interior of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in the State of Wisconsin," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby instructed to report to the Senate of the United States the names of all persons enrolled by him in pursuance of said act, and his reasons therefor; all allotments made by him and their extent, and all patents issued, if any, giving names and dates and amounts of land; and a full account of all his actions and proceedings under said act since the third day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; and that all further proceedings under said act be suspended until said report is made and until further action of Congress.

On account of the volume of correspondence and records to be copied it was impracticable to reply to the resolution of the Senate before the final adjournment of the last Congress; but on March 23, 1895, I transmitted a copy of all papers in this office having any bearing on the questions on which the Senate desired information and reported all facts relating to the matter not disclosed in those papers.

The Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 894), contained an item affecting these Indians and their common property, as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to such of the Stockbridge Indians, per capita, as he shall find entitled under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to be enrolled and to participate in the distribution one-half of the trust fund now to their credit in the United States Treasury, and heretofore appropriated, when the allotment to their lands shall have been completed.

Construing this item as "further action of Congress" on the matter within the meaning of the Senate resolution above quoted, Mr. J. C. Adams, attorney for the Indians, in a letter of March 12, 1895, to the Department requested that Agent Savage be directed to resume the work of identifying the Stockbridge allottees entitled to receive patents. On the receipt of this communication I submitted the matter to the Department, March 15, 1895, for advice whether it were not advisable, in view of the circumstances recited, to direct the agent to proceed under his instructions and complete the work. Under Department instructions of May 15, 1895, I directed Agent Savage, May 25, 1895, to resume the work of identifying the allottees under his former instructions. No report from him on that subject has since been received.

WINNEBAGO HOMESTEADS IN WISCONSIN.

Under regulations of this Department, dated as early as February 11, 1870 (Copp's Public Land Laws, Vol. I, p. 283), Indians were allowed the privilege of making homestead entries of public lands under the general homestead laws.

The first act passed by Congress permitting Indians the privilege of the homestead law was approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 420). The fifteenth section of said act extended to certain Indians the benefits of the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, except that the right of commuting to cash was not given them. Section 16 confirmed all entries theretofore made by Indians under the regulations of February 11, 1870, but declared that patents thereon should issue subject to the restrictions contained in said fifteenth section.

A few Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin made homestead entries under the regulations above mentioned, and a still greater number made entries under the act of March 3, 1875, some at the La Crosse (now Eau Claire) local land office, and the balance at the Wausau local land office, Wisconsin, except perhaps two or three, which were made in the Eau Claire office.

Believing that a large number of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin had selected and settled in good faith upon homestead claims under the provisions of that act, and that all the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin had signified their desire and purpose to abandon their tribal relations and adopt the habits of civilized people, although in many instances they were unable to do so on account of their extreme poverty, Congress declared, January 18, 1881 (21 Stats., 316), as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a census of the tribe of Winnebago Indians now residing in Nebraska and Wisconsin to be taken; said enrollment to be made upon separate lists; the first to include all of said tribe now residing upon or who draw their annuities at the tribal reservation in Nebraska, and the second to embrace all of said tribe now residing in the State of Wisconsin.

That upon the completion of the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to expend for their benefit the proportion of the tribal annuities due to and set apart for said Indians under the act of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, of the appropriations for the tribe of Winnebago Indians for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and eighteen hundred and eighty, amounting to ninety thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents; and the Secretary of the Interior shall also expend for the benefit of said Indians, out of the sum of forty-one thousand and twelve dollars and seventy-four cents now in the Treasury to the credit of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, and accruing under treaty appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, such sum as may, on the completion of said census, be found necessary to equalize the payments between the two bands on account of the payment of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two from the principal funds of the tribe to the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. And all of the said sums shall be paid pro rata to those persons whose names appear upon the census roll of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, heads of families being permitted to receive the full amount to which all the members of the family are entitled: *Provided*, That before any person shall be entitled to the benefits accruing under this act, it shall be made to appear that the person claiming its benefits, or the head of the family to which such person belongs, has taken up a homestead in accordance with the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or that, being unable to fully com-

ply with the said act by reason of poverty, he or she has made a selection of land as a homestead, with a bona fide intention to comply with said act, and that the money applied for will be used to enter the land so selected, and for the improvement of the same.

Section 5 of said act provides:

That the titles acquired by said Winnebagoes of Wisconsin in and to the lands heretofore or hereafter entered by them under the provisions of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall not be subject to alienation or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or by the judgment, decree, or order of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty years from the date of the patent issued therefor. And this section shall be inserted in each and every patent issued under the provisions of said act or of this act.

Thereupon an enrollment and enumeration of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin was made by the Indian Office, showing the presence there of 1,268 Indians on November 7, 1883, when the first payments were made to them.

February 28, 1890, the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed a letter to this office relating to the failure of certain Indians of the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin to submit final proof within the statutory period on their respective homestead entries, also giving the status of said entries as shown by the records of that office, and requesting information on the matter.

April 25, 1890, this office replied that it was about to send a special agent to ascertain the condition of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes relative to their homestead entries and reservations made for homesteads, and to facilitate his investigations the Land Office was requested to give information as far as shown by its records of the status of 360 homesteads taken up by Winnebagoes under the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1875, list transmitted therewith, with the lands selected set opposite their respective names; also as to the status of lands selected by 57 Winnebagoes and reserved from sale and disposal by departmental letter of January 27, 1882, a list of whom with the selections of each had been ascertained to be on file in that office; and also of the status of lands selected by 167 Winnebagoes and reserved by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior dated September 29, 1888, a list of whom was also transmitted with notation of the lands selected opposite their respective names.

January 18, 1895, the Department transmitted to this office a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated April 19, 1892, alleging irregularities in selecting and entering lands by Wisconsin Winnebagoes and in payments of annuities to them under the agreement of January 18, 1881 (21 Stats., 315); also letters of the Commissioner of November 27, 1893, and March 27, 1894, relating to the same subjects. From the papers it appears that there are some 680 Indian homestead entries and selections in that State which need investigation.

In order to finally determine as to the disposal of each homestead entry and selection for homestead by the Indians, I designated Special Indian Agent Murphy to make investigation, and on June 14, 1895, gave him full and explicit instructions. Owing to the importance of the work and with a view of having a still more careful and thorough investigation made, I requested the General Land Office, through the Department, to detail some special agent or clerk from that office who was familiar with the public land laws and the rules of practice prescribed for the local land offices, the General Land Office, and the Department, to accompany and aid Special Agent Murphy. Accordingly, Mr. M. A. Mess, of that office, was detailed for that purpose for the period of two months. He and Agent Murphy proceeded on the 25th of June to the locality of these homesteads and entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them.

It is hoped that this matter which has been pending so long will be put in condition for final settlement upon the receipt of Agent Murphy's report. As soon as it is received all the facts ascertained pertaining to the respective homestead entries and selections will be laid before the General Land Office with the recommendations of this office thereon.

WISHAM FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

From time immemorial the Indians have been accustomed to fish in the Columbia River; but inch by inch they have been forced back by the whites from the best fishing grounds and not allowed to fish with the whites in common as provided in the treaty concluded June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 951). They have borne this denial with patience, but urged that they be restored to their ancestral and treaty rights. Agents have twice been sent to investigate and ascertain the best method of settling the matter. Both agents reported that it was the duty of the Government to protect the Indians in their treaty rights to their valuable fisheries, and recommended that the attention of the United States district attorneys for Oregon and Washington be called to the existing state of affairs, in order that proceedings might be instituted in the Federal courts looking to the protection of the Indians, and with a view of enjoining encroaching parties from further interference with them.

Accordingly, this office laid all the facts in the case before the Department on February 23, 1895, cited the law bearing on the matter, and recommended that the Department of Justice be requested to take action to protect the Indians and restore to them their lost rights. The Department of Justice advised this Department May 1, last, that all the papers in the case had been forwarded to the United States attorney for the district of Washington for action. It is thought that the courts will give ample protection to these Indians when their complaints and rights are presented and fully investigated and understood.

Indian Agent Erwin, of the Yakima Agency, Wash., who recently visited the Tumwater and Wisham fisheries on the Columbia, describes finding there the celebrated "Painted Rocks" which bear the faces and figures in unfading colors of a race of people long extinct. Though the Indians have no knowledge of the people who painted these rocks, it is evident that this was a fishing ground before the confederated tribes of Yakima Indians existed, and that the ancestors of these tribes had been accustomed to fish there long before the white man appeared on the Columbia River. A part of the fishery he found inclosed with a fence of immense upright rocks, some of them weighing many tons, and how rocks of such great size were placed in their present position is a matter of wonder. As to the known length of time these Indians have been accustomed to fish at Tumwater or Wisham, Agent Erwin quotes from Lewis and Clark's History, volume 2, page 32, which describes a period prior to the year 1810, as follows:

Here is the great fishing place of the Columbia. In the spring of the year, when the water is high, the salmon ascend the river in incredible numbers. As they pass through this narrow strait the Indians, standing on the rocks or on the end of wooden stages projecting from the banks, scoop them up with small nets distended on hoops and attached to long handles, and cast them on the shore. They are then cured and packed in a peculiar manner. After having been opened and disemboweled they are exposed to the sun on scaffolds erected on the river banks. When sufficiently dry they are pounded fine between two stones, pressed into the smallest compass, and packed in baskets or bales of grass matting about 2 feet long and 1 foot in diameter, lined with the cured skin of the salmon. The top is likewise covered with fish skins, secured by cords passing through holes in the edge of the basket. Packages are then made, each containing twelve of these bales, seven at bottom, five at top, pressed close to each other, with the corded side upward, wrapped in mats and corded. These are placed in dry situations and again covered with matting. Each of these packages contains from 90 to 100 pounds of dried fish, which in this state will keep sound for several years.

He also quotes from Washington Irving's Astoria (p. 326), which speaks of a party that ascended the river in 1812, and describes this same fishery as follows:

We make especial mention of the village of Wisham, at the head of the Long Narrows, as being the solitary instance of an aboriginal trading mart or emporium. Here the salmon caught in the neighboring rapids were "warehoused" to await customers.

The Indians have used the fisheries in question as their chief means of subsistence from time immemorial. Should they be deprived of their rights their main source of support would be gone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., August 15, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit this my second annual report of affairs at this agency and upon this reserve, accompanied by statistics and information relative to the Mohave Indians and their resources, the agency boarding school, and the Indians generally under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895; also a census of the Indians under my charge, as follows:

The reserve.—The reservation comprises 128,000 acres of land, a good portion of which is mountains and mesa land and is unfit for agricultural or grazing purposes. The valley land along the Colorado River, of which there is a great quantity, has a thick growth of mesquite and screw-bean trees, and the beans from these trees afford good food for stock. The valley lands are also adapted to agriculture, and when properly irrigated by pumping water from the Colorado River, of which there is a sufficient quantity at all seasons of the year, large crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa, melons, and pumpkins can be raised, as also all kinds of garden products and fruits. No crops can be raised without irrigation, except on the overflow lands along the river, where some Indians plant small patches.

Aside from the mesquite and screw beans, the Government and Indians' stock subsist upon a sort of grass called salt and sacaton, which grows in many portions of the valleys.

Location of agency.—The location of the agency is the same as last year. The mail for the agency (Parker) post-office arrives and departs twice each week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Yuma, a distance of 200 miles by the trail, and is still carried on horse or mule back. It still requires three days to make the trip from Yuma to the agency and three days from the agency to Yuma. The post-office is kept in the clerk's office at the agency.

I desire to state that all persons who are correctly informed come in and go out via the Needles, Cal., a distance of something like 100 miles north and up the river from the agency. I desire to further state for the information of anyone who may have occasion to visit this agency at any time that via the Needles, Cal., is the easiest, quickest, cheapest, and best route to get in or out, i. e., by small rowboat with Indian oarsmen. There is only a very rough burro trail over the mountains from the Needles down to the agency.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings have been in use very many years, are very much dilapidated, and are rapidly going to decay. They have been repaired so often that further repairs toward making them comfortable as habitations seem almost useless. The storerooms, warehouses, shops, sheds, and corrals are in the same condition. New frame buildings from the ground up are an absolute necessity if this agency is to be maintained.

Agency boarding-school buildings.—The main school building is situated 60 feet from the agency buildings. It is 40 by 80 feet, built of adobe, two stories high; it has two schoolrooms and a dining room on the lower floor, two dormitory rooms and three living rooms for employees on upper floor, a kitchen and very small bathrooms on the east side, and a full-length porch above and below on front. The entire building is very poorly ventilated and very cheaply constructed. It was built in the year 1891 at a cost of about $4,000. The old school building is used for storerooms, laundry, and play rooms for the pupils, and is in such a dilapidated condition that further repairs seem almost useless.

MOHAVES ON THE RESERVATION.

The Mohaves who have resided upon the reserve during the year just closed have been very obedient and industrious. They have willingly and very satisfactorily performed whatever work I have had to furnish them. Some of the reservation Indians have earned considerable money during the past year in transporting whites in and out from the agency, in bringing in supplies for the white employees, and in freighting supplies for the agency and school from the steamboat landing to the warehouses at the agency. With money thus earned they purchased clothing and provisions for themselves and families.

Three agency Indians—Hook a row, chief of the Mohaves, Cooch a way, and To mo ka—keep small stores at their camps, and after each pay day they proceed to the Needles in small rowboats and purchase supplies for their stores, which mainly consist of sugar, coffee, flour, calico, overalls, shirts, handkerchiefs, and yeast powder, which they sell to other members of the tribe at a reasonable profit, receiving instructions from the agent and clerk in regard to buying goods, the cost of same and the profit to be added, and the manner of keeping accounts.

I consider that the Mohave Indians have made great advancement during the past year in the way of civilization. Polygamy is no longer practiced among them. They have given up the habit of employing "medicine men" in cases of sickness or injury; in all such cases consulting the agency physician, in whom they seem to have perfect confidence. They still cremate their dead, a custom which seems to me very proper; but not until after the agency physician has been called in and life pronounced extinct by him; but no property of any kind is burned with the body. They have abandoned the use of sweat houses as habitations, and all have a great desire for comfortable houses with doors, windows, and fireplaces. A great many of them have comfortable adobe houses; some live in shacks, but all are under shelter.

No court of Indian offenses has been established, and none is necessary. No crimes have been committed during the past year by Mohave Indians, and not a case of drunkenness reported.

There are quite a number of very old, helpless, and destitute men and women among the Mohave Indians upon the reservation who have absolutely no means of support. All such I have carefully looked after during the past year in the best possible way, and they have been assisted, to a certain extent, by more fortunate members of the tribe who have been receiving rations of beef and flour in return for labor performed upon the reservation, and by those who have received money as employees. There are 300 Indians who wear citizen dress wholly and 377 who wear such dress in part. The practice of Indian men and boys coming about the agency or school dressed simply in a "gee string" is prohibited. All are required to wear at least pants and shirt.

Religion.—There is not and never has been a missionary among these Indians. They know nothing about religion whatever except what they have learned from visits to the school, where religious exercises are regularly held each Sunday during the session of the school. This is surely a great field for missionary work. During the school year just closed Sabbath-school exercises were carried on at the school, and some of the Indians aside from the pupils appeared to be very much interested in the teachings.

Agriculture and crops.—Owing to the worthlessness of the steam irrigating pumps no irrigating was done upon the reservation during the last half of the year, and no crops were raised except where a portion of the Indians cleared overflow lands along the river and planted their little crops of melons and pumpkins and some corn and wheat. The estimated crops raised upon the reservation during the past year are as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	75	Melons	number..	8,000
Corn	do....	150	Pumpkins	do....	2,000
Onions	do....	10	Wild hay cut	tons..	22
Beans	do....	25	Wood cut	cords..	223

Indian resources.—The amount of money received by Indians during the past year, from all sources, is as follows:

From sale of hay and wood to the Government	$1,020.87
For freighting Indian supplies from steamboat landing to agency warehouses	81.94
For transporting whites to and from the agency and transportation of supplies for white employees	300.00
From sale of products of Indian labor sold to white employees	120.00

Education.—On account of the nonarrival of the school supplies, the agency boarding school did not open until October 15. As many pupils as could be comfortably accommodated were admitted during the first few days of the term, the average, attendance during the term being 91.4.

The number of pupils attending the school during the year is as follows:

Males	55
Females	38
Total	93
Largest average attendance during any one month	93

The industries taught in the school consist of household work, sewing, bread making, gardening, and care of stock and premises. The most of the pupils were anxious to learn, and some of them became very proficient.

The schoolrooms and dormitories were somewhat crowded, owing to the lack of sufficient room for such purposes. Notwithstanding the fact of the overcrowded condition, the health of the pupils generally was excellent. There is not sufficient room at the agency to comfortably accommodate more than 75 pupils at any season of the year.

Notwithstanding the absolute fact that Superintendent Thomson worked very hard and earnestly in the interest of civilization and education and the proper conduct of the school—and for the most part of the term against the united opposition of all of the school employees except the matron and seamstress—there was considerable advancement made, and there was a marked improvement in the appearance of the pupils and in their deportment. English was more freely spoken by the pupils, discipline was better than in any previous year—strings on pupils' arms, feathers in their hair, or painted faces not being tolerated as formerly. The visits of pupils to the camps were prohibited, as far as practicable, owing to the close proximity of the camps to the school. Runaways were less frequent than formerly, and acts of disobedience few. Punishment in a few instances was inflicted by confinement in the agency jail.

Superintendent Thomson, on account of the serious illness of his wife (the matron), was compelled to resign his position on the 24th of April, leaving the school without a superintendent to the end of the term. The school, however, progressed fairly well and was closed on the 31st of May.

The cost of maintaining the school by the Government during the fiscal year just closed is as follows:

Salaries of teachers and employees	$4,857.56
All other expenses	4,731.23
Total	9,588.79

The census.—The census of the Indians living upon the reservation, as taken by me at the close of the fiscal year, is as follows:

Males over 18 years		206
Females over 14 years		224
Total		430
School children between 6 and 16 years		170
Males	87	
Females	83	
All ages		677
Males	346	
Females	331	
Death record for year ended June 30, 1895		19
Over 5 years:		
Males	7	
Females	8	
Under 5 years:		
Males	2	
Females	2	
Births during year ended June 30, 1895		10

Visitors.—In the month of April, Col. C. C. Duncan, United States Indian inspector, spent a week at this agency, thoroughly inspecting the agency and school.

During the latter part of May, Supervisor of Indian Schools Heinemann spent two days visiting the agency boarding school at this agency.

Agency police.—My police force the past year consisted of five privates. The coming year, however, it will consist of one officer and four privates. Their services are an absolute necessity. Heretofore all of the policemen have resided at or near the agency, but the coming year one or more will be stationed near the south line of the reservation, the better to guard the welfare of the Indians living in that section and to prevent so far as possible the trespassing of stock upon the reservation. They work harmoniously and are faithful and obedient.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the agency and school has been good. I have instructed camp Indians, from time to time, in regard to sanitary matters. The result is that their camps have been kept in better sanitary condition than ever before.

Improvements.—During the month of June, under authority of the Indian Office, I visited Washington for consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on official business relative to the Mohave Indians, their resources and needs, and as to the very best means to be employed in starting them on the road to self-support and eventually make them self-sustaining, and also in regard to improvements to be made in agency and school buildings, at which time the advisability and practicability of removing these Indians nearer to civilization and the establishment of a new agency and reservation was discussed at some length. While in Washington I received instructions relative to the above-mentioned matter which are receiving my very best attention.

Authority having been granted me in the month of June, I purchased the following: One steam boiler, pump, and 5,000-gallon redwood tank for school water supply, also lumber for curbed and covered well, and tower 25 feet from the ground for tank to rest upon; one very suitable cooking range for school kitchen; one steel portable bake oven for school, capacity 120 loaves; one young and serviceable span of mules for school use; also one suitable buckboard for agency use. The total cost of the above articles, delivered at the agency, being $1,512.63, all of which was absolutely needed and will be of great benefit to the service during the coming year.

In addition to the above, the agency and school buildings, storerooms, and warehouses have been put in the very best repair possible; numerous and much-needed shades have been erected for the pupils; a great many shade trees were planted and have been kept alive by irrigation and have been growing nicely; the school grounds have been cleared off properly and are under a substantial wire fence; privies have been erected for the pupils—something never before in use by this school; land has been cleared of the brush between the agency and river bank; roads have been kept in good repair; the trail across the reservation, from the agency to the south line, has been cut out, straightened, and repaired; water holes have been located along the trail. Under authority from the Indian Office a substantial post, wire, and pole fence has been constructed by Indians on the south line of the reservation, in order to prevent, as far as practicable, the trespassing of stock belonging to white men and Mexicans upon the reservation. The Indians have been encouraged to build comfortable houses instead of shacks. A number of comfortable adobe houses, with doors, windows, and fireplaces, have been built during the year by Indians under the direction of the white farmer, Mr. Kennedy, and the blacksmith and carpenter; several more will be built before the coming of winter, and the Indians have been encouraged and required to set out trees about their camps and keep them alive by irrigation and to build shades for summer use, all of which they have done not unwillingly.

Recommendations.—It surely seems to me advisable—if ever these Mohave Indians are to be started on the road to self-support and are permanently to be made self-sustaining—that the agency, the boarding school, and the Indians be removed to some other section of the country nearer to civilization; a sufficient amount of land allotted to each Indian who desires to engage in the farming industry; water sufficient for irrigating such land furnished, and rations, garden and field seeds issued to them (the first year at least) until they shall have raised a crop sufficient to subsist themselves and families.

Land in abundance can be obtained in the valley in the vicinity of the Needles, Cal., on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, for the establishment of a new reservation and agency. By employment of the latest improved and best steam irrigating pumps water in sufficient quantity can be pumped from the Colorado River into a canal for irrigating purposes, and, in my opinion, irrigating machinery can be put in operation in the locality mentioned above at a reasonable cost.

In the event of the establishment of a new reservation and agency in the vicinity of the Needles, and only a few miles from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Indians would be afforded a good market for their surplus of farm and garden products, something they never have had and never will have under present conditions.

In the event that the reservation remains as it is and the agency is maintained at its present location, it will in my opinion by necessary to construct new agency buildings, storerooms, shops, and warehouses; and if the agency boarding school is maintained upon this reservation, a large dormitory for boys, additional schoolrooms, a large assembly hall, a new building for school laundry, new storerooms for school supplies, new school hospital, suitable bathrooms for pupils, and sufficient quarters to accommodate all of the school employees will be an absolute necessity. When all of the above is accomplished very many Mohave children of school age who have heretofore been denied admission on account of lack of room can be taken into the school and away from their almost absolute destitution and educated and properly cared for.

I would most earnestly recommend—if money is not at this time available for such purpose—that Congress at the next session be asked to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purchase of not less than 300 head of good grade cows, to be natives of Arizona or territory adjacent thereto, the same to be issued to a portion of these deserving and would-be progressive Indians for breeding purposes, they to have the benefit of the increase; also, the purchase of a sufficient number of good grade bulls, which should remain the property of the Government and be allowed to graze, with the cows so issued, upon the reservation. That cattle so issued would be carefully looked after and properly cared for by these Indians, that the tribe generally would be greatly benefited, and that money so appropriated and honestly expended would be money well spent by the Government there is no doubt in my mind.

Employees.—At the close of the fiscal year, of the white employees there were retained in the service only the agency clerk and agency farmer. All of the Indian employees were renominated.

CHEMEHUEVIS.

I have taken a careful estimate of the number of the Chemehuevi Indians living in the Chemehuevi Valley, 40 miles above the agency, and at the Needles, Cal., being assisted by a member of the tribe who has some education and is rather progressive. They number, all told, 141. The Chemehuevis residing in the valley are self-supporting, and subsist by means of farming on the overflow lands. Some are engaged in stock raising, and those at the Needles work for white men for good wages. All of the Chemehuevi Indians dress wholly in citizen clothing.

MOHAVES AT NEEDLES AND FORT MOHAVE.

From the best information obtainable I estimate the number of Mohaves at the Needles, Cal., to be about the same as reported by me last year, namely, 667, and the number at Fort Mohave at about 700. I am glad to be able to report the Mohaves at the Needles and at Fort Mohave as being peaceable, industrious, and law-abiding. A violation of the law by any of these Indians is very rarely reported, and it is very seldom that any of them desire or use any intoxicating liquors. I find a great many of them employed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, employed at track work and in the machine shops, and several of them work regularly at the Needles ice plant, all receiving fair wages for their labor, and with their money they purchase provisions and clothing for their families. I consider them rather progressive, considering their opportunities, and very well behaved.

The Needles and Fort Mohave Indians are very desirous that the agency be removed near them, and that a new reservation be established, and that a sufficient quantity of land be allotted them and irrigating facilities furnished, that they may engage in profitable farming.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to the fact of the superintendent of the agency boarding school retiring from the service before the close of the school year no report from the head of that department accompanies this report. The agency physician was transferred at the close of the year, at the request of the agent, and a new physician appointed under civil-service rules.

As the school employees will all be new the coming year, I look forward to a successful reorganization of the school, and I hope to be able to report from time to time harmonious action among employees and much advancement in the way of civilization and education.

My best efforts will be used the coming year in guarding carefully the best interests of the Indians under my charge and in assisting in the management and proper conduct of the school.

Taking into consideration the time it requires to get to civilization from this agency, saying nothing about the fatigue incident to the journey (it is no less than 2,000 miles to civilization), it is a most undesirable place for white people to reside.

I can but feel grateful to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for most kind and courteous treatment during the past year, and for careful and prompt consideration of all matters of importance from this office, and I am proud of the honor to be called your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 29, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

NAVAJOES.

The general failure of their crops last season left the Navajoes without sufficient food to carry them through the winter, and great suffering resulted. The issue of limited quantities of flour to the destitute doubtless saved many lives. A special appropriation by the last Congress for the purchase of seeds and farming implements will go far toward setting them on their feet again. They have planted more this year than ever before, and the prospect of a good harvest is very promising at present.

During last winter they lost many sheep and ponies from cold and starvation; besides which they were obliged to kill and eat a large number for want of other food. This decrease in their sheep, coming at a time when wool brings them but little, has turned their minds to agriculture. This disposition should be encouraged by a storage of the water-fall in the rainy season and its economical distribution for farming purposes at the proper time, to the end that all the arable land available may be cultivated. An appropriation of money for this purpose has been made by Congress, but, unfortunately, the execution of the work has been intrusted to a person who is not familiar with the proper methods. It is to be hoped that recent investigations made under the orders of the Department may result in his dismissal and the appointment of a competent man in his place.

The agency boarding school and the day school at Little Water have been overcrowded with pupils during the past year, and there is a general request all over the reservation for more schools. By next winter there will be built five new schools, with accommodations for 200 pupils, and more will be added if the demand justifies it. The enrollment at the two schools now in operation is about 180, and the pupils are apt and intelligent.

There is a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the charge of Miss Mary A. Tripp, on the San Juan River, where a good work is going on. Here the material as well as the spiritual wants of the Indians have been attended to. The mission at the agency has been abandoned, but only temporarily, owing to the ill health of the missionary.

The work of Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge, the field matron on the San Juan River, can not be too highly commended. Her life is one of hardship and devotion, and whatever she undertakes she does well.

The building of a mission hospital by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church is now going on under the supervision of Miss Eliza W. Thackera, the superintendent, and its completion will provide a much-needed place for the proper care and treatment of the sick. In the meantime Miss Thackera renders valuable assistance to the agency physician.

The court of Indian offenses relieves the agent from the investigation and settlement of many disputes, and no appeals from its decisions have been made.

No serious crimes have been committed upon the reservation, but outside there have been two cases of homicide, one being in self-defense and the other a murder not yet fully investigated by the authorities. In both instances all the parties engaged were Indians.

No allotments of lands in severalty have been made upon this reservation.

The Navajoes are cheerful, lively, and talkative, exceedingly generous to one another, and they are not quarrelsome. There is great affection between parents and children, and the latter are rarely punished. They are extravagant and improvident, and gambling is common. There are many industrious men among them who set a good example for the rest, and as a rule the men do their share of the work.

MOQUI INDIANS.

These Indians have been taught by experience to store up corn in good years, so that they suffered comparatively little for want of food last winter. Their crops will be large this year.

The school at Keams Canyon is well attended, as are also the day schools at the first and third mesas. There is no school as yet at the second mesa, but I hope to start one soon.

The mission at the second mesa has been abandoned, but the Mennonite mission at the third mesa (Oreiba) is still maintained under the direction of the excellent missionary, Rev. Mr. H. R. Voth, who is earnest and untiring in his work.

In the pueblo of Oreiba there are two factions, called by the whites the "friendlies" and the "hostiles," in about the proportion of 1 to 2. The friendlies send their

children to school, and are willing to adopt civilized ways; the hostiles, under the bad influence of the shamans, believe that the abandonment of the old ways will be followed by drought and famine, to avert which they wish to drive the friendlies out. Last fall they took away the fields at Moenkopi from the friendlies, and threatened to do the same thing at Oreiba in the spring. They said they would resort to arms if necessary, and I was obliged to call for troops to assist in arresting the ringleaders. Nineteen men were arrested and turned over to the military, by whom they are now held in confinement at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Harbor.* This action settled the question, at least for the present.

No allotments on this reservation have been confirmed, and it is not advisable to confirm any, for reasons already laid before the Department. Some allotments have been made at Moenkopi, off the reservation, of lands which have been tilled by the Indians for many years. These allotments should be confirmed without any further delay, to settle false claims of white men. It is my firm belief that there will be a conflict of arms at this place next spring unless this long-pending land question is settled. The delay is not the fault of anyone in the Indian service, and if there should be trouble the responsibility will properly be laid at the door of the Land Office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Captain, Seventh Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOL.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *July 5, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Navajo boarding school.

On my arrival here, September 12, 1894, I found the school in operation, with 70 pupils in attendance, most of these having been here part, if not all, of the vacation.

Our enrollment reached 185, 32 of whom were transferred during the year to nonreservation schools, 10 were withdrawn at the request of the physician, and several ran away, leaving us at the close of the year with an enrollment of 130.

We carried about twice as many boys as girls. With five exceptions our girls were under 12 years of age. Laundry, kitchen, and sometimes dining-room details had to be made from the boys' force.

Not having an assistant seamstress, the work in that department needed all girls fit to handle the needle. A great deal of sewing was turned out and of a creditable character.

Laundry work was poor and unsatisfactory, but with the discouragements met with in that department we were obliged to be patient. Owing to freezing up of pipes, all water used during the winter was carried in pails from a muddy stream near by, and, although utterly unfit for use, had to do.

The school course of study was followed as closely as possible. Schoolroom work was divided into four departments. At first two of these occupied rooms in the boys' building, the other two in the girls' building. The want of these rooms for other purposes was very much felt, as neither girls nor boys had anywhere to assemble outside their dormitories.

An old commissary adjacent to the school buildings was cleaned, ceiled, and made available, with a curtain drawn, for two schools, thus leaving a room in each building for assembly. This old commissary, although a miserable makeshift, has been of untold value to us, serving for schoolrooms, general assembly, and chapel. We still feel pressed for room and would urge the necessity of a school building.

Agriculture has been and always will be uphill work here. Very little can be raised at this altitude (7,500 feet), owing to the cold nights. Icicles an inch in diameter and more than a foot long were plentiful on the morning of June 20. The school garden last year yielded some nice onions, a few beans, and quite a lot of fine beets. Potatoes were a failure.

The health of the school has been good. With the exception of a few slight attacks of pneumonia there has been no sickness to speak of.

The Navajoes are certainly as apt as any, and are blessed with the good memories characteristic of the race. Why the school children should be so far behind those of other tribes we have worked with is a mystery, unless it can be laid to the heretofore irregular attendance. By expostulation and every means that tact could devise we succeeded in a great measure in breaking up the practice of constant going and coming, since which time our children have made marked improvement, and we have felt that we were going forward. It can not but be that this school will do more for the Navajoes in the coming years than it has in the past.

A great source of regret is the fact that we have made so little progress in English speaking. Practically, the language of the school has been Navajo. We lay it mostly to two causes—first, the constant intercourse with outside friends, and, secondly, to want of that "eternal vigilance" on the part of employees necessary to accomplish what we should in that line. This is a point to be worked up before we can reach a fair standard. With the above exception, we claim a successful year.

Our wants are many, but none so pressing as that of a good system of water supply and sewerage.

We have great reason to feel thankful to Major Williams, our good agent, for his hearty support and kindly interest.

With many thanks for kindness and courtesy shown us, I am, very respectfully, yours,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent Navajo Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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* Since released. See page 97.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, NAVAJO RESERVATION.

JEWETT, N. MEX., *August 15, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the rules laid down for the observance of employees, I herewith submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1895.

For many years the Navajo Indians living on the north side of the reservation received good prices for their wool, sheep and goat pelts, and ponies. The range was good, the flocks increased in numbers, and the Indians had plenty to eat and wear and much silver made up into ornaments. But for the past few years the range has been very poor, hundreds of sheep dying every spring, no sale for produce, and ponies now not worth taking to market. So for the past seven years the people have been gradually growing poorer and poorer and the flocks decreasing in number, until last fall found our Indians in a pitiable condition.

Many of them had tried to take out little ditches and irrigate small pieces of land, upon which they tried to raise a little corn, melons, squashes, and sometimes a little wheat; but for three years they had raised very little, owing to poor ditches and drought. They had very few tools with which to work, and no money to buy with. One camp, beginning work on a ditch which would need to be carried nearly a mile before the water would be available for irrigating purposes, and 12 feet deep at the heading, had for their only tools an ax and a broken-handled shovel.

To-day, by the judicious help of the Cambridge (Mass.) branch of the Indian Relief Association, there is a ditch which covers nearly 600 acres of land, and the families under it had corn enough to last them through the winter. With a little help in lowering the head of this ditch the land would support at least forty families, and the ditch could be carried on to cover several hundred acres more of good land.

Another party of Indians took out a ditch, having only an ax with which to work, and for shovels hewed down small cedar trees and made "mud spoons," with which they threw out the dirt. They have water on their land the year round.

The Navajoes had tided over the two preceding winters by living upon their sheep and goats, and the poorer of the Indians had eaten up their flocks, so at the beginning of winter they had nothing to eat except their horses and burros, which they began to kill for food in November. Some of the Navajoes lived entirely upon meat until the issue of flour in the spring. As a natural consequence very many of them were sick with stomach and bowel troubles and blood poisoning. Some of the Indians got work from the white settlers, receiving their pay in corn, vegetables, and some money. The settlers were very kind indeed to the Indians, giving them food and clothing.

At the mission we fed very many of the people, and really I do not see how many of them could have lived through the winter without the food given them. We also provided food and medicine for the sick, and were many times obliged to take them into our house to properly care for them. The money provided by the Government ($40) with which to buy cloth to be issued for the little children was expended for muslin, jeans, cheviots, etc., which was issued and proved in most instances to be all they had to wear during the winter. At one camp where I issued clothing one raw, cold day in December I counted eighteen little children with neither moccasins, pants, or skirts, and their thin calico "A's," or shirts were no protection. At the next camp I counted seventeen with practically no clothing at all. The goods thus furnished by the Government, and the many boxes and barrels sent us as missionary supplies, and those furnished by the Indian Rights Association, helped us to make our old and sick Indians and the children quite comfortable so far as clothing was concerned. The constant need of the hungry people—those who were absolutely suffering from hunger—was very hard to encounter day by day, and our resources were taxed to the utmost. At last, when it seemed that we were powerless to help them more, the permission to expend $100 came from the agent, Major Williams, and we were able to help the poorest, and also the sick Navajoes, until the appropriation for the relief of the Navajoes was available.

At the issue of seed wheat at the mission some of the Navajoes walked three days in order to secure their allowance. Some of them walked all night to be able to be there on time, as their ponies were so poor they could not be used.

Some of the prominent Indians have said to us, when asking for tools or seeds: "Years ago we had plenty from our flocks to live on; now we must either go to farming or starve. Show us how we can make water run up hill like the white men, so we can irrigate our lands and raise plenty for our families to eat."

After the issue of seeds and tools in the early spring many of the Navajoes took out little ditches and improved those already out, and at present they are cutting their wheat and alfalfa, while the prospect is good for a fair crop of corn, melons, and squashes. The Indians need some help about the heads of their ditches, particularly on the north side of the San Juan River.

We ask that the Navajoes be furnished with tools and, for another spring at least, with seed, so that they may thus be enabled to help themselves. We do not ask for rations except in extreme cases—such, for instance, as necessitated the sending of help to the people of Nebraska last year. Neither do we ask for a general issue of farming tools and seed, but for just the tools and seed they need to get their lands properly fenced, irrigated, and cultivated.

Our work has been for the four years which we have spent among the Navajoes confined mostly to the immediate vicinity of the San Juan, but for the past year the Indians have urged me repeatedly to go out farther into the reservation to help them. An old Indian from the Porizos came to the mission last spring and said: "My heart was glad when I came up the river and saw the Navajoes working on ditches and cleaning up fields, but I knew they never could have done this work without help from some white person. I asked them and they said, 'Our friends at the mission.' Now, we are just as good as you San Juan Indians, and we get just as hungry; come and show us how to work."

In the camps thus helped to help themselves we find very little gambling and a strong determination on the part of the workers to get rid of all in the same camp who will not work and of those who steal.

In view of the work opening out to us in all directions, on the north side of the reservation, I have promised to visit the different settlements and camps and see what the water supply is, the area of available land for farming purposes, the tools needed, and report to the agent, Maj. S. Williams.

This is practically a report of the work done at the mission by the missionary—Miss Mary Tripp—and myself for the past six months. Our work has been so continuous and exhausting that we were not able to keep an account since January from which to make monthly reports.

Very respectfully,

MARY L. ELDRIDGE.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY,
Sacaton, Ariz., August 27, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report upon the affairs of this agency, together with the statistics called for by you, which I have prepared with as much correctness as the means at my command would allow.

Three tribes, residing upon four different reservations, are under the charge of this agency.

The census upon the different reservations is as follows, to wit:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gila River Reservation:			
Pimas	1,905	1,818	3,723
Maricopas	109	94	203
Salt River Reservation:			
Pimas	284	259	543
Maricopas	47	46	93
Gila Bend Reservation:			
Papagoes	40	35	75
San Xavier Reservation:			
Papagoes	259	258	517
Nomadic Papagoes:			
Nomadic (estimated)	900	900	1,800
Peerless Well	128	118	246

THE GILA RIVER RESERVATION.

This reservation embraces 357,120 acres of land. Upon it are located the agency headquarters and boarding school, 15 miles due north of Casa Grande, Ariz., which is the nearest railroad point and telegraph station. This is the largest reservation under this agency, and is inhabited principally by Pimas, although a few Papagoes and Maricopas reside among them.

The Pimas are good Indians, have always been friends to the whites, and have convoyed many a train across this desert when it was infested by the Apaches. They have until the last few years been self-supporting, asking no aid from the Government; but the opening up of large bodies of land upon the Upper Gila River diminished their water supply until I was compelled during last winter to ask authority to purchase and issue to them 225,000 pounds of wheat to prevent starvation among them. Their crops are short again this year and a few will have to be fed this winter.

The water question on this reservation has gotten to be a serious one. The Gila River is a peculiar stream. During the months from September to December we have a surplus of water. After January 1 the supply begins to decrease, and by April 1 it is all gone. I made a very lengthy report on this matter to you under date of April 27 last, to which your attention is invited. I also beg to refer you to a recent report of Capt. W. A. Glasscock, United States Army, to the Senate Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, in which this subject is treated in an exhaustive manner and a remedy suggested. I think the plan proposed by Captain Glasscock, i. e., a large reservoir above the head of the reservation, a good one, and steps should be taken to induce Congress to carry out his recommendations.

THE SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

This reservation embraces 46,720 acres, near Tempe, Ariz., and about 35 miles from the agency headquarters. The Indians residing there have plenty of tillable land, well supplied with water, and are doing well. Their crops have been good this year, and they have given my office very little trouble on any score during this time.

THE GILA BEND RESERVATION.

This reservation is located at Gila Bend, in Maricopa County, and embraces 22,391 acres. Only about seventy-five Papagoes live there, and these are doing very little on account of the scarcity of water, due to the fact that the Gila Bend Canal and Reservoir Company has been in the hands of a receiver and no work done upon the company's property. This reservation should be retained for these Indians, as the prospect for obtaining a water supply is now flattering. Numerous petitions to open it to settlement have been circulated, but I am glad to see that the Department declines to heed them.

THE SAN XAVIER RESERVATION.

This reservation is located about 9 miles from Tucson, Ariz., and is occupied by that portion of the Papago tribe which in 1890 accepted allotments of land in severalty. Forty-one thousand six hundred acres were allotted, leaving a balance of 27,566 acres of unallotted lands. This unallotted land is mesa land, totally unfit for cultivation.

The water supply upon this reservation has been lower the past year than ever before known. The Indian crops were put in early and started well, but the drought came on and only a small crop of wheat and barley was raised. Their second crop of beans, corn, pumpkins, etc., promises to be good, however. Eight thousand pounds of new seed wheat was issued to these Indians last winter, and has improved the quality of their wheat wonderfully. They have traded around among each other until now all have new seed for this year's planting. More barley was cut for hay this year than ever before, but the Indians have been at a great disadvantage by reason of having no hayrake or hay press. Two of the former and one of the latter should be furnished them, and I shall include these articles in my next year's estimate. Considerable new land has been broken and several new ditches and roads laid out across the reservation.

A day school has been conducted here by the Sisters of St. Joseph, with an enrollment of 67 and an average attendance of 55 during the past year.

The sale of mescal and other intoxicating liquors to these Indians has been practically stopped. I am indebted to the United States marshal for his prompt and effective cooperation in suppressing this traffic.

The old mission of San Xavier del Bac is located on this reservation. During last year $997.23 was expended under my direction in repairing this grand old building. The appropriation of $1,000 was entirely too small to admit of any effort toward restoring the interior, so the entire amount was used in repairing the roof and outer walls. A further and much larger appropriation will be necessary to put this building in its former state.

The farm of J. M. Berger, now additional farmer, lies right in the center of the farming district on this reservation. This farm is a model, well-kept place, but is kept so at the expense of the water supply due the Indians who live below it on the ditch. While this farm, under Mr. Berger's manner of cultivation, is a good object lesson to the Indians, his presence in their midst is really detrimental to their best interests, and I respectfully recommend that the proper steps be taken looking to the purchase of his farm for the use of the Indians. It can be used as a joint agency farm with good results.

THE NOMADIC PAPAGOES.

I have been unable to procure the census of these wandering Indians, except that of the village in the vicinity of the Peerless Well. These number 246—males, 128; females, 118; children of school age, 60. The others are scattered over a vast area of country in the southwestern part of this Territory, living in villages near the pumps of miners and cattle men or natural water holes. They make a living mainly by stock raising and placer mining, but the principal occupation of some is the smuggling of mescal and other contraband articles.

I should have a representative among these Indians upon whom I can rely for accurate information as to their movements. As it is, I am allowed one policeman for over 2,000 Indians. He can do nothing. Even now I am forced to make a two or three weeks trip among them to prevent trouble between them and cattle men living near them and upon whom they have been depredating. I respectfully recommend that I be allowed a superintendent for these Indians, at a salary of not less that $1,000 per annum, whose duty shall be to ride over the vast territory occupied by these Indians and keep me posted concerning them and prevent depredations by them.

THE MARICOPAS.

These Indians live upon both the Gila and Salt River reservations. They are more intelligent than either the Pimas or Papagoes, but are too lazy to attempt much work. Their proximity to the markets of Phœnix and Tempe gives them quite an advantage over the Indians of other parts of these reservations, but they are slow to use it.

IN GENERAL.

Flour mill.—The flour mill at the agency has been kept running the year round, although during the fourth quarter I was forced to take toll from the Indians to pay the salaries of the miller and engineer. The appropriation for its support should be increased to at least $2,000, as it is a travesty to take toll from these poor, starving Indians.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has been in active operation during the year. No appeals have been taken from its decisions, which have been accepted with good grace by all parties.

The police force, under Capt. Kistoe Jackson, have rendered valuable assistance to the court in bringing before it all violators of law and order.

Religious work.—I inclose report of Rev. Charles H. Cook, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who has been in charge of the work here for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Cook has done great work among these Indians. His assistants are two Pima boys, Carl Schurz and Edward Jackson, both graduates of the Tucson Presbyterian school.

Schools.—The reservations of this agency supply four schools entirely with pupils, and even then many children are without school facilities. These four schools are the day school on San Xavier Reservation before mentioned, the Presbyterian Mission boarding school at Tuscon, the Phœnix Training School, and the agency boarding school.

The Presbyterian school at Tucson, under the management of Rev. Howard Billman, had an average attendance of about 150 during last year, and the pupils show that they have had careful training in all departments.

The Phœnix Training School, under Harwood Hall, superintendent, is the school par excellence of this section of the country. It had an average attendance of about 130, which was the limit of capacity last year. Its capacity was increased to 250 by the last Congress, and with the new buildings allowed this number can be cared for. Five hundred children have already applied for admission this year, but one-half had to be refused. The capacity of this school should be increased to 500 or even 600, and all the necessary buildings to accommodate this number allowed at once. Pupils of this school are making rapid progress, and Superintendent Hall, whom I regard as the best superintendent I have ever seen, should be given all possible assistance and support in the great work in which he is now engaged. There are 1,691 children of school age among the tribes under this agency. There are 129 attending the training schools at Carlisle, Albuquerque, Grand Junction, Fort Lewis, and Santa Fé. We have accommodations here, at Tucson, San Xavier, and Phœnix for 600. Thus you see that 962 children are without means of securing an education. The Indians are very reluctant to send their children to schools outside of Arizona, but all are willing to send them to Phœnix.

The agency boarding school was conducted throughout the year, with an average attendance of 143. I transmit herewith the report of Supt. W. W. Wilson. During the first of the past year we were severely crippled by the transfer of efficient and competent employees to other schools and the transfer to us of incompetent, insubordinate, and worthless one. These have finally been gotten rid of by the transfer route, and we look forward to a year of harmony, peace, and effective work.

We need a new dormitory for boys, a new laundry and washroom for girls, and various repairs upon the old buildings. I will soon submit an estimate for these improvements, which, if allowed, will give us a capacity of about 250. I can fill such a school or one of 300 capacity in twenty-four hours.

Sanitary.—I inclose report of Dr. A. E. Marden, agency physician, upon sanitary matters. His recommendations are good and should be carried out.

Agency buildings.—Two employees' cottages were built during last year. They are neat and comfortable. We are greatly in need of an agency office. We are now using the hospital for this purpose. It is too small, badly arranged, and very uncomfortable. I will shortly submit for your consideration plans and an estimate for a comfortable office.

Visitors.—Inspector Duncan, Special Agent Shelby, and Supervisors Moss and Heinemann have called upon me during the year. I trust that it will be my good fortune to meet the majority of these gentlemen again.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express to you my thanks for the uniform courtesy shown me by your office. Charges have been preferred against me on various occasions, but being promptly met and refuted have only rebounded upon their authors. I shall look for and appreciate the same cordial support during the year just begun.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, believe me, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Sacaton, Ariz., August 27, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Pima Boarding School.

During the year there has been an enrollment of 194 scholars—males 102, females 92; average daily attendance, 143. The capacity of our buildings has been the only limit to our attendance, which could easily have been doubled.

The health of the children has been remarkably good. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the dormitories, there has been no serious sickness in the school.

The teachers in the literary department have been untiring in their efforts to advance their pupils, and the result has been satisfactory in the advancement of the children in all lines of study; but it has been most apparent in singing, as we have been so fortunate as to have a number of employees who understood that branch and took pains to teach the pupils.

The industrial work has received as much attention as our limited facilities would allow. The children have been under the farmer, carpenter, miller, and blacksmith, and have shown great aptitude in learning the use of tools. It is greatly to be regretted that our facilities for instruction in the mechanical arts are not more extended; even another forge in the blacksmith shop would be a great help.

The domestic work has been very successfully conducted by the matron and her able coadjutors. The training of the girls has been thorough in housekeeping, sewing, laundering, and cooking.

The differences that existed among the employees last year seem to be settled, and we look forward to greater harmony and more cordial cooperation in the future.

We are very much in need of a laundry, as the place we now dignify with that title is only an open platform in the open air with a room in which the ironing is done; I therefore ask that we may receive authority for the erection of a laundry as soon as possible, and also for a girls' bathroom in connection with it, as the one now in use is not adapted for the purpose for which it is used. I must also ask for the erection of water-closets of wood, which are very much needed.

Our garden was a total failure, and we made but a small crop of hay, owing to the failure of water in the Gila River. I believe that the only way in which our farm and garden can be made productive is by a steam pump, and therefore I ask for a pumping plant for irrigation purposes.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to you my thanks for courtesies extended and assistance rendered to the school during the past year.

Very respectfully,

W. W. WILSON,
Superintendent.

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 13, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: Throughout the year we have had regular meetings at our three churches, also outdoor meetings in some of our villages, with an average attendance of 500 or more persons each Sabbath. We received into the church forty-two new members and besides baptized sixty-five little ones. We have also enlarged our Blackwater church.

Our Indian helpers have done faithful work, and we are indebted to Mrs. Young and to the teachers for the success of the Sabbath school and for help in our Sunday evening meetings.

These Indians chiefly depend on the wheat crop for a living. So many whites have settled above us, some far up the river, and they take out so many ditches that much of the crop here failed this year for want of water. This at present is no doubt the great drawback in the work of civilizing these Indians.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *August 24, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, with statistics and census list.

According to census June 30, 1895, there are—

Males above 18		1,113
Females above 14		1,617
School age (6 to 16):		
Males	671	
Females	659	
		1,330
Total of all ages on reservation		4,813

The Indians of this portion of the reservation suffered a loss of market in October last calculated to discourage a people of their temperament in the greatest degree—the removal of the troops and wagon train, reducing an available market by about two-thirds. The occasion, although not foreseen, had been one held before the people as a possibility, so that by careful and constant conversations with all classes of Indians the matter has been presented to them in such light as to renew,

in my opinion, their efforts to gain part of their livelihood by labor; and notwithstanding the calamitists, the people, during the portion of the year since removal of most of the troops in October, have been no more difficult to handle than for the year before. I believe the wheat crop will be better and the barley crop fully as good—perhaps not quite so abundant, as, the market not being in sight, its planting was somewhat restrained. Alfalfa patches put in last fall have yielded nearly all the hay needed, and will be better in future. The grain on this part of the reserve was all planted before January 1, the most of it before December 1, at least two months earlier than ever before, giving proof that the people have gained a little confidence in the good intentions of those advising them. The grain is better, if not more plentiful, than last year. I believe fall planting is now assured.

A ditch over a mile long to connect the San Carlos direct with farms below the agency was cut this year without expense. The lack of water is a constant drawback to summer crops. No rain to speak of has fallen here since February, and the San Carlos River is dry for several miles from its mouth; the Gila nearly so until within a few days, the rains at its headwaters having somewhat increased its supply, but unfortunately too late to save all the corn.

Much hard and intelligent labor has been done by the farmers, and especially the ones near the agency, and the results of all are, in my opinion, quite satisfactory. Both men and animals have been fully occupied. The improvement in ditches much more than compensates for cost of labor regularly employed in irrigation. Quite a number of Indians have been encouraged to engage in work in the adjoining town of Globe again this year, and with fair results, the reports being very good.

Two cases of giving liquor to Indians have occurred in that town, taken notice of by local authorities with slight punishment; but they seem powerless to prevent it all.

Quite a trade in baskets has been kept up during the year. The purchases for the agency from Indians were distributed to embrace the greatest number of families possible.

The shops have been run to full capacity and are a great source of saving for these Indians. Over 125 wagons, requiring all stages of repair, have passed through the shops this year, besides repairs to numbers of plows, shovels, etc., and considerable work on flumes for irrigation purposes, without which labor progress would be much hampered.

Two flumes were completely overhauled and repaired, and two new ones built complete. The irrigation is in better condition this year than last, and all the water moving has been utilized. The beds of these rivers, however, are like a sponge, and in this hot weather what is not lost by evaporation sinks to bed rock or gravel, which is at remote depth.

The gristmill has done its work well during the year, turning out 300,000 pounds of flour from wheat turned in by Indians, making a necessary increase to flour ration. The new machinery to increase capacity is being put in place, and the prospect is good for an increased output of flour during the present year. The water supply furnished by the steam power is not sufficient; but as careful study has not yet devised an improvement, a lack of flow during the summer months is insurmountable.

Quite a number of trials for minor offenses have been held by the Indian court, which has continued to do well, and a number of punishments by the agent, but not more than is warranted by the number of people under these circumstances of life. There is still considerable gambling, but no disorders have occurred in connection therewith. It has been discountenanced as much as possible, but is innate in these people. There is still quite a little tiswin drinking, but no disorders of any note have arisen from its use. Every case of tiswin making that could be proved has been punished in some way. It is almost impossible to totally prevent its use.

On the whole, the control and disposition of the people has lost nothing during the year. Polygamy has continued to be held in check, and every opportunity is taken to separate dual families. There are still a few medicine men in vogue on this reservation, but as the medicine is all by "incantation," no herbs or roots being given, not much harm is done. It is of course discouraged as much as possible. White practice is gaining ground slowly.

The newspapers of Arizona have teemed with Apache outbreaks and reports of marauding parties of Indians from here. Not one well-authenticated case can be traced to these Indians, or, in fact, to any other. I know they have been as quiet for the past year as ever before.

Internal troubles have been minor. On July 18 Chief Sanches was killed on Cibicu Creek, 70 miles from the agency, by his brother-in-law, who interfered in a domestic quarrel. The Indian was arrested, brought to San Carlos, turned over to civil authority at Globe, and released on ground of self-defense. On May 9 a renegade Indian whom I suppose to be Massai, a Chiricahua Indian, surprised a party of four women about 10 miles south of the agency, in the mountains. After some talk

he shot one dead, slightly wounded one of two others who ran away, and took with him a younger woman and child. Information was received at midnight, and before daylight I was on the ground with a party of police and detail of Troop H, First Cavalry, under Lieutenant Hartman. The trail was taken up as soon as light enough, and followed by Lieutenant Hartman at a rapid gait for over 60 miles, when it was lost in numberless cattle tracks. Telegraphic report was made to both Indian Office and Headquarters Department of the Colorado. The newspapers reported this affair as a drunken row in which ten or twelve Indians had been killed and a greater number fled to the hills with troops in pursuit, with the usual "I told you so" preface.

A few complaints have been made of Indians killing estray cattle on the reservation. Some of them are undoubtedly true, and efforts have been made to stop such practice.

Nothing authentic has been heard of "Kid" during the year. The report of his presence on Cibicu Creek, which occasioned the scouting of two or three troops of cavalry, could not be verified by any officer present. The information was discredited at this point from the first.

The mission school 9 miles up the San Carlos River has been open a small part of the year, with an attendance of ten or twelve. A small schoolroom was built there, as also a very good roomy cottage for the missionary. About 10 acres of land was set apart for their use, supported by private funds.

The boarding school at the agency was in full operation during the entire year, excepting the summer vacation, and in my opinion is in a very flourishing condition and doing much good. Its pupils lose nothing by comparison, in morals, manners, or intelligence, with any of the same length of schooling returning from the outside. All the employees, with the exception of the same persons noted in my last annual report, but who are not at this date in the Indian school service, performed all their duties well and efficiently. The superintendence of the school was excellent, the care of stores and public property much improved, the buildings and grounds were kept clean, and the care and discipline of the pupils were excellent. The attendance was kept at 100 during the year. There were but few cases of sickness and one death, that entirely beyond control of physician or employees. The sanitary condition is good. An aerometer was put in place, and works well. If the supply of water holds out as now during the rest of the dry season another tank will be asked for to increase capacity. The buildings have been kept in fair repair during the year. The boys were instructed in care of animals, gardens, and grounds, work in shoe, harness, wheelwright, and blacksmith shops, and the girls in general housework and sewing. Altogether, the whole school shows progress during the year.

There are numbers of cattle trespassing on this reservation, it being so completely surrounded by ranches, and in the dry season cattle will drift to better water and grass in spite of all efforts to the contrary. The Department, finding it impossible to keep cattle off with any force at the call of the agent or any moderate number of troops, authorized in September of last year the collection of a grazing tax for cattle running on the reserve. Taxes at the rate of about $4,000 per year were collected for nine months subsequent to October 1, 1894. Part of this money has been used to great advantage in the purchase of stallions and in improvement of the gristmill. The employment of a stockman from this fund, if it can be kept up, would greatly improve the care of Indian cattle. Doubtless there are many cattle whose owners do not pay for them, but it is looked after as much as possible with the means at hand. Cattle have been kept away from farms.

All work necessary to keep the roads in fair repair for Indian and stage travel has been done during the year by Indians. The small amount of freighting has rendered it possible to keep them in better repair.

The Indian police have performed as good service during the year as is possible for a dismounted force to do. I feel that they are being somewhat imposed upon, being compelled to furnish horses themselves without feed, or walk the long distances some of them are required to go. All of them should be allowed forage for a pony. All of the policemen taken in the emergency of May were on foot; consequently, after starting it, the trail had to be given up to troops and scouts.

There are no allotted lands on this reservation, farms being held by individuals without allotment, and are badly situated for other disposition, as all the farming land there is lies in the narrow valley of the Gila and San Carlos rivers here and White and Black rivers in the north.

C. C. Duncan, Indian inspector, and Mr. Heinemann, school supervisor, visited this agency in February. I presume their reports are on file.

The stallions purchased have proven of much benefit. Over forty small stallions were disposed of in the first six weeks after purchase. A recommendation is made for the purchase of graded bulls for the same purposes.

By an act approved February 19, 1895, Congress granted a right of way to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway through this reservation from Mount Thomas to

Globe, and, under certain restrictions as to survey and location, authorizing a preliminary survey, which has been made, but plats have not yet been filed. The route enters the reservation at a point about 8 miles from Mount Thomas, on the south side of the Gila River, and continues down the valley of that river, following practically the wagon road to the junction of the San Carlos with the Gila, about 1 mile from and in full sight of the agency. From there one survey runs up and along the San Carlos, following too closely the road and cutting a number of patches of land to about 12 miles up that river; then turning west along the main road, from that point doing little or no damage. This route is, in my opinion, somewhat objectionable, the features of which will be stated when report is to be made on survey. The other route leaves the San Carlos about 3 miles from the agency, and gradually rises to the mesa and in a generally northwestern direction to near what is known as Gilsens Ranch, a water station on the main road, from that following near the main road to Globe, which is not quite so practical and more expensive for the railroad, but, in my opinion, of less damage to the Indian. The Indians living along this route are about evenly divided on the subject of railroad or none, each reasoning from their own views of the matter and a lack of any knowledge of the subject. My report on the first inquiry is on file.

I believe it to be of the utmost importance to the reservation and to the western and southern portion of Arizona that a timber reserve be located at the head waters of the north and east fork of the White River, Black River, and the tributaries of the Gila. At and around Mounts Ord and Thomas large fires have been raging for two or three years, and threaten to devastate the country unless some action is taken. A reserve should be made of at least 15 miles in extent to all points from Mount Thomas, known as Baldy. The water supply of this whole lower country is dependent thereon, and should parties once get a foothold there for timber or mining claims or other purposes which would destroy timber, the water of this portion of the Territory would surely suffer.

The agency employees generally, white and Indian, have done with zeal and good will the work for which they are paid. The clerical work of this agency is very large, and in my opinion has been well done. All that constant personal supervision and control could accomplish has been done to advance these Indians in everything during the year.

FORT APACHE DISTRICT.

There are, according to census of this year, 1,739 Indians on that portion of the reservation, all living north of the Black River. They are separated from this portion of the reservation by 80 miles of rough mountain country, and have very little in common with them, notwithstanding that they are the same blood and much intermarried, and of course a part and parcel of the San Carlos Reservation. They are nominally under charge of an officer detailed by the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, who is not ordered to report to the agent, but comes under his control from force of circumstances only. He has care of all property for which the agent is responsible at that point, but is not in any way pecuniarily responsible for the same. The control necessarily is vested in him. If such detail is to be continued, as I think it advisable it should be, as long as an officer is agent at San Carlos, and no separation is made by law, I recommend that such detail be made by the War Department as assistant to the acting agent, and ordered to report to him as such. The present status is not a good official one, and might be a source of trouble. I renew my recommendation that these Indians be given a separate agency. The special report of the officer in charge and my remarks in the letter thereon were intended as a part of this annual report, and should be embodied in it, except the special clauses as to buildings, a recommendation for which is hereby renewed.

Very little systematic farming has been done by these Indians in former years. They are so far away from the agent that if the authority in immediate control does not look personally after their advancement little can be done to better the condition from here. They have had quite a number of implements given them. Much more is hoped for in future.

The school at Apache has not been as satisfactory as could have been wished. Some friction among employees and a generally bad location for buildings have been detrimental. The school was in vacation during January and February on account of condition of buildings. They have been much improved, however. Some future action will be necessary looking to a new plant in a different location.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The work of the year has been with an increased average attendance of eleven over that of the preceding, being 100$\frac{1}{24}$, and has been, in most respects, satisfactory.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, better than the overcrowded condition of the dormitories and the poor water which this locality affords would warrant.

The parents have been kindly disposed and proud of the progress of their children, but school is not popular here, nor can it be so long as only one out of thirteen of school age can be accommodated in school, and the remaining twelve run wild and help to retrograde those who have received a small beginning in education.

The age of the pupils is difficult to determine, but several of the oldest should be discharged this year and their places filled with younger children, believing that they would derive more benefit than the older pupils, of whom the majority of the girls have been married before entering school.

Most excellent progress has been made in the primary school department, notably so in case of a beginning class of Apache and Mohave girls and boys who now, without exception, speak English intelligently at all times. The progress of the higher grades has been greatly retarded by uninterested and inefficient teaching and changes of instructors. In every case the boys are more apt and intelligent than the girls, following the condition of their downtrodden mothers for generations past.

Much benefit has been derived from instruction in and use of kindergarten work, and it is the intention to carry out this work more extensively during the next year. Singing has been much enjoyed and proven beneficial. Regular evening study hour has been held three evenings each week, two evenings devoted to singing, with an intermission monthly for a general sociable, which has been greatly enjoyed, and has proven a means of teaching the children what innocent, childlike intercourse between girls and boys really is, which they had never before experienced. The two remaining evenings have been given up to bathing, the facilities for which are of the most meager and poorest description.

An interesting Sunday school has been held, and regular church services conducted by Rev. Plocher, Lutheran missionary, who has given his services at great personal sacrifice.

All holidays have been appropriately observed with exercises, etc. A fine Christmas dinner and an abundantly supplied Christmas tree were made possible by the liberality of the Indian Office and the generosity of Captain Myer and friends of the school.

The work in the kitchen, which is extremely arduous owing to the excessive heat, has been well done, and girls have been carefully taught. The laundry work also has been satisfactory, and instruction given such as can be practiced at home, where the garments will be washed in the river and dried on the bushes, for to camp life is what our pupils must of necessity return. The sewing room has been an efficient teacher, the mending departments being the most practical. The camp Indians are adepts with the needle, and the girls are easily trained and do most excellent work.

The boys, with the industrial teacher, have performed the outside work of the school, cared for their dormitories, etc. Two have been trained throughout the year in the agency blacksmith shop, two in the carpenter shop, five in the school harness shop, and five in the shoe shop. These latter have half-soled and otherwise repaired 283 pairs of school shoes, thus aiding in making our supply suffice for our needs.

A fine aermotor and water tank have been erected, giving us a limited quantity of water for our school garden, cultivated for the first time this year, and which has yielded only scanty returns, although the instruction and labor of the boys have amply repaid the cost of seed, which was small. We are much encouraged for greater effort in this line next year.

Our cows have furnished all the milk the pupils could be induced to consume, they being ignorant of its use at their camps, and do not learn to like it very well.

Much has been done in minor repairs, moving buildings, repairing and constructing fence, erecting screens, painting, etc., the boys doing their work well and cheerfully. The need of a competent general mechanic, as industrial teacher, is much felt and would aid us greatly.

A creditable display of schoolroom, kindergarten, and manual work was sent to the International and Cotton States Exposition, which, we trust, will aid in placing the despised Apaches in a favorable light.

In the early part of the year good discipline was maintained with difficulty, making stringent measures necessary, but during the latter part, the chief cause having been removed, it has been comparatively easy, and all are happy and content, no case of running away, insubordination, nor intoxication having occurred. The efficient service of the Indian disciplinarian, Justin Shedee, a returned Carlisle student, has been much appreciated in this direction. He also acceptably fills the necessary position of interpreter for Indians carrying on business with the school.

During the year the Indian visitors have been frequent and interested observers at the school, and all parents visit freely on Saturday, which day is given up to this purpose.

School closed with an open day with a bountiful dinner for all parents, and the songs, recitations, marches, drills, etc., of the children were apparently much enjoyed by the Indians present.

The extreme heat has made the month of June a severely trying one to the pupils and employees alike, and the health of all would be benefited by an intermission of school during that month, the strain being almost unendurable.

The school has been visited by Supervisor Heinemann and United States Indian Inspector Duncan. Also by representatives from nonreservation schools, who have in each case failed to secure a pupil for such school.

We have received the hearty support and every needed aid and encouragement from Captain Myer, without whose complete cooperation no degree of success could have been experienced.

The need of a dormitory building, a bakery, and bath house is very great, the addition of which would increase the capacity of the school by at least twenty-five.

Appreciative of and grateful for all favors received, I am,

Very respectfully,

LYDIA L. HUNT,
Superintendent.

Capt. ALBERT L. MYER,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT APACHE SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY,
Fort Apache, Ariz., July 3, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second and last annual report as superintendent of this school. In doing so I realize the inconsistency of flattering statements in reference to our last year's progress as a communal and formative organization. However, the present status of the school is but a logical result of the conditions under which we have labored.

On January 12, by authority of the Indian Office, our fifty-two school children were allowed to return to their homes in order that the school buildings might be repaired. On April 2 school was reopened with an attendance of twenty-four boys. No repairs were made on buildings till near the last week of April; hence our small enrollment, exclusively of boys. I am pleased to note that much improvement has recently been effected in the way of rendering our buildings comparatively comfortable. The school can now accommodate forty boys and about twenty-five girls. We need an additional building for class and assembly rooms. We have but one room (20 by 20 feet) which can be used for such purposes.

School has been in session two hundred and twenty-four days during the last year, with one week's suspension of class work during the Christmas holidays and two weeks in June, in order that repairs be made in building in which the schoolroom is situated. All circumstances considered, a very creditable work has been done in the schoolrooms.

There has been little opportunity within the last year for boys to assist in mechanical work, but since their return in April they have received much instruction in gardening, and have been of material assistance in making a good garden.

During the first half of the school year both girls and boys performed domestic services, the boys as well as the girls, under direction of the assistant matron, doing their own laundry work, and assisting in the dining room. Since April details for all work have consisted solely of boys.

The school is now attaining a footing which will assure more successful work in the future, if an enthusiast in Indian work is sent as superintendent.

While the employees of the school have struggled earnestly to make the school a success, and shirked no duty required of them, I am much discouraged with the showing of the year's work.

With much appreciation of the courtesies received from the superintendent of Indian schools and the Indian Office, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. JACKSON.

(The Superintendent of Indian Schools, through Lieut. W. C. Rivers, officer in charge White Mountain Apaches, and Capt. A. L. Myer, acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *August 26, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the affairs of the Hoopa and Lower Klamath River Indians of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1895:

HOOPAS.

Number of Indians on the reservation—males, 229; females, 263	492
Males above 18 years	134
Females above 14 years	185
Children 6 to 16 years	114
Number of family groups	135
Births during the year	13
Deaths during the year	13
Modern houses occupied by Indians	93
Modern houses built this year	6
Barns and other buildings	42
Barns and other buildings built during the year	5
Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses	234
Mules	15
Cattle	339
Swine	339
Fowls	1,823
Land cultivated during the year:	
By agency and school ... acres	80
By Indians ... do	723
Total	803
Increase over last year ... acres	117

The yield will be approximately as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	3,500
Oats	do....	3,600
Hay	tons..	550
Corn	bushels..	300
Beans	do....	200
Vegetables	do....	5,500

Eight hundred and fifty-seven logs were brought to the mill and sawed into 171,400 feet of assorted lumber.

Fourteen and one-half miles of new wagon road were graded and opened on the northern part of the reservation and 3½ miles of the old road in the valley repaired and reopened. This work involved the movement of over 11,000 cubic yards of earth and rock and the construction of eleven bridges and numerous culverts. All the arable land on the northern part of the reservation is now accessible to vehicles and farm machinery, and the work has resulted in a visible impetus to home making outside the valley.

The allotment of the land is now in progress and will be finished this fall as far as surveys have been made for the purpose. The people appear to be contented with the manner in which the work is done and to be anxious to have it completed. The survey should be extended as soon as it can be done conveniently.

Agriculture is the only industry the people have an inclination for, and it is the only permanent occupation possible for them or that they can successfully follow. Those who are not too old and weak to labor are now wholly self-sustaining.

The boarding school was in session ten months of the year, from September to June. The result of the year's work in education is satisfactory in the highest degree. The average for the year is 95 per cent; the greatest number in attendance at any time, 115. Four of the advanced pupils will be sent to the Carlisle school in September to take a higher course. The personnel of the school is efficient and satisfactory in every respect.

LOWER KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS.

Total number on the old reservation, including the connecting strip:

Males	302
Females	371
Total	673
Children 6 to 16 years	161
Number of family groups	168
Modern houses occupied by Indians (sawed and split lumber)	137
Indian houses occupied by Indians (stone and hewn slabs)	31
Number of horses and mules	76
Number of cattle	26

About five-sixths of the cultivated area is in small tracts, cultivated as gardens. About 50 per cent of the subsistence of the people is derived from agriculture.

The people are friendly, and appear to be contented. The local magistrates take cognizance of offenses occurring among them, and they appear to be satisfied with the change.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., *July 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Hoopa Valley boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1895.

The term just closed is the third year of the school. The average daily attendance for the term is 95. The attendance was low during the month of September. Counting from October 1, the average daily attendance is 100. The average age falls between 10 and 11 years.

Our first concern has been for the health and comfort of the children. We are glad indeed to be able again to place a cipher in the death column. Since the boarding school first opened no death has occurred. During the month of May we had a severe case of membranous croup and one case of pleurisy complicated with rheumatism. Besides these two instances, we have had no cases which gave us any more concern than the exercise of due diligence and promptness in their care and treatment. Throughout the year the children have been, as a rule, happy and healthy and have grown rapidly.

The industrial department for the girls is well organized. They are getting the greatest possible good out of the usual necessary work, along with the special training given by the employees in their respective departments. The industrial department for the boys is much improved over the previous year. Much good has been done by way of cultivating in them habits of promptness and industry and in teaching them to expect to work.

The literary department has done very creditable work. At the present rate of improvement it will not be many years till all the younger generation of Hoopas will be able to read and write.

The younger parents actively favor education. White people who have lived for a number of years in this part of the country say that they can see a general improvement among the Indians since the establishment of the school.

We have been favored by occasional visits from teachers of the district schools.' They freely acknowledge that Indian children do much better in this school than in theirs.

We now have a new school building, with a capacity of 120 pupils. An extension has been built to the girls' dormitory. A new drying room and other improvements have been added to the laundry. In fact, all needed improvements are being added by the officer in charge as fast as possible.

Four pupils have been recommended for transfer to a nonreservation school.

School closed with an exposition of some of the school work, to which the public was invited.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. KENDAL,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

Approved.

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE RIVER AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *August 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with required statistics.

The inclosed census report shows a total population of 3,791 Indians. I have not taken a complete census this year, for want of time more than for any other reason.

The Indians of this agency are generally quiet, inoffensive, and industrious. Progressive in their general habits, and especially in the matter of farming and domestic pursuits, they are advancing in civilization. The matter of improving their stock is a subject in which the Indians are very much interested. I have a desire to advance this commendable industry. To that end I shall ask for information.

Tule River Reservation has produced very fair crops under the management of Farmer Stice, which, unfortunately for the Indians, have been in part destroyed by hordes of ground squirrels, though Mr. Stice employed all possible efforts to destroy the pests.

The Indians' stock and dwellings have received attention during the year; the improvements are very satisfactory.

Potrero Reservation.—The Escondido Irrigation Company has finished its irrigation ditch through the reservation. At the present time I can see no injury that can occur to Indians or reservation. The company has furnished employment to the Indians since beginning the work, as it agreed to do.

The La Jolla school building needs some repairs, which will be estimated for the first quarter of 1896.

Mesa Grande, on tract No. 2 of the Santa Ysabel Reservation.—I have succeeded in part—that is to say, I have reduced the quantity of liquor drunk on the reservation.

The school building needs some repairs and the water supply requires attention and improving.

Temecula Reservation.—The outrageous murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, teacher of the Pechango Indian day school, is still a mystery, as well as the burning of the school building. Mateo Pa, the captain, was arrested, and, together with other Indians, tried and acquitted. As to the guilt or innocence of the Indians, I prefer to let the court's finding represent my views.

I have just completed the new Pechango school building at this reservation, which school will be ready to open September 1, 1895, the beginning of the regular term.

Yuma Reservation.—The Indians grow crops on the low overflow of the Colorado River. They simply plant the seed of the crop required by digging a hole in the fertile soil, dropping the seed, covering same, and patiently wait to see it grow, as they never cultivate. Fair crops are raised this way. The people are industrious and work well under instruction. An additional farmer would prove valuable here. The mesquite bean is their principal food, quantities of which are stored for use. To deprive them of this crop would almost destroy the existence of the Indians. A thorough system of irrigation would enable the Indians to grow several crops annually of varied articles of food. These Indians possess no cattle or sheep. They seem to have no desire to possess them. They have made great improvements in their dwellings. Comfortable stick houses have taken the place of dugout huts. Many houses possess doors and quite a number have windows.

The older Indians cling with some tenacity to the ideas of witchcraft. Disease and misfortune are attributable to this cause. The younger Indians, however, pay little attention to witchcraft, and less to the medicine man. The habit of not only cremating the body of the deceased, but all the property, is materially decreasing. Formerly the hearts of animals were taken out and laid on the fire as an offering, while the bodies of the animals furnished food for the guests at the mourning obsequies. This custom is no longer practiced, and but little food or property is now

destroyed on these occasions. I therefore conclude that the Yumas are progressing in civilization at a fair rate.

Twenty-nine Palms Reservation is situated on the Colorado Desert, and is quite inaccessible.

Recently very valuable gold mines have been discovered all around the reservation, which are being worked with wonderful results. So far no trouble has occurred, but I feel that it is only a question of time when the camp following of prosperous mining camps will make an effort to get rid of Indians, in order to acquire their valuable water rights. Of this I shall be very careful.

Cahuilla Reservation.—Trouble has occurred in the matter of cattle stealing, resulting in two Indians being sent to state prison, one for five and the other for eight years. These convictions were obtained as much as otherwise from the fact that the boundary lines are not clearly defined by survey. Thus the civil authorities have jurisdiction in this country. Before a jury it is almost a certain conviction for anyone accused of the offense of cattle stealing, especially so if he be an Indian.

I have built an addition to the school building at Cahuilla, which now is one of the best school buildings of the agency.

Laguna Reservation is in the same sad condition as Campo, La Posta, Inija, and Manzanita, as I reported in my letter of January 3, 1895. The facts are that they are all mislocated. The commissions must have an estimate of the lands occupied by the Indians without a survey, which has proved incorrect, as stated.

I find a man by the name of E. A. Harper who has fenced in a part of the land occupied by Captain Valentine, and also a part of their cemetery. Harper has a deed from the State of California for the lands he claims. This would have been avoided had the commission described properly the lands occupied by the Indians. It is now a question of sufferance. How long the Indians can stay here with their lands so taken away is questionable.

Capitan Grande Reservation has been allotted by H. W. Patton into thirty-seven allotments. The Indians are contented and happy with their lands.

I have opened a new Indian day school on this reservation, with an attendance of thirty children, and E. T. Thomas as teacher.

Agua Caliente Reservation No. 2.—The water question of this reservation is still unsettled. Under letter dated July 10, 1895, I am instructed to give ten days' notice to Mr. McCallum and others in interest to remove property, etc., from the reservation. Failing in this, I am instructed to take possession of same at as little loss as possible to the parties concerned, all of which shall have prompt attention as soon as the parties in interest return.

Torres Reservation.—I have undertaken some water developments at the village of Torres, on this reservation. I am at this writing unable to report what success I will have, since the work is not far enough advanced to say beyond a question of doubt what will be the results, but I feel sure of final success.

I have recommended and asked for authority to expend $1,750 in the boring of an artesian well at or near the Martinez day school that would supply irrigation water for the village and pure water for the school. The water in the present surface well is impure and not healthy. I have completed the building and added a second roof over the entire structure to protect the teacher and pupils from the intense heat during the summer.

Morongo Reservation.—I have expended the sum of $2,340.81 in the purchase of material and employment of labor in the construction of an irrigation canal for the Indians. The entire work has been performed by the Indians without the aid of a white man further than I could furnish them with from the agency. The water is running in the canal at present and is a great benefit to the Indians. While this canal is a success, it requires to be extended and completed to perform the service anticipated.

The school building is in excellent condition. The water system needs improving, authority for which was denied me upon the ground of insufficient attendance.

Agua Caliente (Warner's ranch).—The case between the Indians and the owners of the ranch, for the lands and homes of the Indians, is yet unsettled. These Indians need financial aid in their hard fight for their just rights, their homes, and the homes of their forefathers. The school building is in thorough repair.

San Felipe Village.—Situated as this village is, on a grant, the people are undergoing a slow process of persecution. I have attempted to alleviate their troubles with reasonable success, yet I am satisfied it is only temporary.

San Luis Rey Village is in the same sad predicament as the San Felipe Indians are in. In both instances it is only a question of time when they will be forced to abandon their homes.

Santa Ynez Village.—The lands of this village, together with the people, are very much in the same condition as last year, except that they are not being disturbed in their property rights by the whites. I have hopes of locating the Indians comfortably upon the lands offered them by the owners of the College grant. Just when this can be done is questionable, it requiring time and patience to succeed.

Allotments.—I have but one addition to make to the allotted reservations of this agency as reported last year, which is that of Capitan Grande, by H. W. Patton, agent. The allotments are:

	Number.
San Luis Rey, by Miss Kate Foote	51
Potrero, by Carare	156
Pala, by Carare	12
Pechanga, by Carare	92
Sycuan, by Patton	17
Capitan Grande, by Patton	37

Of these allotted reservations there are but two of the surveys approved, viz, Pala, by Carare, twelve allotments, and Sycuan, by Patton, seventeen allotments.

The Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande Indians have refused to allow Special Agent Patton to allot their lands. However, upon my assuring them of the benefits to arise from the allotment, the progressive Indians agreed to have their lands allotted. I feel that the difficulty is overcome.

Homestead and other land entries.—To this I have devoted much time and attention, with reasonable sucess. I have succeeded in making the final proof to the homestead entry of Tom Jhelespie's heirs.

Indian day schools.—While I have mentioned the buildings built and improvements made to schools under the head of the reservation upon which they are located, I feel that to speak of them here would not be out of place.

Martinez school building has been completed and the second roof added to protect the pupils and teacher from as much of the intense heat as possible.

Cahuilla school building has had a comfortable room added to accommodate the teacher, which was badly needed.

Capitan Grande school building was a dwelling, the original cost of which was $2,000. Being quite new I purchased same for $991.40.

Potrero school building has been completed, and is a splendid building for the sum it cost. The only trouble now is water for the grounds and for drinking purposes.

Rincon school building has been repaired but not in a manner adequate.

Pechanga school building has just been completed. It has not yet been opened. I will say of this building that we have no better. Water is very scarce and not of the best quality.

Agua Caliente school building has undergone thorough repairs and is now in first-class condition. The water system has been thoroughly renovated.

The schools that must receive attention this year are: Martinez, for water; Potrero, for water; Saboba, for water and repairs; Mesa Grande, for water and repairs; La Jolla, for repairs; Rincon, for repairs. These improvements I shall recommend as I come to them during the fiscal year 1896.

Tule River will have a new school building at once. When completed I will then have eleven day schools in my charge, being scattered over a large territory. The distance between Tule River school on the north and Capitan Grande on the south is, in an air line, about 420 miles; by wagon road it is nearly 650 miles.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing names of teachers, compensation, location of schools, number of days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, with the average attendance, as follows:

Name of teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location of schools.	Number of days attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
Miss Sarah E. Morris	$72.00	Potrero	3,235	24.75	17
Mr. James M. Gates	72.00	Martinez	2,857	24.5	18.25
Mr. Charles E. Burton	72.00	Saboba	3,722	18.5	22.83
Mrs. N. J. Salsberry	72.00	Cahuilla	4,433	32	22.40
Mrs. J. H. Babbitt	72.00	Aqua Caliente	2,487	19.75	13.82
Mrs. Hylena A. Nickerson	72.00	Mesa Grande	2,500	21	12.44
Miss Flora Golsh	72.00	La Jolla	3,724	36.5	20.47
Miss Ora M. Salmons	72.00	Rincon	4,566	30	23.06
Mr. E. F. Thomas	72.00	Capitan Grande	590	30	29.5

Crimes.—Further than the outrageous murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, of Pechanga school, the destruction of the school building by fire, and the case of cattle stealing at the Cahuilla, our agency has been quiet and free from trouble of a serious nature. At one time I feared trouble, and even bloodshed, at Torres, on the desert, but all quieted down. Peace and harmony now prevail.

Industries.—The Indians are naturally good workers when encouraged. Many of them have good farms, which they care for in the most approved manner. One in particular, near Banning, produces as fine a grade of raisins as I have seen produced

by any white farmer. I find some difficulty in keeping the Indians employed. Our largest fruit growers and those who should take more interest in the Indians fail to employ them in any capacity.

Roads.—I have caused the Indians of each reservation to keep up and extend their wagon roads. They are beginning to feel that they are of some importance and take a corresponding interest in progressive matters.

Lands.—The reservations are, as you are aware, scattered over a vast extent of territory, therefore the lands vary to such an extent as would beggar description. Every class of soil exists among the many reservations in my charge. What is deficient in one is supplied in another locality. The Indians are caring for their homes and lands very well. I regret to say that the lands of the Indians on the Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita reservations need Department attention, as I recommended in my letter of January 3, 1895.

Water for irrigation.—I have made some improvements in the irrigation system of the various reservations comprising this agency, all of which I have mentioned when speaking of the reservation upon which such improvements have been made. I would recommend, however, that water be developed by a series of artesian wells for irrigation purposes for the Desert Indians residing at Martinez, Torres, Agua Dulce, and Alimo Bonita. They are certainly deserving. Their land is good, but requires an abundance of water, for the reason that at this writing, at the locations named above, the thermometer registers 120° to 130° F. It is enough to live in this heat, without being short of water. Their land produces well when they have sufficient water to irrigate with.

Many other places need attention in this particular, especially Pechanga, or Temecula Reservation. I shall recommend and request authority to develop water for the school and people of this reservation.

Liquor traffic.—I have had no better success this year than last in the suppression of this trade. I find it very difficult under the laws to obtain sufficient evidence to convict a person of the offense of selling liquor to Indians.

The following statement shows the names of the reservations or villages, with their population and sex, number of children under 18 years of age, by sexes, mixed blood number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians.

The marginal letters indicate the tribe to which each village or reservation of Indians belong, as follows: Y., Yuma; S. L. R., San Luis Rey; T. R., Tule River; C., Cahuilla; D., Diegueno; S., Sorrano; A. C., Agua Caliente; S. I., Santa Ynez.

Name.	Population.			Number of children under 18 years of age.			Mixed blood.	Number speaking English.	Dwellings used by Indians.	Tribe.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Reservations:										
Yuma	408	299	707	157	90	247	300	300	200	Y.
Saboba	72	73	145	23	24	47	100	110	65	S. L. R.
Mesa Grande	92	85	177	38	28	66	125	160	75	S. L. R.
Potrero	114	141	255	44	63	107	200	225	65	S. L. R.
Tule River	98	93	191	39	49	88	150	100	45	T. R.
Cahuilla	115	111	226	47	38	85	125	135	60	C.
Capitan Grande	66	67	133	23	24	47	75	100	30	D.
Sycuan	22	16	38	7	2	9	20	25	8	D.
Santa Ysabel	37	38	75	11	17	28	45	50	18	S. L. R.
San Manuel	22	16	38	6	4	10	25	25	9	S.
Temecula	91	99	190	35	37	72	125	130	45	S. L. R.
Rincon	68	63	131	28	21	49	100	110	40	S. L. R.
Los Coyotes	74	52	126	33	24	57	90	100	35	S. L. R.
Agua Caliente, No. 2	30	24	54	10	6	16	25	30	15	C.
Campo	11	10	21	2	3	5	16	10	5	D.
Cuyapipe	20	19	39	10	10	20	20	25	8	D.
Pauma	21	26	47	5	4	9	25	30	12	S. L. R.
Santa Rosa	25	26	51	8	9	17	25	25	12	C.
Pala	20	33	53	5	11	16	40	35	10	S. L. R.
Augustine	22	21	43	9	7	16	25	20	8	C.
Cabazon	22	20	42	5	7	12	20	20	7	C.
Torres	179	141	320	62	54	116	200	190	55	C.
Twenty-nine Palms	7	6	13	3	1	4	3	4	2	C.
Morongo	113	115	228	38	43	81	160	200	56	S.
Santa Ynez	27	39	66	11	17	28	50	50	60	S. I.
Inaja	15	17	32	7	6	13	25	15	5	S. L. R.
Villages:										
Puerta de la Cruz *a*	7	4	11	1	......	1	5	3	5	A. C.
Agua Caliente *a*	67	87	154	28	31	59	100	90	50	A. C.
Puerta Ygnovia *a*	32	25	57	9	9	18	35	30	15	A. C.
San Luis Rey	25	25	50	9	4	13	30	35	7	S. L. R.
San Felipe	43	35	78	20	15	35	50	40	15	S. L. R.
Total	1,965	1,826	3,791	733	658	1,391	2,334	2,422	1,042	

a On Warner's ranch.

Recapitulation of tribes, showing population and number of children under 18 years of age.

	Population.	Children under 18 years.
Yuma	707	247
San Luis Rey	1,359	512
Tule River	191	88
Cahuilla	749	266
Diegueno	231	81
Sorrano	266	91
Agua Caliente	222	78
Santa Ynes	66	28
	3,791	1,391

Medical reports of the agency physician you will find herewith, which are made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, MISSION-TULE RIVER AGENCY.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
San Jacinto, Cal., August 26, 1895.

SIR: In accordance with your request as to the sanitary condition of the Mission-Tule Indians, I have the honor to submit the following:

I have given personal attention to the sick in their homes with reasonable success, having visited nearly every village under your care at least four times during the fiscal year of 1895. In this I have been greatly aided by your day-school teachers and field matrons, with whom I leave a supply of simple and useful remedies. I always find that they make an intelligent use of the same, which serves in my opinion a twofold benefit. They are enabled thus by a timely use of these agents to prevent serious ailments in many cases, curing acute attacks of colds, fevers, etc., and thereby strengthening their influence over the Indians.

We had the usual epidemic of la grippe last winter, which always produces misery and suffering, and strikingly illustrates that we are unable to properly care for the aged indigents who are always left to their own resources and care when too old to work. We need a home for such helpless ones.

I have not been hampered or obstructed in my work during the past year by the medicine man. While it is not strange that the old and superstitious might at times, in cases of severe illness, resort to incantations, etc., as practiced by their achiceros, yet I have not encountered a single instance in all my travels, which have been very extended during the last fiscal year. In fact, they tell me frankly that they depend upon the agency physician, teachers, and matrons for help in time of sickness, and the achiceros, with whom I am well acquainted, bear the same testimony; indeed, some of them are my most ardent supporters, and never want to be without some of my medicines in their houses at all times. I teach the Indians in every village the use of domestic and simple remedies, listen patiently to the history of their maladies, observe the strictest secrecy between the sexes, promise them nothing I can not or do not perform, and in every way try to obtain a better foothold on their confidence and trust.

The vital statistics of the Mission-Tule Agency, which I have taken great pains to collect, show that there was an increase of births over the deaths during the last year. Forty-four males and 41 females died; and 107 males and 55 females were born during the fiscal year of 1895.

There is no epidemic among the Indians at present, but on the contrary they are exceptionally free from any sickness whatever, and, to their credit as a class, are exerting themselves to provide and lay up sufficient food for their proper subsistence during the coming winter.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

C. C. WAINWRIGHT,
Physician to the Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 16, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The subjoined table, based on the census taken June 30, 1895, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon the reservation:

Concow	150
Little Lake and Redwood	135
Ukie and Wylackie	272
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	66
Total population	623
Population last census	602
Increase for this year	21

As was the case last year, the apparent increase is due to the return of absent Indians.

Deaths for the year	30
Births for the year	22
Excess of deaths over births	8

Of the present population there are:

Males over 18 years of age	210
Females over 14 years of age	229
School children between 6 and 16 years	97

Land.—All the agricultural land has been allotted, 479 allotments having been made during the year, which, with 122 allotments made last year, make a total of 601. The average size of each allotment is a little over 8¼ acres. This gives to the average family about 40 acres, which is considered ample for the proper diversification of crops. This land is very fertile, and the portion given to each ought to be sufficient to make a good living.

Mountainous and grazing land comprise about 37,000 acres. Some of this is covered with timber, such as pine, fir, oak, alder, madroña, buckeye, maple, etc. This land is especially suitable for stock raising.

On account of there being no boundary fence, outside stock partake of the benefits it affords in common with the Indian stock. The worst feature of this is that unscrupulous and dishonest cattlemen prey upon the Indian cattle. My recommendations of previous years to have a barb-wire fence erected around this portion of the reservation is renewed.

Crops.—The principal crop raised is grain—wheat, barley, corn, and oats—and in the order named. This year all grains have been above the average in yield and quality. The following table shows approximately the quantities of produce raised, as well as the result of other industries accomplished by the Indians:

Produce.	Reservation.	School.	Indians.
Wheat ... bushels	200	60	13,230
Oats ... do	300		400
Barley ... do	90		2,310
Corn ... do			1,080
Potatoes ... do		80	3,000
Onions ... do		20	50
Beans ... do		2	3,000
Other vegetables ... do		30	75
Melons ... number			4,000
Pumpkins ... do			3,000
Hay ... tons	60	18	810
Hops, dry ... pounds	18,459		
Lumber, manufactured ... feet	197,678		
Shingles, manufactured ... number	48,500		
Fruit.			
Apples ... bushels			400
Pears ... do			20
Plums ... do			15
Peaches ... do			5
Stock owned.			
Horses	16	5	350
Mules	1		20
Cattle	40	15	1,450
Swine			853
Domestic fowls			1,400

Farming implements.—There is a scarcity of plows, wagons, and harness. All available pieces of leather, chains, and wire have been utilized in manufacturing and repairing work harness; still the necessities are far from being provided for. Old plows that had been cast aside as worthless were repaired and made to do temporary service. The same may be affirmed of the wagons. While some of the more progressive Indians are, under my advice, preparing to purchase these articles themselves, there are a large number of others who will not and who can not procure these necessary articles by their own exertions, at least for the present.

Mills.—The sawmill was operated for four months of the year, and 197,678 feet of lumber and 48,500 shingles were manufactured. The demand for lumber has been pressing, owing to the large number of dwellings, barns, granaries, etc., constructed by the Indians, as well as the large area fenced in for the first time. The boiler

used is very old, worn out, and can not supply sufficient power for the engine. It is hoped that by next year the Government will supply a new boiler.

Schools.—The day school has been in operation during ten months of the year, with an average daily attendance of 64.04, an increase of 13.77 over that of the previous year.

The work done has been excellent in every respect. Industrial work was introduced during the year. This, with the midday meal furnished, gives scope for instructing the girls in dressmaking, cooking, and general housekeeping, and for the boys practical instruction in farming and gardening. All these departments have had due attention, and the results achieved are commendable.

The report of Miss Rose K. Watson, principal teacher, herewith, will more fully acquaint you with the details of the work done. To her efforts more than to those of any other person are due the satisfactory results attained. The work of managing and directing all the departments at the school devolved mainly upon her. She is a worthy lady and a capable teacher, who, by her influence and example, elevates the tone and bearing of the pupils and employees.

Buildings.—There were constructed during the year a commodious storehouse and office and a tank house, the latter to shelter the water supply for the school. A number of old barns, granaries, and other unnecessary and worthless buildings at the agency have been partially torn down and the material issued to deserving Indians, to be used by them in the erection of new barns and granaries on their own farms. The work of demolition and distribution has not yet been completed.

Religious work.—Rev. Colin Anderson and wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been in charge of religious matters during the entire year. This self-sacrificing couple are doing everything possible for the spiritual welfare of the Indians. I am inclined to believe that an impression for good has been made. Larger congregations attend divine services than formerly. This attendance is purely voluntary, no temporal inducements of any kind being held out.

Progress.—The progress made during the year has been such as to astonish many of the white citizens. It certainly has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It can safely be said that these Indians earn their living by honest and well-directed toil. Their mode of living and habits are being gradually adjusted to their altered conditions—conditions which, though not suddenly forced upon them, were nevertheless difficult to grasp and understand by a people who had previously been fed and clothed by the Government, to be in the short period of less than two years compelled to look ahead and provide these necessities for themselves. The hardest part of the task has been accomplished. It is thought in the future a little assistance by way of encouragement will only be necessary to induce them to persevere. Perseverance in the policy now pursued must lead them to not only be absolutely self-supporting, but to be productive citizens.

The thanks of the Indians and employees are due the Department for prompt attention to our wants and for uniform courtesy.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL.

ROUND VALLEY DAY SCHOOL, *July 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

Owing to special arrangements made in regard to hop picking, school did not open this year till the 17th of September, and closes the 15th of July.

There has been a slight increase in the enrollment and a great increase in the average attendance. Indeed, the attendance has been excellent, considering the hard winter and the long distances many of the children have to come over bad roads. And during the winter there was an epidemic of mumps, which necessarily decreased the attendance for awhile.

The highest number of full boarders was eight. There are now only three—one girl, aged 17, and two boys, aged 12 and 8. They are orphans, and have been especially cared for. They have enjoyed a comfortable home life at the school and it would be hard for them to go back to their former way of living. Efforts are being made by the agent to have them sent to a good training school. They are healthy, intelligent children, the little boy exceptionally so.

The class-room work is creditable. Special attention has been given to arithmetic, language, writing, spelling, and the laws of hygiene. This grade of work is really in advance of that outlined for day schools, and would compare favorably with work done in any agency boarding school.

There is a marked improvement in the health, appearance, and manners of the children.

Efforts have been made by the agent and the school employees to induce the more advanced pupils to go to some training school. Many of the pupils were willing to go, but were strongly opposed by their parents. The adult Indians have but one idea about a nonreservation school, viz, the children that go there die.

The outing system is not practicable here. The surroundings are such that it would be a detriment rather than a help to the children.

The sanitary condition of the schoolrooms is now very good. Last spring the agent caused large air ducts and other ventilators to be put in. Up to that time the atmosphere of the schoolrooms was so heavy and fetid that it was poisoning both teachers and pupils. The schoolrooms are too small for the number of pupils crowded into them.

There has been great improvement all along the line of industrial work. The children are detailed to help in every department, and are cheerful, happy workers. Indeed, I never saw happier Indian children.

Much attention has been given this year to farming and to both vegetable and flower gardening. These children are especially fond of flowers. There are now in the front yard thirty choice roses, a number of choice chrysanthemums, and other fine flowers. The vegetable garden is in a thrifty condition and the children daily enjoy the fruits of their work. They have had an abundance of onions and lettuce, and the pease and potatoes are just coming. We hope to have plenty of cabbage, potatoes, and onions for winter use. The beans were killed by a late frost, and, though they have been replanted, we can look for but a meager crop.

Following are the number of articles manufactured in sewing room from September 17, 1894, to June 30, 1895:

Aprons	12	Dresses, assorted	204
Bedspread	1	Drawers ... pairs	36
Balmoral skirts	36	Pillow slips	10
Cape	1	Sheets	10
Clothes bag	1	Skirtwaists	25
Curtains	26	Skirts	25
Coffin pillows	3	Skirts (flannel)	8
Chemise	36	Shrouds	3
Corset waists	4	Table cloths	5
Combination undersuits	25	Trousers ... pairs	5

Efficient work has also been done in the kitchen and dining room. The present force of employees have given satisfaction in their respective departments. There has been no change in the force since January, when the Indian assistant died. His place was immediately filled by an intelligent half blood.

Perfect harmony has existed between agency and school. As last year, the agent has given us his earnest support and the large attendance is chiefly due to his zeal.

During last spring we discovered that robberies were being committed at the school—that some of the Government as well as the employees' stores were missing. The facts were reported to the agent, and he took immediate steps to find the perpetrators. They proved to be some of the half-blood pupils, instigated by other half bloods and the white fathers of the pupils. Two of the boys were expelled; some were withdrawn by their parents, and some were punished by the agent and then allowed to return to school, as no more trouble was feared from them. But at the time the offenders were discovered there was considerable trouble at the agency and school. The agent's life was threatened, and the school employees feared for their lives. The agent bravely stood his ground, took stringent measures to suppress the trouble, and soon quiet and security were restored. I think now that no more trouble of the kind may be apprehended, as the Indians seem well pleased with agency and school.

Respectfully submitted.

ROSE K. WATSON, *Principal teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., September 15, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report, delay in forwarding being occasioned by attention to allotments of lands and knowledge of the vast number of reports that have been sent from and regarding this agency from opening of Utah-Ute invasion in November last to date.

The census having been forwarded and location committed to memory through aid of Associated Press and frequent visits of the Assistant Commissioner, inspector, and others interested in Indian welfare, I will omit the usual stereotyped opening and brief such matters as will necessarily have to be passed upon.

Condition.—The Utes are largely blanket Indians. The Western or Weminuche tribe, under leadership of Chiefs Ignacio and Mariano and their subchiefs, oppose schools and farming, and are about all in the blanket, and while the Moache and Capote Utes are far more deserving, yet they do not take kindly to educational affairs. But as the laws of Colorado provide for compulsory education, their acceptance of citizenship will no doubt result in more gratifying educational conditions. We now have 180 in citizen dress, full and in part (vest and pants), as against less than half a dozen in 1893. The boys, however, are severe on clothing, and as the allowance is meager they drift back into leggings and blankets during the summer months.

Chief Ignacio and his subchiefs of the Weminuche band have not reported at this agency, other than when accompanying Durango citizens by rail, since October, 1894. There has been a hostile and unsocial feeling between the Eastern and Western

bands for the past ten years, and as the Weminuches and whites are practically unanimous against allotment, the latter are active in poisoning the Indian mind against all tending to obedience and betterment of condition.

The sworn statement of one among Durango's leading commercial men is to the effect that some "$10,000 has been raised and expended" in the work of "inducing and aiding removal of Utes." As to the character of the "aid" and methods of "inducing" removal, the Department officials have been by investigation advised. It is known in the West as the "lubricating system" and practiced largely by whites during election contests; but twenty years' observation in this section prompts the assertion that the blanket Indian has the preponderance of integrity, if such it may be termed, as he stays bought.

Agriculture.—The bill providing for Ute removal, approved February 20, 1895, very naturally prevented issuance of other than sufficient seeds to prevent idleness. However, by assistance of the post trader and borrowing from the granary we have managed to show the best grain acreage and yield within the history of the reservation. The Government issued 15,000 pounds of oats, the agent 11,500 pounds of wheat, and the acreage aggregates 296 acres. The season was all that could be desired, and evidences of growth in this office show wheat over 5 feet 6 inches and oats 7 feet 2 inches, raised by Pe bring and Buckskin Charley. Three crops of alfalfa will be cut. The corn yield is good, great for this altitude, and vegetables, potatoes, and squash excellent.

It is to be regretted that pending treaties and disturbed conditions have prevented compliance with the treaty of 1880 and retarded farming, as we now have some twenty Indians with post holes dug, posts scattered, and yet no wire to fence or wagons to accomodate their wants and desires. In the case of A ca moo he actually pulled his posts by lashing them on either side of his saddle horse, as there were no wagons to issue, the ones on the rolls for agency use being loaned to others.

The anxiety of the great majority of the Moache and Capote Utes to engage in agriculture can be better evidenced by their stern refusal to be swerved or swayed by the superstitious appeals of Chief Ignacio, or the "$10,000 Durango collection," than by any assertion that can be written in proof of their sincerity by those intrusted with their keeping. They only ask fulfillment of treaty obligations, and it is wrong in policy and erroneous in principle to longer withhold that which is so long overdue.

Deportment.—The year has passed without a crime—not an act of larceny, grand or petit. Stringent orders as to utilizing whisky sellers for a target has practically broken up the traffic. The agent arrested Santiago Cooper, a Mexican, for selling whisky to Dick Charley, and the United States grand jury indicted him. Durango provided bail, and the United States marshal is now urging the bondsmen to deliver either the prisoner or the currency. The work of bond giving for wretches without reasonable excuse for existence is also being discouraged.

Health.—The health of the tribes has been good and the death roll very low. I can not give a detailed report, as the agency physician, Dr. F. C. Blachly, is an inmate of Mercy Hospital, Durango, with a compound fracture of his left leg, the result of his horse falling upon him while in discharge of duty. During his confinement Dr. Winters, of Durango, attends to the afflicted, sore eyes predominating. One case, that of an Indian woman, was sufficiently serious to necessitate the removal of an eye. The Indians opposed the operation, but the squaw yielded to the agent's entreaties, and at present she is in her tepee sound and well. Buckskin Charley, chief of the Moaches, witnessed the operation with silent interest, and, being converted, will submit to the knife Wednesday. He is troubled with a cataract growth in both eyes, and removal will be attended with but little pain and inconvenience. I have written the Department for a glass eye for the Indian woman mentioned, and trust to receive it, as there is nothing so indisputable as success in surgery when it comes to retiring the medicine man, and at present he is practically out of business, except as among the Western or Weminuche Utes.

We have no hospital, and being pushed for room and accommodations, those requiring sanitary precaution in surgical cases are nursed and fed by employees and quartered in the drug store during the convalescent period. So far not a case of amputation, laparotomy, or less difficult operations has resulted fatally, and nursing, although unpleasant, is absolutely essential to success, and as but limited accommodations have been asked for they should be granted. Two or three rooms and double the number of cots would meet the emergency, and Mexican women can be secured as nurses for those of their sex at $1 per day.

Educational.—The Utes have practically no children at school, and this condition should not be tolerated, as Fort Lewis Indian school adjoins and is convenient to all sections of the reserve. It requires compulsory educational laws to secure school attendance by whites in this and other States, and just why an Indian should be permitted to escape positive and pronounced discipline in matters educational is somewhat beyond the expanse of ordinary comprehension. The Utes are possibly the worst of all the Indian tribes as to schools, and the fault is due largely to an indulgence on the part of those who instruct agents. Chief Ignacio was, under the

previous administration, deposed as chief of police for interfering in school affairs and taking children from Fort Lewis school. Durango citizens, who have for years been coaching and flattering the chief for a purpose, secured by telegraph, through Congressional aid, the services of Secretary Noble in revoking the Commissioner's order. This act has been construed to mean that they do not have to go to school and that Durango is more powerful than Washington. Such practices render entreaty powerless and call for stringent and compulsory orders. Last week one Antonio Berry, a Mexican resident of Durango, was on the borders of the reserve some miles below the agency telling the Indians not to take land; that if they went with Ignacio there would be no work, no farms, no schools; that the Government had to support them and the agent was robbing them; that the Government would abandon them if they took land in severalty, and they would be barred from rations at the Navajo Spring Agency. There was nothing left unsaid calculated to poison their minds, and if I can succeed in catching him outside of La Plata County (Durango) will aim to arraign him for such practices, as it is absolutely useless to arraign a trespasser or evil doer in that city under existing conditions, as the agent would be more certain of fine or punishment than the transgressor. The sooner the Utes are taught that strict adherence to orders and instructions are necessary to secure food and raiment the more gratifying will be their progress in school affairs; and in all other matters want of authority to enforce rigid discipline prevents.

Missionary work.—Rev. Rodriques, the resident missionary, is at least a tireless toiler, and no Sunday passes without service at his residence or in the agency building. He labors earnestly, but as surrounding influences are of a different religious creed the Indians seem undecided as to whether the Protestant or Catholic system of salvation is the more preferable. The agent, being unalterable in his belief that Christianity amalgamates readily with industrial pursuits, has the sacred exercises so arranged at this agency as to enable the missionary to devote six days, if so disposed, to handling the plow, hoe, and other agricultural implements, and thus demonstrate in a practical way that there is nothing without an effort and the bountiful harvest rewards those who toil, whether in the vineyard of the Lord or upon the lands of those they seek to reclaim from superstition.

Mrs. Rodriques, the missionary's wife, is also deserving of special mention for her patience and kindness in looking after the sick and afflicted. She is always willing, invariably attentive, and differs from the many—as she neither seeks nor accepts compensation.

Allotment.—The work of allotting lands in accord with the provisions of the act of February 20, 1895, has been progressing since the early part of August; 356 have expressed desire and been enrolled for allotment, and, notwithstanding the declaration of Commissioner Meredith H. Kidd that "allotment rolls are closed," more will be added. So far the work has been confined to those who have farms on Pine River north and south of the agency. All allotments have been made in accord with section and subdivision lines, with two exceptions—cases where both the parties had erected houses on the same 40-acre tract. There were some objections at the start, but when it was shown that those nearest the agency had acquired large tracts of agency land by survey they readily consented to give and take. The allotments are compact and there will be no room for whites on either side of Pine River. Similar conditions will prevail on the San Juan and Piedra rivers, where lands are easily irrigated and the flow of water ample for all purposes.

Commissioner Kidd has, as is evidenced by the commission's journal, protested against the Indians selecting their allotments and rendered himself very generally repulsive to his colleagues, antagonistic to instructions, and averse to treating the Indians with that spirit of honor and fairness they are entitled to and have every right to expect from those to whom the honorable Secretary of the Interior has delegated power to carry out the provisions of the enactment providing for allotment. However, Hon. Julius Schutze, chairman of the commission, is honest, patient, and fair in all things, and as the agent constitutes the balance of power those Indians of an age competent to select for themselves will get just what they desire, while the agent, who is guardian for the orphans, will not overlook any choice tract until the list is exhausted. Of the methods and practices that have been utilized to defeat allotment and corral the deserving Indians upon a diminished reserve with the stronger and more turbulent majority the Department is advised, and repetition would be superflous in the face of preceding investigations.

The effect of allotment so far is gratifying, as pride of ownership seems to have actuated the able-bodied—even the squaws—in getting out posts and preparing to fence a part of their holdings. They are interested in seeing each and every corner and anxious as to wagons, wire, and implements. Families have very generally been allotted together, as they so desired, and so far all are pleased, despite the fact that the very worst side of citizenship is being pictured to them daily by an element who labor to deceive and betray. Their qualifications for citizenship are being very generally commented upon by many who can neither read nor write, by others who advo-

cate open violation of law, and by some who have been arraigned for cattle stealing; but as the records of this office show four years without a crime greater than the theft of a saddle the belief is naturally forced that there is an element of whites and Mexicans in this section who will be improved by contact with the allotted Utes.

Employees.—The employees at this agency have performed their respective duties in a satisfactory manner, and no small amount of the time they have had exclusive charge, as, between the invasion of Utah snow-bound truants and the labor of assembling Indians in council to pass upon the provisions of the act of February 20, 1895, my absence from the agency has been frequent and protracted; and no complaints as to neglect or arbitrary practices have been filed by the Indians. Possibly, however, they were aware of the bale of complaints filed from Durango, and knew that the agent had troubles of his own.

Conclusion.—In concluding I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for their spirit of fairness in allowing me to meet all charges preferred in open investigation as well as for the patience and consideration they have exercised in passing upon the tales of woe that have been wafted from this section since my last annual report. The Honorable Secretary of the Interior is credited with the assertion that "all good agents are reported for irregularity." If so, I must stand at the head, as for the past few months the Honorable Thomas P. Smith, Inspector Duncan, and Francis E. Leupp, of the Indian Rights Association, have been kept busy investigating conditions at this agency, and as I am still here, I can say without fear of contradiction that their verdict has rendered this about the safest place I can find. The novelty of a Western man, a resident of this section, who believes the Indians have rights and is willing to maintain them was too sudden for this people, and as a result of my efforts in battling for law and justice as against prejudice and falsehood I have won a degree of unpopularity in this vicinity that can only be duplicated by a "sound money" advocate. To quote the Acting Commissioner, "It is right to battle for a cause and wrong to chase up a fight." I have been guilty of both and accept results.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID F. DAY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho, August 23, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with office regulations I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

Population.—A census prepared on the 30th day of June, 1895, shows the total number of Indians on the reservation to be 1,440, divided as follows:

Bannacks:	
Males	227
Females	206
Males above 18 years of age	137
Females above 14 years of age	158
School children 6 to 16 years of age	87
Births during the year	6
Deaths during the year	14
Shoshones:	
Males	503
Females	504
Males above 18 years of age	206
Females above 14 years of age	239
School children 6 to 16 years of age	237
Births during the year	14
Deaths during the year	17
Bannacks	433
Shoshones	1,007
Total	1,440

Agriculture.—This reservation is especially adapted to agriculture, the soil being rich and returning large yields of grain, alfalfa, vegetables, etc., when irrigated. The Shoshones, who are far more intelligent and progressive than the Bannacks, when given land which can be irrigated display a readiness and willingness to farm, and those among the Shoshones who have farms, with few exceptions, yearly increase their acreage of land fenced in and new ground broken. The majority of the Bannacks do not take kindly to agriculture. About twenty-five, though, are located on Ross Fork Creek, where they have planted crops for some years, and have for as many years lost the larger percentage of crops planted, owing to the drought, furnishing an object lesson not very encouraging to prospective farmers among the Bannacks, and rendering the efforts of the agent to locate other Bannacks on farms practically futile.

Last April I made strenuous efforts to induce the Indians to increase the acreage of crops to be planted, with the result that the Indians broke 182 acres of new ground, which was planted in grain, alfalfa, potatoes, etc., the yield from which shows an increase of about 15 per cent over last year's crop report. In this connection I can not speak too highly of certain Shoshone Indians located on Bannack Creek, where water can be obtained for their crops, who are practically self-supporting, and who rarely come to the agency for rations. The Shoshones located on the Portneuf River have not reached the state of self-reliance enjoyed by the Shoshones located on Bannack Creek, owing to the contiguity of the town of Pocatello.

The Indians located under the canal of the Idaho Canal Company broke about 50 acres of new ground this season. Early in the season their prospects for fine crops were excellent, but now, owing to the failure of the Idaho Canal Company to supply the water necessary for irrigation, their crops seem doomed to destruction.

The Fort Hall Bottom, a stretch of country 20 miles long and about 5 miles wide, presents as fine a piece of grazing country as there is in the Snake River Valley, being well watered and covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, from which many thousand tons of hay can be obtained, and upon which many thousands of cattle can be wintered. The Indians, though, disregarding their best interests, insist upon grazing their ponies, to the number of 4,000, mostly worthless, on the Fort Hall Bottom, ruining the grazing and haying. In this connection I will state that these ponies are a positive detriment to the Indians, and to prevent the yearly increase in their number I have issued orders to the police force to geld every stallion they can catch.

Irrigation.—The reservation lands with water are very valuable. Without water they are worthless, and there is not any advancement possible for these Indians until water is put on the reservation, and, furthermore, had water been put on the reservation ten years ago these Indians to-day would be self-supporting. In support of this assertion I cite the case of the Shoshone Indians located on Bannack Creek, who have within about five years become practically self-supporting. I can not recommend too strongly that water be immediately put on the reservation; every day's delay means an incalculable period wrested from the Indians in the march to civilization. Without water they remain savages and dependent on the Government; with water they become civilized and self-dependent. Whole volumes written on this subject could state nothing more to the point.

Hunting.—The Bannack Indians do not take kindly to agriculture under the present conditions, the majority preferring to hunt for their sustenance, jerking the meat of the elk, deer, etc., killed, which they save for winter food, and making gloves, moccasins, etc., out of the hides, for which they find a ready sale, and which furnish them quite a source of revenue.

Indian police.—I have had considerable difficulty with my police force, owing to their not giving me the proper assistance in my efforts to put the Indian children in the Fort Hall industrial school; but, by taking decisive measures and dismissing insubordinates, I have obtained a fairly effective force.

Indian court.—The court is composed of three intelligent, conscientious, honest, and strictly sober Indians, who, however, have had few cases brought before them—wife-beating, mainly.

Missionary work.—Miss Amelia J. Frost, in the employ of the Connecticut Indian Association, has devoted eight years of her life to instill in the minds of the Indian the practical lessons of everyday life and reverence for the Almighty.

A most promising field exists among the Indians on this reservation for missionary work, and I earnestly request all societies and individuals engaged in mission work, especially of a religious nature, to interest themselves in the spiritual welfare of these Indians.

Education.—The Fort Hall industrial school, when I assumed charge of this agency in October last, had 65 pupils in attendance, but by constant and untiring energy, visiting Indian camps, and on many occasions personally hauling Indian children out of their fathers' tepees, I placed 91 pupils in the school in addition to the 65 pupils in attendance, making the total attendance 156 at the close of the school for vacation—all the children the school could accommodate.

The latest census shows 337 children of school age on the reservation, and if the Department furnishes the requested accommodation for these children I will guarantee to place every child of school age, physically and mentally capable of attending school, within the Fort Hall industrial school.

I respectfully call attention to the report of the superintendent of the Fort Hall school, inclosed herein.

The Connecticut Indian Mission expends about $2,500 annually in educational purposes on the reservation, employing a teacher and a farmer.

Buildings.—The agency buildings, with the exception of the two stone houses, are an absolute disgrace. There exists an immediate necessity for a new office, estimated for, a new slaughterhouse, and two new dwellings, employees having families sending them to adjacent towns during the winter months, owing to the insufficiency of protection afforded by the present buildings.

A new dormitory of some description is absolutely necessary at the Fort Hall industrial school if the Government desires to educate the Indian children of this reservation, the present accommodations being insufficient from a sanitary point of view when the attendance is above 150 pupils.

Surplus lands.—A number of townships in the southern portion of the reservation should be sold. These lands are not occupied by the Indians and are not required by them, having been settled for some years by white settlers, from whose occupation the Indians have not derived any benefit.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I will state that the future of these Indians depends upon water being obtained on the reservation, and that speedily, a positive injustice being done them in delaying the furnishing of water on the reservation a single day; and, furthermore, I can not too strongly condemn the shortsighted policy, gross neglect, or worse, which allowed the white settlers to file upon the water in the streams on and adjacent to the reservation, thereby preventing the Indians from obtaining water, save for personal uses, and putting them to an expense of thousands of dollars to obtain water on the reservation for irrigation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. TETER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, *July 3, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward herewith the following report of this school ending June 30, 1895. Having taken charge April 1, I am not able to give a full and clear report for the whole year.

I found the school well organized and equipped, consequently in good running order. The pupils of this school belong to two tribes of Indians, known as the Shoshones and Bannocks. The former seem to be the more progressive. On taking charge I found 162 pupils enrolled and 158 in actual attendance. Much credit is due our active agent, Thomas B. Teter.

There are a good many Indians on this reservation who would much rather see their children with painted faces and decorated with feathers, spending their time in idleness about the camps than attending any school. There are some progressive Indians, however, upon Fort Hall Reservation who believe in educating their children and are doing all in their power to help the school. The prescribed course of study has been followed as closely as possible. We have had only three teachers for the present year, but need four for next term.

The general health of the pupils has been very good; only seven have withdrawn on account of ill health. Four of them have since died. One died at school with that fatal disease, spinal meningitis. We should have a doctor located at the school and not 18 miles away, as at present.

We should have our force of employees increased. We need a carpenter and a blacksmith. A baker and industrial teacher have been asked for for next year.

We have 2,000 acres of land under fence, 80 acres watered by artificial irrigation, and a large portion of the balance is bottom land which overflowed in the spring and is well fitted for hay and pasture. The prospect for a good crop of hay, potatoes, cabbage, onions, and other vegetables is very fine. Our wheat and oat crop will be light, as the alkali in the soil has injured the growing crops very much.

The harness maker, with the assistance of two boys who are learning the trade, has made 25 sets of double harness for the Indians, and has done a large amount of repairing. Just how the Department arranges this I do not know, so we get due credit.

The matrons, cook, laundress, and seamstress have a regular detail of girls, who are changed every month.

The small children go to school all day. Those who are able to work are in school three hours each school day. Our chief aim in the future will be to raise stock and vegetables, as our land is so well adapted to this.

At present we have 6 horses, 2 ponies, 61 cows and young cattle, 40 hogs, 80 hens. We have one thrashing machine and horsepower and a fair supply of farming implements.

On the whole our buildings are in good condition, but there is much need of improvement. A new warehouse will soon be a necessity. We should have a boys' dormitory at once, as we are crowded for room.

We have an abundance of cold and warm water but can not utilize it properly in case of fire. Our whole system of water pipes should be overhauled and improved for better fire protection.

Visitors at our school are numerous, and many of them express themselves well pleased with our work. The commencement exercises were considered very fine. There was a large number of

visitors from the agency, Pocatello, Blackfoot, and Idaho Falls, who expressed themselves as highly gratified with the progress of the school. The children showed that they had had skillful training by Misses Odekirke and Shaw.

The kindergarten department needs special mention under the able management of Mrs. Shirk.

In conclusion, I would say the outlook for Fort Hall school is very encouraging indeed. Therefore, with the hearty cooperation of an efficient corps of employees, we may expect success along all lines.

Yours respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

THOMAS B. TETER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 16, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Lemhi Reservation is situated in the Lemhi Valley, 30 miles south of Salmon City, the county seat of Lemhi County. The lands appropriated for the use and benefit of the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater Indians are composed, in the larger majority, of hills and mountains, the balance being situated in the valley and on table-lands along the course of the Lemhi River. The whole area contains about 128,000 acres, interspersed with beautiful streams of water, there being about 3,000 acres of the above land susceptible of cultivation by proper mode of irrigation. The mountains produce an abundant supply of pine timber and nutritious grasses, rendering these lands better adapted to the uses of the ranchman than for agricultural pursuits.

Agriculture.—There are about 800 acres of the valley lands under fence, 420 acres of which are in a moderate state of cultivation by the Indians, and 30 acres occupied for school garden and farm, the latter being in a state of good cultivation, the products of which are consumed by the boarding school and agency stock. All of the above lands are inclosed by pine pole fences and well watered by the Lemhi River through irrigating ditches. Under the supervision of a practical farmer and industrial teacher they produce an ample supply of oats, timothy, clover, wild hay, and a variety of vegetables—potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and carrots—adding in a great measure to the supply of subsistence for the school in addition to the supplies issued by the Government; also affording ample food for the industrious working class of Indians and their families.

Census.—In compliance with your instructions embraced in office letter under date of May 16, 1895, with the assistance of the interpreter, the census of the Indians on this reservation was taken, resulting as follows:

Males above 18 years of age	152
Females above 14 years of age	175
School children between 6 and 16	84
Schools in operation	1
Attendance	32

The similarity in habits, appearance, dialect, mode, and customs, as well as repeated intimacies that have continued to exist in families renders it impossible to make a definite distinction or classification as regards the different tribes. There are a few Bannacks, and the balance may be classed as Shoshones. The latter tribe profess admiration and friendship for the white race. They are polite, affable, and obedient, and are well disposed and peaceable, their main deficiency being the want of a proper appreciation of imparting knowledge to their offspring. This idea in a great measure is diminishing, and with due diligence will eventually be overcome.

Progress.—There has been a marked improvement perceptible among a majority of these Indians in many respects. They are paying more attention to the care and cleanliness of their children and themselves; erecting houses for home comforts and protection during the cold, bleak winters; giving more attention to the manner of cooking and preparing their food by using cook stoves; appreciating what is given them; taking better care of their harness and wagons and other implements, the laboring class taking more interest in their stock, which is composed of about 900 ponies, a portion of which is well adapted to wagon and farm use. The indolent, nonproductive element appropriate them for a different use and purpose. Roaming at will and pleasure over the reservation and mountains when in pursuit of game, this class, unlike the laboring class in many respects, deny themselves of home comforts and cling to the tepee for their places of abode. One of the most plausible features indicating advancement and civilization has been recently observed among the working class. Instead of requiring their squaws to walk out into the forest and cut wood and carry it on their backs to their lodges for culinary and other purposes they now go in person on wagons and haul sufficient quantities for home consumption. The usual custom is still kept up by the lazy, indolent class, requiring

all labor to be performed by the squaw and the balance of the female portion of the family. Their brightest hopes and anticipations are while looking forward to the day set apart for issuing weekly subsistence. There has been an unusual interest manifested by the laboring class in agricultural pursuits, by extending and repairing fences, increasing their acreage, building and renovating their houses, erecting places of protection in winter for their stock, and devoting more attention to labor instead of idleness and the usual custom of gambling and dancing.

Missionary work.—In the absence of public places of worship, also ministers of the gospel, at this agency, as well as in this vicinity, there is no incentive to inculcate or encourage a due reverence to our Creator.

Court of Indian offenses.—In the absence of a court for the investigation of complaints, misdemeanors, and other violations of the law, all cases of this character have been submitted for the investigation and decision of the agent.

Indian police.—This force consists of one captain and five privates, who have faithfully and promptly discharged their various duties, ready and willing at all times to suppress any violations of the law and preventing riot and dissipation. No crimes of a serious nature have occurred on this reservation during the past nine months.

Road making and repairing.—From an established custom the Indians have never been required to make and repair roads, only in instances when they wished to haul logs for building purposes and fuel.

Industries and sources of revenue.—In addition to a revenue from the sale of farm products, the Indians manufacture about 2,800 pairs buck gloves and gauntlets. The price on an average realized from this product is 50 cents a pair. The material of which these gloves are made is derived from the pelt of the black-tail deer, which is killed by the Indian in the mountains during the fall months. During the summer months they cut and deliver on wagons furnished them by the United States Government 100 cords of wood, for which they receive $5 per cord for agency and school fuel. In addition to the above they receive $2.50 for transporting Government supplies and subsistence from Red Rock, Mont., to this agency. While many of them profess no desire for agricultural pursuits and have no means of transportation, they obtain labor on the farms and ranches during harvest season, obtaining $1.50 a day and their food.

Educational interest.—Owing to the diminutiveness of the school at this agency, it is not expedient to obtain the service of a superintendent, the duties of this position being under the charge and direction of the agent. The school employees consist of a teacher, industrial teacher, cook and laundress, assistant cook and laundress, matron, and seamstress, each of whom has alloted duties to perform. The male portion of the school, being under the care and supervision of the industrial teacher after school hours, are required to saw wood, keeping each school department well supplied; also to furnish an ample supply for laundry and cooking purposes. They also assist in milking the school cattle and in cultivating the farm and garden. They are required to keep themselves neat in person and dress, good behavior and deportment being required of them at all times. The teacher has charge of both males and females during school hours, in the lecture and reading room at night, also at the Sabbath school and musical exercises. The matron has charge of the females after school hours in connection with the seamstress, and assists and directs them in the sewing room, where suitable garments for male and female are manufactured. All dairy work is under the care and direction of the matron and schoolgirls. With the assistance of the cook and laundress, they are taught to cook, wash, and iron. All garments are made and kept in repair by the seamstress. Their toilet and general deportment are under the direction and supervision of the matron. Several of the large girls are proficient on the sewing machine, while the balance or small girls are required to occupy their respective positions in the sewing room and are taught to use the needle, and to knit and crochet.

There are three horses and thirteen milch cows that belong to the school, the latter producing an ample supply of butter and milk for the school, and in connection with a variety of vegetables produced in the garden they have an abundance of good, palatable food.

While the attendance at this school has been small in proportion to the number of children of school age, there has been a continued improvement in the advancement of each pupil and an increased interest manifested on the part of the parent, which may be regarded as being a better prospect for an increased attendance during the coming session, at which time there will be a supply of appropriate schoolbooks, which is very much needed.

Employees.—Sociability and a mutual interchange of courtesies have prevailed at all times, and the faithful performance of their various duties, in connection with their general good deportment, has been very satisfactory. All rules and regulations for the government of agency and school employees have been strictly observed.

All national holidays have been appropriately recognized, and the flag of our country displayed with due reverence.

Recommendations.—Owing to the unfinished and dilapidated condition of several agency and school buildings, and with a view to the better care and protection of

supplies and subsistence, also adding to the comfort of the school children, I would respectfully recommend that suitable repairs and improvements be made.

In conclusion, I desire to extend many thanks for your kind indulgence, and for your prompt compliance with my request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 8, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report from this reservation with the accompanying statistics:

Agriculture.—The last annual report from this agency is very misleading. For instance, in referring to the amount cultivated last season, it names 10,000 acres, which one would naturally construe to mean that the Indians had accomplished this work, when in fact nine-tenths of this land was plowed, fenced, and cultivated by white men who have Indian land leased. The same is true of the present season, as but very few of the Indians—and they mostly mixed bloods—cultivate or even live on their allotments.

The soil is a rich black loam and is very productive, none being better in the State. However, with the fact that grasshoppers and Chinese thistles have already destroyed quite a proportion of the crop this season, and from every indication will increase their ravages the coming year, the outlook is far from encouraging for the future. While the grasshopper pest will doubtless only last a few years at the furthest, it is not so with the weed, which is increasing to an alarming extent, and from what I can learn regarding it I am convinced that in the near future it will greatly retard, if not wholly destroy, agriculture in this whole section of country, as has the Canada thistle in some of the Eastern States.

Roads.—One trip to the farther end of the reserve, with a few shorter ones, convinced me that but little attention has ever been given to the matter of roads. Even the loose rock and bowlders are allowed to remain in the roads, which are very steep and sidling in places. A few days' work, however, in many instances would make fair grades where now it is impossible to haul a load. In talking to the Indians upon this subject, their answer was: "We don't care to make roads for the white men who will soon settle among us, but will help them in the work which they understand better than we do."

There should be a wagon road constructed from this agency to Lewiston along the south side of Clear Water River, which would not only shorten the distance some 3 miles but would also be passable at all seasons of the year, thus saving the crossing of two ferries, which are unsafe at best and at times impassable, owing to the high water, ice, or strong winds. The only other road to Lewiston, which is the natural headquarters for the agency, is around over high hills, which are very steep and dangerous in places, and at times in the winter, owing to drifting snow, impassable.

Education.—The Indian training industrial school here is in excellent condition and is ably managed in every detail. The new dormitory for boys now being erected will be an honor to the Department, the pride of the reservation, and a credit to its very able superintendent. See his report.

Religion.—I find quite a large percentage of these Indians very devout and conscientious Christians, the majority of whom are Presbyterians, who have constructed five substantial church buildings at their own expense. These are presided over by members of their tribe, some of whom are well educated and able speakers.

Finance.—On the 15th of August, 1894, Congress ratified a treaty made with this tribe for the relinquishment of over 500,000 acres of land, from which they will receive above $1,600,000 in semiannual payments, extending over a period of some five years. With this princely sum of money, together with the fact that each living member of the tribe will soon hold a trust patent for 80 acres of the finest agricultural land in the West, together with a vast timber reserve to their common use, they are without doubt the wealthiest community in the State.

Crime.—No serious crimes have been recorded during the past year. Since my assuming charge (less than two months since) there have, however, been some twenty arrests made for drunkenness, the majority of which were either fined from $10 to $15 each or given a like number of days in the guardhouse.

The agency police are very trusty and efficient, and the same can also be said of the judges of the court of Indian offenses.

Physician's report herein inclosed.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 24, 1895.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith this my second annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

Location.—The Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, on the Eastern Shawnee Reserve.

The areas of the reservations are as follows:

	Acres.
Eastern Shawnee	13,048
Modoc	4,040
Ottawa	14,860
Peoria	33,218
Miami	17,083
Seneca	51,958
Wyandotte	21,406
Quapaw	56,685
Total area	212,298

Tribes and population.—There are at this agency, according to the last census, carefully taken by my police force June 30, 1895, eight distinct tribes of Indians. The following is a tabular list of the respective tribes:

Name of tribe.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16.	
						Males.	Females.
Senecas	288	140	148	71	90	49	46
Wyandottes	297	143	154	81	109	41	38
Eastern Shawnees	88	40	48	14	29	16	14
Ottawas	164	86	78	39	40	25	20
Modocs	54	28	26	19	22	5	1
Peorias	179	81	98	28	51	33	20
Quapaws	232	110	122	58	72	30	27
Miamis	86	40	46	16	29	12	12
Total	1,388	668	720	326	442	211	178

Which shows an increase over my last report.

Agriculture.—The efforts of the Indians in this agency in agricultural pursuits the past year have been very gratifying. My object has been to stimulate the Indians in improving upon the past. The arable portions of the reservation are well suited to produce abundantly of what is sown, and the Indians have become well aware of that fact and are very proud of their reservation. They fully understand that farming is their mainstay. This year there has been an increase over last year in land cultivated. Had it not been for the excessive rain storms during the months of June, July, and August there would have been the largest crops of wheat and oats ever raised on this agency. The land of this reservation is also well adapted to stock raising. The tracts of land southeast of Spring River belonging to the Modoc, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandotte, and Seneca tribes, where the land is more hilly and water more accessible, with their numerous springs and small creeks and timber, are better suited for stock raising, but taking the whole reservation, there is not any country better suited for agricultural purposes. For full particulars as to crops, etc., see statistical reports.

Mineral resources.—The minerals of the reservations under this agency, which consist of lead and zinc, are to some extent being worked by capitalists, who have leases from the Indians. There is also an earthy substance called "tripoli," of a very superior quality, that has been found on the Modoc Reservation in sufficient quantities to warrant working, and when fully developed will be quite a source of revenue to the Indians. The Indians as a rule do not take kindly to mining, but may probably in the future. They like cultivating the ground; like to see the fruits of their labor growing. There is also indication of coal on the Seneca Reservation, but it has not to any extent been developed. There has been some prospecting in that line, but full reports as to its success have not as yet been received.

Schools.—There are two fine Government boarding schools at this agency, one on the Quapaw Reserve and one on the Wyandotte Reserve, which can comfortably

accommodate 220 pupils. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, and others of the buildings removed, remodeled, and repaired, at a cost to the Government of $7,199.78.

The Seneca, etc., boarding school, under the superintendency of Prof. A. J. Taber, jr., has been brought to a very successful condition. The discipline has been excellent and the pupils have made steady and commendable progress. A large amount of industrial work was accomplished during the year by the Indian children, under the direction of the industrial teacher, Mack Johnson, and Superintendent Taber. We aim to give them a practical knowledge of those industries which will benefit them and enable them to gain a living when their school days are ended, such as farming, gardening, and care of stock. For full particulars I inclose report of Superintendent Taber.

The Quapaw boarding school, under the superintendency of Prof. W. H. Johnson, has made a wonderful advancement considering the drawbacks he has been subjected to in the way of many changes in industrial teachers and farmers. They would no more than get acquainted with the children and their duties when they would then be transferred, to the great detriment of the school. In addition to the usual branches taught in school, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and music, the pupils are taught housekeeping, such as washing, ironing, sewing, dairy work, cooking, and general household duties in the girls' school under the different teachers, and the boys are taught industrial work, such as farming, gardening, dairy work, care of stock, etc. I am in hopes that the next industrial teacher that we get will be better suited to the work than the one who lately resigned. I inclose report of Supt. W. H. Johnson, which enters more fully into particulars.

Too much can not be said in favor of the proper education of these people, which is the surest road to civilization, independence, and citizenship. The influence of the reservation schools has a wholesome and refining influence on the whole tribe and, I am of the opinion, are the proper schools for the general education of these children. Such schools as Carlisle, Pa., are doing much good by affording a wide field for those Indian boys and girls who are capable of and desire a more advanced education.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency the past year has been excellent. There has been no epidemic of any description, and as a rule general good health has prevailed. The Indians of the different tribes of this agency are becoming accustomed to take better care of themselves, which is a great aid to the physician in his efforts to restore them to their wonted health when sick. The physician in charge, Dr. John S. Lindley, has been very attentive to his duties, and by his untiring efforts and skill met with great success. For particulars I invite attention to his report, as follows:

> The sanitary status of the agency at large is excellent. The native medicine man is almost wholly unknown, the Indians adopting the rational methods of the physician.
>
> The boarding schools are kept in splendid sanitary condition, considering that we have no hospital accommodations. It is impossible to isolate cases of contagious disease without such advantages, and as a result there is nearly always to be found sore eyes and skin diseases of various types. A small hospital at each school would greatly aid the physician in combating these diseases.

I cheerfully approve his recommendations in regard to the necessity of having a hospital building for each school. There is nothing that is more needed. In time of epidemics the children should be separated and quarantined, so that disease can be properly treated and patients properly nursed and the spread of disease checked. Two buildings for hospital purposes could be erected at a very small cost to the Government, which should be done.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three Indian judges. They are all men of irreproachable character, and when holding court are dignified in their manner and bearing. They are progressive: all of them have good farms and are raising good crops. These judges have exerted an influence for good and in favor of the education of the young and progress in civilization. The cases that are brought before them are those of a trivial nature. Most of their duties have been in the nature of arbitration, where differences would arise as to their labor contracts, and they invariably settle these questions correctly and satisfactorily in the main, thereby taking a great deal of the petty annoyances off of the agent's shoulders.

Indian police.—My Indian police force consists of one captain and six privates. In the early part of the year I had to dismiss some of the force on account of drinking. I think that my reorganization will improve the morale of the force. They are indispensable to an agent, bringing intelligence to the office of any misdemeanors committed on the reservation and settling petty disputes. As a rule the Indians have been quite free from lawlessness, especially of that nature requiring severe punishment. I have had but few cases where a reprimand was not sufficient. With but one or two exceptions my men have been energetic and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Freighting.—The freighting of supplies for this agency for the Government is done by the Modoc Indians, who have done it faithfully, and hauled from Seneca, Mo.,

199,640 pounds, receiving for same $199.64, and have been glad of the opportunity to earn money. They seem to be very proud of an opportunity to work and be remunerated for what they do.

Missionary work.—There are sixteen churches upon this reservation, conducted by the Baptists, Catholics, Friends (Quakers), and Methodists, and are all doing excellent work in the way of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The Roman Catholics have built a school at Rock Creek, Ind. T., Quapaw Reserve, at the cost of $1,500, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of Saint Joseph. They are doing splendid work among the Indians and whites. I am glad to state that this reservation is commending itself to religious denominations as a hopeful field for missionary work, and I am convinced that nothing will conduce so much to the real enlightenment and true progress of the various tribes as the efforts that are now being put forth by the missionaries among them. Several camp meetings have been held, in which the Indians manifested considerable interest by attendance and otherwise. I refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

Reservation roads.—The roads of this reservation, considering the very great storms that we have had this summer, will compare favorably with the roads of our neighboring States. I have built 80 miles of new roads and repaired and worked 77½ miles of road. I find it very hard work to instill into the minds of the Indians the necessity and benefit of having good roads. Anything in the shape of a road is good enough for them. I think that a good road is a good civilizer. The whites on the reservation are as bad as the Indians with respect to roads. I have to force them and compel them to work the roads. I am very much gratified with the result of my efforts when I look back and recall the condition of the roads when I assumed charge of this agency. My anxiety, trouble, and hard work have now to some extent been repaid.

Annuities.—There are two tribes, the Senecas and Eastern Shawnees, that receive semiannual annuities from the United States Government—the Senecas $5,587.48 annually, the Eastern Shawnees $1,105.49. There is an annual estimate made for the Modoc Indians for implements, seeds, etc., and outside of twelve old Modoc Indians, to whom rations are issued monthly, the Indians are self-supporting. I would respectfully recommend that all the principal be paid to the annuitants of the tribes now receiving semiannual annuities, as I am convinced that the payment of per capitas is not conducive to that progress so much to be hoped for among these people. As a matter of fact, I am decidedly of the opinion that per capita annuities are demoralizing in their effects, as the Indians depend too much upon their annuity payment.

Surplus land.—Nearly all of the tribes of this agency have surplus land, which creates a great deal of contention as to the ownership and as to the rights of each individual to the surplus land, some claiming that each and every one of the tribe has the right to despoil the land of whatever timber may be thereupon. To avoid such complications I would suggest and recommend that the surplus land of each tribe be allotted to the children of the Indians who have no land; then the guardians would look after the land so allotted and put a stop to the contentions, now continually arising. There was an act of Congress passed which provides that the surplus lands on the Quapaw Reservation may be allotted from time to time by said tribe to its members, which is in the right direction, and there should be such an act passed which would provide for the allotment of all the surplus of this reservation to the different tribes.

Lands in severalty.—The lands of this agency have now all been allotted, the Quapaws receiving theirs by an act of Congress of March 2, 1895, approving the action of the Quapaw tribal allotting committee. The number of allotments is as follows:

Senecas	193
Wyandottes	238
Eastern Shawnees	82
Modocs	68
Peorias	153
Miamis	66
Ottawas	155
Quapaws	235

The Indians are very proud of their ownership of lands like white people. They realize that the time is not far distant when they will be on their own resources and have no friendly hand to guide and aid them in their difficulties, but must battle with the whites single-handed and alone without the aid of the Government; and the majority say they are ready now to take on citizenship and paddle their own canoes.

Quapaws.—By an act of Congress dated March 2, 1895, the act of the Quapaw national council alloting 200 acres of land to each member of their tribe was confirmed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The Quapaws were very much gratified at the result. They had been trying for some time to induce Congress to pass an act that would approve of what their allotting committee had done, as they had improved most of the land allotted to them by said council by clearing, breaking, and building good dwelling houses, outhouses, and stables, digging wells,

and fencing in their allotments. A great many of them have fruit orchards, everything, in fact, that good farmers have. Now to have their lands allotted all over by the Government would have done those people a great injustice, as it would have been a question if the parties would have gotten the land they had improved, allotments to other tribes having shown that where they chose land and improved it before being allotted others than the ones who improved the land got it, with all of the improvements, which was very discouraging to the Indians. I am informed by their allotting committee that the expense of this allotment has been about $500, which includes books, maps, printing, etc., and the expense of said allotment was paid for by the tribe, without any expense to the Government. I must say that the Quapaws deserve a great deal of credit for the improvement and advancement in the right direction now being made by them.

Town of Wyandotte.—There has lately been formed at this agency a Wyandotte Association, capital, $50,000; Silas Armstrong, president; A. J. Mudeater, vice-president (both Wyandotte Indians); W. H. Darrough, secretary and manager; D. A. Harvey, attorney; W. F. Higgie, treasurer. They applied through me to the Indian department for authority under the law to lease sufficient land for a town site for business purposes. I forwarded the leases and they were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A few months ago there was nothing at Wyandotte but a post-office and a few houses. Now, since the leases have been approved, quite an impetus has been given to the town, and what with ground being broken for business buildings, bank buildings, schoolhouses, and churches of most all the denominations, the town in a few years will put on the garb of an incorporated city. The citizens are very enthusiastic, and well may they be, with the Santa Fé system of railroad passing through and more railroads in prospect.

With the growth of population and the development of the agricultural and mining resources of the agency, business centers are being formed. One of these, the town of Miami, is built upon deeded land. At Wyandotte, the only railroad point within the agency, business is being conducted upon leased land. A great amount of live stock and grain is shipped from this point, which will ultimately become a town of importance, made so by the business necessities of the surrounding region. Inasmuch as the majority of the Wyandottes can not properly be termed Indians, and as they appear to be as competent and industrious as their white neighbors—the difference, if any, being in favor of the Wyandottes—I see no reason why some provision should not be made for the acquirement of a title to sufficient land at this point to supply the needs of a business community, and I respectfully recommend that the honorable Secretary of the Interior will use his influence to that end.

Whites.—The white laborers, or lessees, on this reservation, from the best information that I am able to get, will number about 5,000, and the majority of them are here through the solicitation of the Indians. There is no question but that they have been of great assistance to the Indians in opening up their allotments, in teaching them their mode of working their lands, inculcating industrious and moral habits, teaching them that there is one day in the week set apart for rest, and bringing them to realize their responsibilities to Divine power. I also regard the news journals that are subscribed for by the white settlers of this agency as one of the most valuable aids in the civilization and progress now being accomplished in the Territory. Through them the Indians learn that this is a country of free thought and free speech; that this is an age of self-endeavor, of advancement, and of growth; that the old custom must give way to a new order of affairs. The above can truly be said of the conscientious white settler and not be called "rose-colored."

Now comes the other side. Were it not for the few white intruders on this reservation there would be but little trouble. They get in here, lease from the Indians under promises that are very flattering, and before they are on the land three months the Indians complain of them, and justly so, in not doing as they agreed to; also defying the agent, telling the Indians that the agent has no power over them, that they are American citizens, and can go where they please. They cut the timber without permission and subsist chiefly by the proceeds therefrom. I have had occasion to put outside of the reservation three intruders who were unlawfully on the reserve, and that had a wholesome effect. I am advised that the whites are banding together for mutual protection and intend to resist to the last any effort to remove them.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to add that the general tendency is one of advancement. The Indians of this agency are making rapid progress toward civilization and Christianity. The majority of the Indians of this reservation are ready and capable to manage their own affairs, financially and otherwise, and I will endeavor to consummate the much desired change to the best of my ability.

I herewith inclose census rolls, statistical reports of the tribes, reports of the missionaries, and reports of the superintendents.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA SCHOOL.

SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Wyandotte, Ind. T., July 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of the Seneca industrial boarding school.

The past year has witnessed a good many changes in all the departments of the school, most of which have been very beneficial.

The children were rather slow in returning last fall, and the average for the first month was only 49. Our enrollment for the year reached 132, the yearly average being a little over 87, a small gain over last year both in number and attendance.

The children all went home to spend the holidays, and owing to the extremely cold weather experienced in this section throughout the months of January and February, and even into March, a great many of the pupils were absent from one to two months, which reduced the general average at least 15 per cent.

Another cause that tended to reduce the attendance may, I think, be attributed to the fact that I would not allow the children to go to their several homes semioccasionally to visit for an indefinite period. It had been a former custom of this school to permit parents to take their children home every six weeks and return them when they felt like it, and even if they were prompt it was not unfrequent that the same request would be made by several families in the time intervening. The custom was pernicious in effect, and I absolutely refused to let children leave the school until the term closed. The Indians did not take friendly to the new status of affairs and at times caused me quite a little trouble in this direction, but I was persistent in my efforts, and while it may have kept a few children away and possibly caused several more runaways during each session, on the whole it has proved very satisfactory, and I believe that the year 1895-96 will witness a larger attendance than in any previous year.

The class work has been carried on by three very faithful and efficient teachers, and commendable progress has been made in each department. I am especially gratified with the character of Miss Allen's work in the primary department. I consider Miss Allen one of the most competent and worthy teachers in the service. She has labored untiringly for the good of the school. Miss Moore, who for several years past has been connected with this school in the capacity of teacher, has recently been transferred elsewhere. I hope her successor will be equally as competent. The classes have been properly graded and the work outlined by the Superintendent of Indian Schools carried into practice.

Christmas exercises were attended by a large and appreciative audience. The closing exercises on the evening of June 27 were largely attended, over 600 people being present on that occasion. Compliments were received on all sides, and the manner in which the children acquitted themselves reflected much credit upon teachers and pupils. Various literary exercises were held during the last half of the year and much benefit derived therefrom.

The holidays were very appropriately observed. On Thanksgiving and New Year's Day the tables were bountifully supplied with good things, and the days otherwise pleasantly spent.

The Indian language is seldom heard on the school premises. In fact, many of the children are unable to converse in their native language.

We had a great many visitors at different times, and they all pronounced the location of this school one of the most beautiful places to be found.

Buildings.—This school is as well equipped in this respect as any school of equal capacity in the Indian service. The buildings, thirteen in number, are, with two exceptions, commodious and well ventilated, and one of them, the schoolhouse, was erected last fall. This is a magnificent building. The only fault that might be found with it is th rolling partitions in the main part. They are not a success, but with this exception it is complete, both as to its internal arrangement and outward appearance.

In December last I asked to have the building below the hill (on the original site) moved and remodeled at a cost of $1,800, same to be occupied by the small boys. This matter rested in the Office of Indian Affairs for several months and I had almost given up the idea when the information came that authority had been granted as requested. Work was immediately begun, and the building is now in the hands of the contractor. It will soon be ready to turn over to the Government. A fine stone wall has been placed under it, which furnishes an excellent cellar for storage purposes. The building will be by far the best dormitory we have, the bathroom and lavatory being fitted up with porcelain bowls and tubs.

The girls have a very large and quite well-arranged building. The dining room and kitchen are in this building. The large boys have handsome quarters. About 40 boys can be accommodated in this dormitory. The employees' building is in good repair. It has recently been papered throughout. The other buildings are all in good condition and suitable for the purpose intended.

The buildings should all be painted both inside and out this fall, and I respectfully recommend that material be furnished and an experienced painter be employed as an irregular to perform the work, with the assistance of the boys, who might be regularly detailed for that purpose.

Farming and gardening.—Owing to the very unfavorable season, not much has been accomplished in this direction. In the early spring the weather was warm and dreadfully dry, so that vegetables were stunted in their growth. Then later heavy rains set in, and for six consecutive weeks it rained continuously, drowning nearly all the late garden. Our early planting, however, did fairly well, and the tables were quite well supplied. Potatoes rotted in the ground, and I do not anticipate more than two-thirds of a crop. I had fifteen acres of oats that would have thrashed over forty bushels to the acre, but we could not even cradle them. They ripened and fell to the ground. Our corn has not done well, either. Ground could not be cultivated when it most needed it. I do not look for a very large yield.

It was late in April when my farmer reported for duty, and when he came I found him little suited to the position. The farm in connection with this school might be made to yield abundantly, and had it not been for the very unfavorable weather we would have made a reasonably fair showing this year. But I must say that since my incumbency the position of farmer at this school has been filled by men that have not shown capacity above that of a tinker or chore boy.

Stock.—The school is greatly in need of ten or twelve more good milch cows. We only have four, and one of these has outlived her usefulness. Of the other three it is seldom that two are being milked at the same time. Considering the number of children we have, it is plain to be seen that we derive little benefit from so few.

Poultry should also be provided for this school.

We have five head of horses. Two of them are fine work horses. Of the others one is something over twenty, and two are runaways and are dangerous to have in an Indian school. Agent Doane asked for

authority to dispose of the three just mentioned and purchase others to replace them. Authority was granted to sell, but not to buy, and as it is impossible to get along without at least four horses I have refused to let them go. I hope that the Department will see the wisdom of authorizing this purchase, as well as that of the cattle and poultry.

I intend to fence in about 40 acres and sow it with clover and timothy. The land in question is generally too wet for cultivation, but well suited for grazing purposes, the above-named grasses doing well in this soil. About one-fourth of this land is timbered and runs to the creek on the south, so that the field inclosed will make an excellent pasture.

I might further add that we have one of the finest barns to be found in this part of the country. It covers 360 square feet of ground, has stall room for 10 head of horses and 15 milch cows, and the second story has storing capacity for 80 tons of hay. It can therefore be readily seen that this school could nicely care for the cattle requested.

General.—Since the building below the hill has been removed, about one acre of the campus has been thrown out. This leaves about 800 square rods in school grounds proper. The yards were leveled early last spring and sown to bluegrass. The rainy weather has been favorable to its growth, and by keeping two lawn mowers going most of the time we have kept our yards in beautiful condition.

The water mains have been put in good repair, and a 25-gallon tank, attached to the range and connected with the water pipes, has been added. This is a great convenience to the school kitchen. The doors and windows of both dining room and kitchen have been screened, a thing that had been carelessly neglected. The fence inclosing the campus has received a coat of whitewash, and the railing within was painted late in the fall. Many other minor improvements were made in connection with the ones just mentioned.

Sanitary.—The health of the children is remarkable. No sickness to speak of. Scrofula and the various forms of eczema are not so prevalent here as in most schools. The agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley, has been very kind to us and promptly responded when called upon.

Water.—Our water supply comes from a spring just at the foot of the hill on the east, and is forced by a windmill to the tank in a tower located near the school kitchen. The elevation of the mill is 100 feet, and that of hill about 70, leaving only 30 feet of mill tower above the level and the top of the tank nearly on a level with the fan of the mill. This is not a sufficient elevation to keep the wheel in motion only about two-thirds of the time. The rest of the year we haul water from a creek near by that is extremely filthy, and the use of this water must certainly be injurious in effect and will manifest itself sooner or later. This can be remedied in no other way, so far as I can see, than by putting in a 6 or an 8 horsepower engine to take the place of the windmill when the wind is not sufficiently strong to force the pump. I recommend this addition to our waterworks.

Religious.—Chapel exercises were held every evening but one (Saturday) during the week. Regular attendance is required of both pupils and employees. Sunday school has been regularly conducted throughout the year.

The missionaries have a church a little over a quarter of a mile away, where services are held every Sabbath morning and evening. The Friends and Methodists have the work in charge. The children were allowed to attend when accompanied by an employee of the school.

Employees.—Several changes in employees were made last winter. With a possible exception my present force of employees are faithful and efficient workers. They have worked harmoniously together, been loyal to me, and labored for the upbuilding of the school. I here extend to them my sincere thanks for a strict performance of the duties assigned them.

Visitors.—Supervisor Moss spent several days with us in January, and later in the year we were visited by Inspector Faison. These gentlemen gave the school a thorough inspection, seemingly well pleased with the present management.

Conclusion.—In reviewing the work of the past year I am very much encouraged over the progress made. The Wyandotte and Shawnee Indians have been prompt in returning their children and seem eager for advancement. The Senacas do not properly appreciate what the Government is doing for them. They are rather reluctant in letting their children go and are always ready to enter complaint. I have inquired as to their conduct in former years and find this to be the same story. I am of the opinion that in this case force applied would be better than persuasion and reason.

In closing I desire to acknowledge the kindness shown me by Maj. George S. Doane, United States Indian agent, to whom I am indebted for much of the success of this school. He has heartily supported me in all matters pertaining to my school and promptly and willingly approved my many requests.

We are grateful to the Indian Office for its liberality to this school, as well as for many other favors shown us during the past year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. TABER, Jr.,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW SCHOOL, *July 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following annual report concerning the Quapaw boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

I assumed charge of this school January 5, 1895. The school had been in good hands for years. I found nearly everything in good shape to do honor to my predecessors. The school was well graded, disciplined, and much advanced, everything having been reduced to a system, and I have been very happy in trying to keep on in the same line, with every appearance of success, though not satisfactory to myself. While the school was in good running order, I find no record or history of its past work in this office other than the school register.

Notwithstanding the many changes of employees the school has undergone, namely, three superintendents, four industrial teachers, and other minor changes, within a period of four months' time, the school is still alive and perfect harmony has existed at all times among its employees.

The school has a beautiful location near the center of the Quapaw Reservation, and it possesses many natural advantages that may be utilized to the benefit and are necessary to the proper management of an Indian school. It has a perfect drainage. It has an abundant and nearly exhaustless supply of good water.

Near the school are several natural curiosities that attract attention, the "Devil's Promenade" being one of the most prominent. There are many evidences of volcanic eruptions—craters that for years have been extinct, rocks that bear evidence of having been subjected to intense heat—the "Cave Springs," the "Sulphur Springs," all of which make its location one of general interest to its many visitors.

The progress of the schoolroom work is all that could be expected. Our teachers have been following closely the course of study. A few optional studies, such as botany and music (instrumental), have been thrown in to clothe with garments of brighter color. Much of this extra work prepared by the children are models of neatness and will compare very favorably with that done in white schools. Pupils and parents manifest much interest in music. It is impossible for us to find time to give instruction to all the children urging for musical lore. Our children "talk English."

As to health, we have had no sickness to speak of. Our school has been very fortunate in that respect.

Our enrollment has been good; runaways few, parents generally returning children when they went home. A few figures will help to show our attendance.

Quarter.	Enrollment.	Average.
First	100	97
Second	120	108
Third	117	101
Fourth	89	81

Making a yearly average of 96+.

The capacity of the school, making a low estimate of the cubic feet of space per pupil, in schoolroom, dormitory, and dining room, with as near perfect ventilation as we can obtain, is 90. We can crowd in more. This fact being known, we were authorized to send children from the school.

In industrial training our boys are given instruction in farming, gardening, dairying, the care of cattle, hogs, and horses, and general choring. The girls receive instruction by classes in cooking, sewing, cutting and fitting, laundering, fancy work, and do the general housework. This work is done by the children with obedience and cheerfulness. Habits of neatness have been the predominating spirit of employees, with untiring zeal and energy to teach habits of industry. I read in the faces of these children a bright future of happy industrial life as citizens of the United States, true Americans, a people of energy.

We are in one of the best agricultural districts in the Territory. We have broken 20 acres of prairie, which gives us 160 acres of cultivated land. Our prospect for corn is good. Oats, on account of rain, we have failed to save. The garden, on account of changes of industrial teachers, is not what it should be, although it has done much toward supplying our school with vegetables. I place the following estimates on farm and garden products:

Corn	bushels	1,300	Beans	bushels	30
Potatoes	do	200	Pease	do	25
Turnips	do	200	Radishes	do	40
Squash and pumpkins	number	150	Sweet corn, dried	do	6
Cucumbers, pickled	gallons	30	Cabbage	heads	250

We have the best facilities for stockraising: plenty of water, pasturage good, with shade trees, plenty of grass growing wild, which affords a large quantity of roughness. This, with the grain raised on the farm, is amply sufficient to keep the stock of the school.

During the fourth quarter, 1895, we have had repaired two old storerooms, which are now as good as new buildings and greatly facilitate our work. The material for the school was stored in three different buildings; by having these repaired and shelves put in we have been able to condense our supplies in two buildings, thereby gaining one building for other use.

Our buildings, thirteen in number, are all in need of paint, except the two just repaired. The fence in our yard, in spite of the best care, has symptoms of general decay. Among the great needs of the school is some protection against fire. These things have been estimated for, and we have every reason to believe they will be granted.

I am thoroughly convinced that the school is doing a much-needed work in the education and interest of the Indian. We wish to express our thanks to the Department and to the agent for the many kind compliments and courteous treatment received.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW RESERVE, IND. T.,
St. Mary's Church, July 13, 1895.

DEAR MAJOR: I have already sent my report through Bishop Meerschaert, but as it seems he has not given it to you, I shall send the following:

I was appointed pastor of the Quapaw Agency October 15, 1894, and since that time I have been working in your agency and part of the Cherokee. I may note here that I am the first white man ordained as Catholic priest in this Territory.

The Catholic population of this agency is about 400, scattered over the following tracts of land occupied by the respective tribes: Quapaws, 56,685 acres; Miamis, 17,000 acres; Peorias, 33,301 acres; Ottawas, 14,861 acres; Shawnees, 13,048 acres; Modocs, 4,040 acres; Senecas, 51,958 acres; Wyandottes, 21,406 acres. These lands are well under cultivation and now, since the allotment of the Quapaw lands, there seems to be new energy infused into those people. This may be noticed by the way they are putting more order in their homes. On the 4th of July last they celebrated the day in a way very creditable to their nation, and I think those who arranged the programme and carried it into execution deserve the highest praise. They actually had an out and out barbecue without any disorder or unpleasantness.

There was a school built for the Quapaw Catholics at a cost of $1,500, near St. Mary's Church, on Rock Creek, and a house for the priest, at $235. The fencing and improvements amount to $125. There are two lay Sisters as teachers and one resident priest. The number of pupils enrolled is thirty-three.

The following table will show the work done:

Church.	Communions.	Baptisms.	Marriages.
St. Mary's	86	14	2
Miami	7	2	
Wyandotte	4		
Spilloggs	13	6	
Fareland	11		
Afton	6	2	1
Wasson	2		

Eleven persons were confirmed May 12.

I am to leave this section and locate in the Osage Nation about the middle of next month, but before I leave I shall try to call to see you.

In the meantime I trust you will remember that I am with much respect sincerely yours,

EDWARD V. REYNOLDS.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

SENECA, MO., *July 18, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: I have three regular appointments, as follows: Wilderness Cave, or Zane Cave, Seneca Nation; Shawnee Log Church, and Shawnee Lake, at Union Church.

At Wilderness Cave no organization has yet been effected; good congregations each service. Shawnee Log Church, organized in February; 11 members; good congregations. Shawnee Lake, no church organized; revival now in progress; several converted and interest good. Sunday school at this place; average attendance about fifty. Regular prayer meetings at these three places each week.

Respectfully,

H. S. SKAGGS.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

Pastor's report of Methodist Episcopal Church in the Quapaw Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Our church has six preaching places and two houses of worship, namely: Wyandotte Church, on which we have expended $35 for improvements this year, and Shawnee Chapel, on which we have expended $115. We have a good foundation for future work within this agency. In the Seneca Nation we have 20 acres of land given us by these people, on which we will build a church soon.

Number of members: Indians, 37; whites, 66. Sunday schools, 2. Number of marriages, 10.

We find the work moving upward among the Indians.

W. S. BROWNING,
Pastor Wyandotte Church.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

Annual report of Friends Church, in Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.:

Church buildings	8
Church buildings erected this year	2
Missionary residences	4
Missionary residences built anew	1
Ministers—Indians, 2; whites, 7	9
Places our ministers preach	15
Places we assist in Sunday schools	13
Pupils in Sunday schools	730
Family visits	676
Series of meetings	16
Converts	98
Number who have joined church	63
Indian marriages performed by us	10
Deaths of Indian members	7
Births	12
Schoolhouses	1
Terms of day school	4
Places of day school taught	3
Weeks of day school	78
Pupils enrolled (22 of whom are Indians)	89
Temperance meetings held	9

By my own efforts I petitioned the removal of the saloons in Miami town. Many signed these, and they were sent to the United States district attorney and others, and we believe aided in their removal, which removal is a source of gladness to us.

On behalf of the church,

R. W. HODSON.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind. T., September 6, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs within the Union Agency, Ind. T., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

As it is a difficult matter to treat the various topics consecutively, I have grouped them under distinct subheads, so that they may be convenient for reference either by the Indian Office or by other parties who may seek the information embraced therein.

Intruders.—In my last report I expressed the opinion that the decision of the Interior Department in the case of John O. Cobb et al. had simplified the question of citizenship, and had settled the status of a large number of persons hitherto held as rejected claimants. This decision has been followed up by a similar one in the Watts case, and its determination has done much to reassure Cherokees that the Government means to enforce its treaty obligations and agreements, and in due time unload that nation of a class of intruders who have menaced its sovereignty for a long period of years. There is no doubt that the Government by its inaction has fostered an element whose presence has been productive of strife, internal feuds, and a personal friction that have marred the usual peaceful routine of affairs between citizens and noncitizens in this agency. I am not sure that the matter demands further attention at my hands, either in the way of recommendations or suggestions.

I think, however, it is due to candor to say that in my opinion the removal of rejected claimants to citizenship is a matter that can be accomplished by the intervention of the military without much expense or the shedding of one drop of blood. The majority of these intruders live near the Kansas and Arkansas lines, and I do not think it would be either cruel or unjust to them to move them within the boundaries of said States and out of this Territory. It would put them out of a so-called semibarbaric country into a land of milk and honey, schools and churches, where progress is the watchword, and where every man who is willing to work can acquire a home, enjoy the boon of a holding in severalty, and worship God under his own vine and fig tree. It may be that in the course of human events a political Moses will be found to take these people to this land of promise. I think the sum of $5,000 judiciously expended would rid the Cherokee Nation of intruders, and I recommend that an appropriation of that sum be made by Congress for that purpose.

I know that it is argued that allotment of lands in severalty would bring about a settlement of the intruder question, because lands would only be allotted to Cherokees by blood, and, therefore, each allottee could apply to the courts and get an ejectment writ against a declared intruder or a rejected claimant, and in this way the intruder or trespasser upon Indian soil would be eliminated from the body politic. This view of the case seems to me to be fallacious as well as indirect, and as likely to involve the rightful owner in litigation. His allotment would come to him loaded with a lawsuit, and his ultimate right must be asserted in the courthouse. This means delay, vexation, and expense. The direct, honest mode, it seems to me, is to remove the intruder bodily and let the Indian take his heritage—for which he has paid the full measure of its value, sometimes in blood and sometimes in money, but often in both—without let, incumbrance, or delay. The United States, in my opinion, should assert the power and dignity of a great nation by direct methods, and not let the weaker Indian be compelled to contend in the courts for a right which belongs to him free and untrammeled.

Again, I am satisfied that the intruders or rejected claimants do not mean to surrender their alleged rights—which have been decided as untenable by the Interior Department—without a struggle. Indeed, there is a movement already on foot in certain districts of the Cherokee Nation by which the said claimants propose to organize a nation inside of the Cherokee Nation, to be known as the "Cherokee Inhabitant Nation," basing their claims upon certain clauses of the treaty of 1866 made between the Cherokees and the United States. All acknowledged citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and all persons who can substantially prove themsevles entitled by blood or adoption, by marriage or otherwise, may become citizens of this new government. After their organization they propose to ask the Government to protect them, and to hold themselves amenable only to the laws of the United States, and to grow up as a new nation under the shadow of the Cherokee Nation, whose laws they do not propose to respect, but will openly defy. A meeting of this kind was held at Vinita, Ind. T., on the 12th ultimo. It represented constituents animated by the above purpose, and so long as they have a foothold—a residence, legal or not—in the Indian country, they will be disturbers of peace and promoters of discord, and while they cry aloud, and spare not, for allotment and statehood, they are but stumbling-blocks and obstacles to that mutual good will and fraternal feeling which must be cultivated and secured before allotment is practicable and statehood is desirable.

In further proof that the rejected claimants to citizenship, especially these known as the "Watts Association," do not intend to submit in good faith to the ruling of the Interior Department, I herewith submit certain correspondence which explains itself. The first letter is one written by this agency of date July 2, 1895, to Mr. W. A. January, Pryor Creek, Ind. T., whose wife is a member of the Watts family and a relative of W. J. Watts, who is commonly known as "king of the intruders in the Cherokee Nation." The second letter is a reply by W. J. Watts, written to W. A. January, in which he comments upon my letter to said January. It will be seen that Mr. Watts expects that the coming Congress will provide some plan whereby justice may be done all parties, and this intruder question may be more definitely settled. I submit this correspondence as a suggestive one, and as worthy of appropriate consideration by the Interior Department.

The letter of Agent Wisdom to Mr. January reads as follows:

MUSCOGEE (UNION AGENCY), IND. T., *July 2, 1895.*

SIR: Yours received. The letter written to J. C. Moretz, Pryor Creek, Ind. T., on June 22, 1895, a copy of which you furnished me, is a genuine document and was issued by this office, and I am responsible for it. It contains my views as to the rights of claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and the views expressed in said letter I expect to enforce against all claimants.

You state in your letter (to which this is a reply) that your wife is a relative of W. J. Watts. Therefore her claim to citizenship depends, or is based, upon Watts's claim to citizenship. You are hereby informed that the Watts claim to citizenship was decided adversely by the Cherokee authorities, or, in other words, the claim of W. J. Watts to citizenship was rejected by the Cherokee authorities.

I take this occasion to inform you that I have received a copy of the opinion of Hon. John I. Hall, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, which was approved by Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in which he says:

"I am of the opinion, as heretofore expressed in an opinion in the case of Cobb and others versus The Cherokee Nation, on July 19, 1894, that the jurisdiction of the Department to review said decision is taken away by the agreement approved by an act of Congress of March 3, 1893."

He further says:

"I am satisfied, from careful examination of the record, that the Cherokee authorities reached the right conclusion in this case."

It will therefore be seen that the Department indorses the action of the Cherokee authorities which rejected the Watts claim to citizenship, and hence all those that claim under the Watts claim must be held as intruders. In your letter to me of June 29, 1895, and to which this is a reply, you state that in August last you bought a farm lying east of J. C. Moretz, in which the lines had been agreed upon, and this past winter you fenced to the line, and no farther, and there was still no objection by Moretz or anyone else. Accepting your statement as true, the conclusion is irresistible that you have been enlarging and extending your improvements in the Cherokee Nation since the filing of the original Watts claim. This enlargement I hold to have been in violation of law, and, as you have been declared an intruder in the Cherokee Nation, you have no right to hold any improvement therein which you have acquired subsequent to the filing of the original Watts claim; and you can only remain on your original claim until January next; and you so remain by an act of Congress as a matter of grace—as I understand it—and not as a matter of right.

I advise you as a friend to take this view of the matter, because, in my opinion, you are an intruder in the Cherokee Nation, and when the proper time comes and I am not restrained by some act of Congress or by some ruling of the Department I shall treat you as such. Under the treaties between the United States and the Cherokees, the Cherokees are entitled to protection against intrusion, and I expect to carry out the treaties so long as I am agent, both in letter and in spirit, and the fact that the Watts organization may be formidable in numbers will not deter me from discharging my duties in the premises.

If you have not intruded upon Mr. Moretz, you have certainly intruded upon the public domain of the Cherokee Nation, and the latter is sufficient to justify me in giving you this letter of warning and in taking any other action that I may see proper to take when the time for action arrives.

Very respectfully,

D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

Mr. W. A. JANUARY, *Pryor Creek, Ind. T.*

Mr. Watts's reply was:

MULDROW, IND. T., *August 28, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 25th instant as to what effect a recent decision of Col. D. M. Wisdom, United States Indian Agent, published in the Pryor Creek Constitution of the 23d instant against you and in favor of J. C. Moretz, would have upon your case and others of the Watts family, will say:

I do not see that this decision will materially affect you or any of the Watts family. Col. Wisdom well knows that the Watts family has been protected in the possession of their improvements in the Cherokee Nation since 1875. He further knows the resolution passed by last Congress suspending all action looking to the removal of the so-called intruders until January 1, 1896. Any ruling affecting the Watts family until after that date would be arbitrarily taken.

I think his ruling in your case is premature and deserves severe censure. He says that, in his opinion, you are an intruder, and have no right to hold any improvements since the filing of the original Watts claim in October, 1871. Mr. Wisdom has a right to express his own opinion, but in this case his opinion is adverse to rulings of the Interior Department since 1875.

As to the opinion of Hon. John I. Hall, to which Mr. Wisdom refers, it does not affect the status of any person of Cherokee blood. He only says:

"In my opinion, the ratifying of the Strip agreement, November 3, 1893, takes the jurisdiction from the Interior Department to review any adverse decision made by the Cherokee authorities."

In this opinion I think Judge Hall is correct, and throws the question of citizenship, together with all other unsettled questions now pending in the Cherokee Nation, before the Judiciary Department of the United States Government to settle. It is true that Judge Hall, after rendering this opinion, in his sarcastic way says:

"I am satisfied from careful examination of the record that the Cherokee authorities reached the right conclusion in this case."

Compare this opinion with that of Hon. George W. Parker, special agent, sent to this nation to investigate this same question and report to the Interior Department the facts in the Watts case, who, after twenty-three days' investigation, said:

"I find the Watts family to be Cherokees; filed their claim in October, 1871, and were legally admitted to citizenship."

So, you see, an opinion, though coming from one high in authority, does not change the facts in the case.

I advise you and all other claimants to remain in possession of your farms until January 1, 1896, and if it is the duty of the United States Government to remove you from this nation, and the proper authority should be delegated to Colonel Wisdom to perform the removal. I know of no better man to perform the work. My humble opinion is that the coming Congress will provide some plan whereby justice may be done all parties.

W. J. WATTS.

W. A. JANUARY, *Pryor Creek, Ind. T.*

The remarks preceding the above-quoted correspondence apply in a measure to all the other tribes, except, perhaps, the Seminoles, who have but few intruders within their nation, and as a consequence it is the most peaceful and best governed tribe within my jurisdiction. It has been the policy of that nation not to invite the white man within its borders. It has refused to grant him leases for a term of years, and it has actually built or erected a fence along its western border or line to prevent intrusion from Oklahoma Territory, and without the presence of the white man, to a marked degree, it has advanced along the lines of material wealth and prosperity, and has demonstrated beyond cavil that the Indian, if let alone, is capable of self-government.

Outlawry.—During last fall there was a phenomenal outbreak of outlawry in this agency. Several gangs of robbers, murderers, and thieves organized in the Cherokee and Creek Nations and entered upon a bold and systematic plan of robbing trains, stores, and private citizens. The reputed leader of these gangs was one Bill Cook, a young Cherokee Indian, although he has more white blood than Indian in his veins, and in the States would be taken for a white man. These bands grew so strong in numbers, so bold in their raids and crimes, that at one time it seemed the law was powerless to check their depredations. Trade was stopped, trains ran irregularly, and then only under guard. Private citizens were terrorized, robbed, and murdered, and a pall of horror overhung the central and northern parts of this agency. The deputy United States marshals seemed inadequate to cope with the outlaws and the bravest hearts in the Territory cowered before the storm. The Muscogee court doubted its jurisdiction over such outlaws and their crimes, and the Fort Smith marshals were not sufficient numerically to rout and capture them. Realizing the danger, this agency put its police force in the field and issued the following general order:

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *October 13, 1894.*

To United States Indian Police, Union Agency, Indian Territory:

Whereas robberies and other crimes have become of frequent occurrence in this agency, and as it is your duty to ferret out such crimes and arrest the perpetrators thereof you are hereby notified to use due and especial vigilance in such matters.

Your position is not a sinecure, nor are you to consider yourselves pensioners on the bounty of the Government.

I therefore hereby direct you, with or without a warrant, to arrest all outlaws, thieves, and murderers in your section, and if they resist, you will shoot them on the spot. And you will aid and assist all deputy United States marshals in the enforcement of the law, and make yourselves a terror to evil doers.

If you are afraid to carry out this order, send in your resignations and I will appoint better men in your places. This is no time for cravens and cowards to hold official positions and wear the badges of office.

Respectfully,

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

This order was deemed by timid men an extreme measure at the time, but in the light of subsequent events its vigorous tone has been fully justified. It threw down the gauntlet to outlaws. It meant, as it said, war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. It inspired confidence in the timid; it gave aid and comfort to lovers of law and order; and from the day of its issuance the fight against crime, outlaws, bandits, and their secret confederates was persistent and determined. This agency, although in the storm center of outlawry, never let up in the contest, and never wavered in the line of duty.

At last law and order triumphed; the bandits were either driven out of the country or captured or killed. Bill Cook, flying from his pursuers, was captured in New Mexico by a Texas sheriff and his posse. He was carried to Fort Smith, tried, and convicted for several offenses, and is now serving a term of forty-five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. Jim Cook, his brother, is in the Cherokee penitentiary, at Tahlequah, for eight years. Jim French was killed at Catoosa, Ind. T., by a merchant whose store he had raided and robbed; and his companion in the same crime (one Cochran) at the same time met death at the hands of a Texas cowboy at the front door of the store. "Virdigris Kid," alias Sam McWilliams, fell in a fight at Braggs, Ind. T., mortally wounded, along with his companion (one Saunders),

while Sam Butler, who was also a confederate, escaped and has since been killed. They were attempting a raid upon the store of Mr. Maddin, of that place, and were defeated, as above stated, by Cherokee officers and citizens. Cherokee Bill, whose correct name is Crawford Goldsby, was captured by Ike Rogers, a colored deputy marshal, near Nowata, Ind. T. Rogers caught him unawares sitting near a stove, with his fatal Winchester in his hand, and knocked him to the floor, and then tied him with the assistance of a friend, and he was successfully transported to jail at Fort Smith, Ark., where, up to this writing, he has been tried and convicted of two different murders and is now under sentence of death in both cases. Cherokee Bill and Bill Cook are different persons. Cherokee Bill is the son of an ex-Federal soldier by a mixed-blooded woman—a compound of white, negro, and Indian—and he is, perhaps, the most abandoned and reckless outlaw that ever infested and terrorized the Indian country. In addition to the above-named outlaws, there were several others of more or less prominence either captured or killed by the officers operating in this agency.

Within the last few weeks there has been another flood tide of outlaws in this section, especially in the western part of the Creek Nation, where a gang of Uchee Indians, seven or eight in number, lead by one Rufus Buck, a Uchee Indian, have committed murder, robbery, and rape, the latter crime having been perpetrated with fiendish ferocity upon four different women, two of whom died from the injuries inflicted by these graceless scoundrels. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that five of said outlaws have been captured by indignant citizens and a force of deputy marshals, and they have been carried to Fort Smith, Ark., where they await the verdict of a violated law which is sure to overtake them. It was with the greatest difficulty that the people could be prevented from enforcing lynch law upon the Buck gang.

There is also another band of outlaws operating in the western part of the Creek Nation and the adjacent sections of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, known as the Christian gang, who are by no means Christians, as their names would seem to import. They are escaped murderers from the Territory of Oklahoma, and have doubtless fled into the Territory to escape officers from that section who have been and are now pursuing them. It is to be hoped that this band will soon be captured or exterminated.

I should have stated that the Uchee Indians are a small band of Indians at one time conquered by the Creeks and afterwards incorporated into said tribe with all the franchises and immunities of duly recognized Creek citizens.

The cause of so much outlawry is difficult to determine. It is often attributed to the large Cherokee payment of the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee Outlet, which was paid per capita in the summer of 1894. A plethora of money often produces crime. Bill Cook made his first raid against the guards escorting the Cherokee treasurer, and, beaten in this, he attempted to escape with his confederates, and in a fight that ensued one of the guards was murdered; and this occurrence threw Cook and his band actively in the field.

It is only fair to say that crime in these tribes is not confined to any one race of people. The Cook gang was composed of Indians and whites, but its leaders were Indians or of Indian origin. The Buck gang, as above stated, was composed entirely of Indians. The Christian gang are white men and interlopers into this Territory.

Such gangs will always exist in thinly populated countries, where it is impossible to strictly enforce the laws and where it is difficult to discover the hiding places of outlaws; and it is a source of regret that officers are too poorly paid for such hazardous service; and I am of the opinion that the dangers which confront officers in running down and capturing outlaws have not been fully appreciated by the powers that be, and that they have not received adequate pay in proportion to the services heretofore rendered by them and which are likely to be required in the future. The outlaw is a dangerous fellow to meet. He goes well armed and well mounted, and is a crack shot, and enters upon his business with the avowed purpose of dying with his boots on. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that officers are often chary to encounter him, since it means little less than death to one party or the other, and perhaps to both.

I should also state that the Cherokee authorities at all times, when called on by this agency, promptly put its light-horse or militia in the field and gave valuable aid to all officers in their efforts to dispose of and exterminate outlaws. As nations, neither the Creeks nor Cherokees were in sympathy with the bandits. It was, as I said, a phenomenal outbreak, and came upon the people like the sound of a fire bell by night or a clap of thunder in a clear sky.

Monopolies.—Monopolies, in one form or another, are the greatest evils which afflict this country and oppress its inhabitants. In a recent address made by Mr. W. H. Walker, editor of the Purcell (Ind. T.) Register, before the Press Association at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 27, 1895, he says:

To give some idea of this land monopoly, we call attention to the situation in the Creek Nation. This nation owns something over 3,000,000 acres of land, and of this, 1,040,200 acres are held under fence for the use and benefit of various corporations and companies made up of only sixty-one persons.

These figures are approximately correct, according to my information. The above monopoly is rendered possible under what is known as the "contract pasture law" of said nation. (See Compiled Laws of the Creek Nation, pages 117, 118, etc.) Section 344 of said law reads as follows:

Any citizen or company of citizens of this nation shall have the right to build pastures larger than 1 mile square along the border of this nation by securing the consent of the citizens who may be residing within such proposed inclosure, or who may be residing within one-half mile outside and from such inclosure: *Provided*, That such pastures, to be hereafter built, shall not be of greater width from the border than 10 miles.

Section 345 also provides—

That all parties who may enter into a written contract with the principal chief of said nation for the building of such pastures shall pay an annual tax of 5 cents on every acre they shall inclose, for the use and benefit of the Creek Nation.

The above law was approved May 3, 1892, and is to continue in force six years from date of its passage. It will be seen there is no limit to the size or area of such pastures, and under its terms more than one-third of the common public domain of the Creek Nation has been converted into colossal pastures which are run and controlled by about sixty persons. Citizens ostensibly inclose and wire in such pastures and then sublet or lease them to foreign corporations or companies or individuals. The cattle barons and kings of Texas transfer their herds to these pastures, and the well-known yell of the imported cowboy and the jingle of his spurs are heard all over the land.

This law also provides, section 350—

That it shall be unlawful for any citizen to make a claim or any improvement whatever within a pasture lawfully erected under the provisions of this act, without the consent of the parties or party contracting for said pastures.

I know of no law more shrewdly devised to foster and support a monopoly, and I know of no monopoly that more insidiously undermines the rights of the common Creek citizen, than this Creek contract pasture law. It has made the small farmer and the small herdsman homeless in his own country, excluded him from the common heritage, deprived him of a natural and legal right that he never should have surrendered, and has installed over him the despotism of alien corporations, who wax fat off of his grass, which they obtain at the grossly inadequate price of 5 cents per acre.

In my opinion, too, this Creek contract pasture law is unconstitutional, or is contrary to an act of Congress, inasmuch as it violates section 2116, Revised Statutes of the United States. It is a lease of Indian lands from an Indian nation or tribe of Indians, through its national council, approved by its executive head, and ought not to have any validity in law or equity unless made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution. The Creeks are allowed the unrestricted right of self-government only so far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. (See treaty proclaimed August 28, 1856, article 15.) It requires no argument to prove that the contract pasture law, under which long leases have been made, was not enacted either by treaty or convention or according to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. It is true that the lease, in the first place, is granted to an Indian, but it is also true that in the second place it is sublet or subleased to a white man or noncitizen, and thus by circumlocution a single Indian is enabled to do what the whole nation can not do, under section 2116 above quoted. Such a law is a usurpation of the public domain of that nation by an unauthorized act of the Creek council.

Such a condition of affairs—a mere skeleton of which is presented in this report—calls for remedial legislation either on the part of the Creeks themselves or by the Government, whose wards these people are. The Creeks should remember the old motto that "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

The Dawes Commission.—This important Commission, charged with a most delicate and responsible trust, was reenforced by the last Congress and two additional members added and one change made in the personnel of the old Commission. Major Kidd was transferred to another field of duty and his place filled by a new member. The Commission is therefore virtually a new body, and is equipped with other and additional instructions from those which controlled the old Commission. It appeared in the Territory in May last, established its headquarters at Muscogee, and endeavored to open negotiations with the authorities of the several tribes. But it found the Indians so engrossed in political affairs that it could not make either rapid or satisfactory headway with them. Indians love the excitement of the political arena, and their leaders plunge into a contest with all the abandon and vim of trained politicians in the States. Indeed, I am not sure but what a Tammany Hall boss could be outwitted by a wily Indian politician. At any rate, the Commission deemed it best

to adjourn, and its members returned to their respective homes until the close of the national elections throughout the Territory, when, I am informed, negotiations will be resumed along the lines laid down in their instructions and in accordance with the act of Congress under which said Commission was created.

If I may be allowed to speculate on or forecast the future, I will say that I think the question of allotment is slowly but surely taking deep root in Indian soil, and that in the near future a change will be palpably manifest to all the friends of this mode of settling the vexed Indian problem, so far as the Five Civilized Tribes are concerned.

The Indians now know that a survey of their lands is being made, and whether with or without their consent, the survey is going on. The meaning of such survey is too plain to be disregarded, and it is justly considered as the initial step, solemn and authoritative, toward the overthrow of their present communal holdings. At this writing surveying corps are at work in the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations, and, therefore, each one of these tribes have an occular demonstration of the actual intent and ultimate purpose of the Government of the United States. The ring of the surveyor's ax is an echo of progress. So far the surveyors have not been interfered with by the Indians, and there is no probability that any serious interference will be made so as to delay the work. I have understood that the appropriation of $200,000 by the last Congress to survey the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes is not sufficient to complete the work, and I therefore recommend that there be an additional appropriation made by Congress for that purpose.

As germane to the Dawes Commission, and as a matter interesting to the general public, I herewith submit a letter written by Bird Harris, esq., a prominent citizen of the Cherokee Nation, and a brother of the present principal chief of said nation, to Mr. Berryhill, in which Mr. Harris forcibly presents what he considers as "the most equitable and feasible solution of the situation that now confronts the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes." It is known as the colonization scheme, and it has many advocates in the several tribes, and notably among the Cherokees. I present it, as outlined by Mr. Harris, for what it is worth, to the consideration of thoughtful men, without regard to race or nationality.

Mr. Harris's letter reads as follows:

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *May 31, 1895.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed letter of the 19th was duly received. In reply, I will give you, briefly, what I think the most equitable and feasible solution of the situation that now confronts the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. I speak more particularly from a Cherokee standpoint, but believe that the plan I suggest is equally adaptable to any of the nations comprising the Five Civilized Tribes.

The Government of the United States seems determined that the lands of these several Indian nations shall be allotted, the tribal governments of the same broken up, and the Indians made citizens of the United States.

Do we desire these changes? Can we, in justice to ourselves, submit to them? Would the condition that the Indian would find himself in, after the accomplishment of these proposed changes, be compatible with his nature? Could he, as an Indian, exist under them?

To all of these questions I answer, No. Yet I am convinced that such is the fate that awaits us. The Government of the United States has been for many years past gradually withdrawing from these nations the protection that it is, by solemn treaty, bound to give them, till to-day the condition that we find ourselves in clearly shows the end to which it proposes to bring its wards by such treatment.

A very large per cent of the better lands of the Cherokee Nation are now held, used, and enjoyed by persons possessing no right to the same in any sense whatever, and yet the great Government of the United States permits such trespass upon the property of its wards, knowing them to be, in law, powerless to protect themselves. Numerous instances could be cited, showing that the Government had long since withdrawn its protection from these nations, and that it had, in fact, fostered the growth of conditions among us that have acquired such strength as to be able to rise now in our own country and demand our extinction as independent and separate nations, and a change in our whole industrial, political, and social system. Do we desire this? I say, No. Then for a remedy that will lead us out of it, away from it, and one that promises our preservation as a distinct race of people in the enjoyment of customs, social and political, that have been handed down to us from remote generations of the past.

My plan is for the Cherokees to sell their entire landed possessions to the United States, divide the proceeds thereof, per capita, then such as desire to do so unite in the formation of an Indian colony, and with their funds jointly purchase in Mexico or South America a body of land sufficient for all their purposes, to be forever their joint home. Let the entire body of Cherokee lands, except town sites and mineral lands, be sold for the sum of $5 per acre. The value of town sites and mineral would of course be much greater than that sum, but could be easily ascertained.

I believe, also, that for such Indians as did not desire to join the colony and leave the country provision should be made for them to repurchase their old homes, or such other lands in the country here as they might desire, and they could remain here and meet such fate as awaits them. I believe this plan presents the most feasible and equitable solution of the questions that we must decide in the very near future, and will prove absolutely just and fair to all classes and conditions of our citizens. I also believe that the same could be acted upon by any or all of the Five Civilized Tribes, and should be glad to hear an expression on it from you, and others of our sister nations.

Very truly, yours,

BIRD HARRIS.

Rev. D. L. BERRYHILL,
Okmulgee, Ind. T.

Education.—Some weeks before I entered upon the final preparation of this report I addressed a circular letter to the superintendents of schools, members of educational boards, and to the chiefs of tne several tribes of this agency, asking that I

be furnished with statistics showing the number and condition of their schools, the number of teachers and their salaries, and the number of pupils and their daily attendance. I have the pleasure of submitting such statistics of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, which show that the cause of education is receiving marked attention by all of said tribes, and that their systems of schools will compare favorably with those of the States.

As to the Cherokees, I submit a copy of the report (in the form of a letter addressed to this agency) from Mr. Augustus E. Ivy, member of the board of education:

TAHLEQUAH, IND. T., *August 19, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: The school system of the Cherokee Nation I think the best on earth. Our schools are in a healthy condition. There are about 4,800 children in attendance in the aggregate; average attendance, 3,750. There are 105 primary school teachers and even 100 primary schools in this nation; two high schools, the male seminary, which will accommodate 200 pupils, and the female seminary, which will accommodate 225 pupils. Both these seminaries are large brick structures and both are well attended. The female seminary is 240 by 150, three stories in height, and the male seminary same size as the female.

The teachers in the primary schools receive $35 per month for nine months in the year. The teachers at the seminaries receive from $50 to $100 per month.

Of the 100 schools mentioned above, 14 are for our colored citizens. Besides, the nation has furnished them with a large brick building, and they have a fine high school, kept up, like all other schools, at the expense of the Cherokee government.

White children (noncitizens) are not allowed to attend our schools, though they have subscription and private schools all over the country.

Outside of the national schools there are about 12 mission schools in different parts of the nation of a high order, and helping to do splendid work for both citizens and noncitizens of this country. There is no country under the sun so blessed with educational advantages at large as are the Cherokee people.

The orphan asylum is also a high school, besides being the home of the homeless of our children. It holds, room and board, 150, the same manner as our seminaries, and a good lot of teachers there turn out graduates every year. This is a large brick building, 240 by 80 feet, three stories in height.

The school system of the Cherokee Nation is managed by a board of education, consisting of three members, who have charge of the entire school management of the nation, the appointment of teachers for the high and primary schools, and the general supervision of all school matters. The present board consists of the following named persons: C. O. Frye, president; W. V. Carey, member, and A. E. Ivy, secretary—all Cherokees by blood and educated folks. The Cherokees are proud of their schools and educational institutions.

Very truly,

AUGUSTUS E. IVY,
Secretary Board of Education.

Col. D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, Muscogee, Ind T.

As to the Creeks, I submit the following detailed statement from G. W. Hill, president of the board of education:

CHECOTAH, IND. T., *August 16, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: By order of Hon. L. C. Perryman, principal chief of the Muscogee Nation, I most respectfully submit the following detailed statement of the school system of our nation:

Boarding schools	6
Orphan asylum	1
Public primary schools	47
Pupils	1,752
Teachers	64

Teachers' salaries range from $25 to $50 per month.
Colored freedmen have—

Boarding schools	2
Orphan asylum	1
Public primary schools	19
Pupils	673
Teachers	27

Teachers' salaries same as above mentioned. The children of freedmen are discriminated against by having separate schools and funds. Our laws make no provision for white children, and they are only admitted by arrangement with the board of directors.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HILL,
President Board of Education.

Hon. D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.

As to the schools of the Seminole Nation, Hon. John F. Brown, principal chief of that nation, reports as follows:

There is an annual appropriation for school purposes of $24,000. All the schools of the nation are maintained throughout at national expense. We have two large mission schools, accommodating 100 pupils each; an appropriation of $17,900 is made annually for their support. For the management of each we have:

	Salary.
1 superintendent	$750
1 principal matron	250
1 music teacher and matron	350
1 dining-room matron	200
1 dormitory and sewing matron	200
1 principal teacher	450
2 assistant teachers, each	350
1 primary department teacher	350

The above is for each term of eight months.

In addition to these we have four district schools in good condition. Teachers for these are paid $400 for term of eight months. There is no discrimination made against colored children in any of these schools, hence there is no special provision made for them, as they attend these schools as Indian children do.

To date we have not had enough whites among us to make any apparent necessity for the education of their young, and consequently there is no provision made anywhere for them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, JOHN F. BROWN.

Hon. D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent, Union Agency.

I regret that thus far no permanent arrangement has been made by which suitable facilities can be furnished to white children to obtain even the ordinary rudiments of an English education. This leaves a large class of people in our midst growing up in ignorance and exposed to vice, and much of the disturbing forces of society are due to this unfortunate, anomalous condition which surrounds the white children of this agency. It is impossible for them to be educated unless they are sent out of the Territory to the States, and the expense incident thereto is too great to be borne by the average white man of this Territory. There are no public schools to which his children can resort, and, so far as I know at this time, there is no effort being made on the part of Indian tribes to relieve the situation. It seems that wise policy would suggest that they might open their schools to white children, provided the whites would bear their portion of current expenses of said schools; or that they would allow the white men of the different settlements to use and occupy a small area of land and erect a schoolhouse thereon and pay the teachers themselves. In a few instances an arrangement of the kind last mentioned has been tolerated by the Indian authorities, but as a rule the establishment of a white school produces friction in the immediate neighborhood and is opposed by the Indians of that community.

I have delayed the completion of this report several days in order that I might be furnished with statistics as to the cause of education in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but thus far have been unable to hear from the authorities of said tribes. I can say, however, from my personal knowledge, that their school systems will not suffer by comparison with those of the other tribes herein mentioned.

Population.—The population of the Five Tribes is about as follows, according to information furnished me by authorities of said tribes:

According to the census of 1890, Chief Harris says the population of the Cherokee Nation was—

Cherokees by blood	21,232
Cherokee freedmen	2,052
Cherokees (intermarried whites)	2,011
Creeks residing in said nation	82
Choctaws residing in said nation	11
Total	25,388

A census was taken in 1893 of Cherokees by blood of said tribe, and the number of such Cherokees amounted to something over 25,000.

According to a late census, just completed, the Creeks number as follows:

Creeks by blood	9,447
Creek freedmen	4,416
Total	13,863

Choctaws number about as follows:

Choctaws by blood	14,000
Choctaw freedmen	3,819
Total	17,819

In the above estimate of Choctaws by blood intermarried citizens are included, and I do not think they will exceed 1,000.

The Chickasaws, exclusive of negroes, number about 6,000. The total native population, including Chickasaw negroes, is about 70,000. The Seminoles number 2,900.

I also estimate the population of noncitizens residing in this agency, in round numbers, at 250,000, and this number is rapidly increasing, and owing to the great possibilities of this splendid country the tide of immigration is not likely to be checked.

Even as a renter or lessee of land the noncitizen fares better and rebuilds his shattered fortunes faster than he could do in the older and more impoverished States of the Union. The greater portion of the noncitizen element works the soil or inhabits the country under permits, and this disposition on their part is most commendable

and augurs well for their good citizenship when this Territory shall have passed into statehood.

Police force.—The police force of this agency has done efficient work during the last year and has proved itself an invaluable factor in enforcing the decrees of this agency. Their meager salary has crippled their efficiency, and after mature reflection, based upon my experience since I have been agent, I believe an increase in their salaries or pay would be productive of public good and would insure the services of a better class of men. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the pay of the privates and noncommissioned officers be raised to $15 per month and that of officers to $18 per month.

I have removed during the past year two or more privates from the force for drunkenness, because an Indian is totally unfit to discharge a public duty when under the influence of whisky, and especially that vile stuff which is introduced into this agency. Originally vile, its bad qualities are enhanced by a mixture with drugs, bitters, and tonics, and I regard the prohibitory law enacted by Congress, which prevents the introduction and sale of whisky and beer to Indians within this agency, as the most beneficent measure ever passed by that body. It ought to stand as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians and be enforced with the utmost rigidity. The repose of society in this agency, the protection of life and property, absolutely demand such a law and also its strict enforcement.

Licensed traders.—The traders in this agency now number 325, which is an increase over the number of last year of 75. As a rule they have shown commendable promptness in complying with the laws under which they are licensed, and I have heard of but few complaints of their dealings with Indians. Licensed traders constitute a worthy class of citizenship. They build good stores and private residences and give a permanency and solidity to our towns and commercial centers, and introduce, through their families, a better and more progressive element of society, while their sharp competition in their lines of trade reduces the prices of goods and makes living cheaper alike for citizen and noncitizen.

I think it in the interest of civilization to encourage their advent into this agency, and the impediments thrown in their way by Indian statutes and by clauses in certain treaties made with certain tribes should be repealed, notably that clause of the treaty of 1866 made between the Cherokees and the United States—article 8 of said treaty—which requires traders other than those in the Canadian district of said nation to secure the approval of the Cherokee national council before a license is granted to them. This is a practical exclusion of traders from a large portion of the Cherokee country, and enables the citizen merchant to pile up a high protective tariff on his goods, wares, and merchandise, and to make his own people, more than any other class, "pay too dear for his whistle." Such legislation is for the benefit of a class and to the detriment of the public. It is another monopoly that ought to be broken down and is a standing fetter on the wheels of commerce that ought to be removed. It is one of those effete provisions of an antiquated treaty that blocks the onward march of a more liberal and progressive public sentiment, and it appears on the pages of said treaty simply as a relic of barbarism.

Incorporation of towns.—There are several large towns in this agency. They contain a population—citizens and noncitizens—ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls. Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation, is said to contain 5,000 inhabitants. These towns need incorporation; they need sanitary laws; they need fire protection and a thorough municipal government. The citizens of certain towns in the Cherokee Nation, under Cherokee laws, have organized a municipal government, elected mayors, town marshals, and other officers. These officers can arrest, fine, and punish their own citizens, but they can take no jurisdiction over noncitizens. Hence a white man may escape arrest and punishment, when for the same offense the Indian is punished. This anomalous condition of affairs breeds discontent and brings the town authorities into disrepute.

As the Indian councils can probably legislate only for their own people it would seem that the Government of the United States should in some way cooperate with said councils in extending uniform laws over such places. This agency has been frequently called upon within the last year to exercise a police power over such towns, and it has interfered in some instances to prevent the blockading of streets and has removed obstructions off of said streets which were put there by citizens under the false idea that they owned the soil and could exercise individual ownership over it, even to the detriment of the public and to the obstruction of public highways or streets dedicated by custom for many years to the public use.

If these towns are incorporated and a Congressional law is passed or an agreement is made between the tribes and some tribunal authorized to treat with them by which a noncitizen is permitted to buy for an equitable consideration the particular lot on which he has made an improvement when he was under a permit or otherwise lawfully residing in the Indian country said towns would, in my opinion, soon become thriving cities and exhibit a magic growth, and the Indians living adjacent

to said towns would receive a resultant benefit by the opening of a home market and an increased demand for all products raised by them.

Creek and Cherokee elections.—In the Creek Nation an election by ballot was held on the 3d instant for principal chief. The returns show Isparhechee, or Spiechee, a full-blood Indian, was elected by a large plurality if not by a majority of the votes cast. The Indians concentrated on him as their candidate. Spiechee is opposed to allotment, opposed to large pastures, and is regarded as a somewhat able and extreme man in his views. He has long been a recognized leader among his people, and the friends of liberalism and advancement view his election with distrust if not alarm, and it is believed by many that a direct blow against progress has been struck by his advancement to the chieftaincy.

I will also state in this connection that Samuel Grayson has resigned as treasurer of the Creek Nation and that both sides to a factional contest have agreed upon N. B. Moore as treasurer, who, it is understood, will pay out to the Creeks the $200,000 per capita money appropriated by the last Congress. This will lead, doubtless, to an amicable settlement of the dual chieftancy in said nation and divert what promised to be at one time an ugly and protracted internecine feud.

In the Cherokee Nation Sam H. Mayes was chosen chief in August last over R. B. Ross by a reported majority of 470 votes. The election passed off quietly, but there is some talk of a contest, because it is charged there was a large fraudulent vote cast for Mayes in Cooweescoowee district of said nation. The Nationals, or Ross party, carried the council, and parties seem to be evenly balanced in the Cherokee Nation. Mayes is a "Downing," according to a political nomenclature of that nation, and is, practically, a white man, liberal and progressive, and his friends believe he will give his people an enlightened administration, walking in the way marked out by his distinguished brother, Joel B. Mayes, deceased, late chief of said nation. As a whole, however, the friends of progress can take no special encouragement from the late elections. The Indians are wedded to their present system of government.

Conclusion.—Despite the complex condition of affairs of this agency, the inevitable clash between opposing elements of society, the lack of full jurisdiction in our courts, the uncertainty in our land tenure, and that uneasiness under salutary restraint which now and then erupts into outlawry and swells the criminal calendar, the Five Tribes show a considerable advance in prosperity and also an increase in numbers. They have erected new and, in many instances, costly residences, and have enlarged their farms, and have redeemed the waste places from their primitive condition and made them smile with the badges of industry and peace. By some this fact is used as an argument why the Territory should be admitted to statehood; by others it is contended that it proves that the Indian is capable of self-government and can stand alone in the direction and control of his own affairs. Viewed either way it portends at no distant day a settlement of the vexed Indian problem.

The practice of intermarriage between whites and Indians is also a steady factor in changing the social status of our people. Indeed, Joel B. Mayes—once a great chief of the Cherokees—said to the writer: "Let the boys and girls alone; in the next twenty-five years they will settle the Indian question in my tribe according to the old rule under which Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob, and so on down through the generations of men." The writer interposed no objection to the fulfillment of Uncle Joel's prophecy.

At any rate, taking into consideration the abundant crops with which Providence has blessed this country during the past year, the outlook for the future welfare of the Five Tribes is promising and reassuring, and there is nothing in the situation to disturb the dream of sentimentalists or to precipitate radical measures of relief by political charlatans. It must be remembered that "change is not always reform," and President Cleveland has well said, "A slow movement toward American citizenship, fully understood and approved by the Indians, is infinitely better than swifter results gained by broken pledges and false promises."

Finally, allow me to express my thanks to the Indian Bureau for courtesies extended me in the discharge of my duties during the past year, and to assure it that I appreciate its able cooperation and supervision in managing the affairs of this agency. I foresee trouble and perplexities ahead of me in the near future, but I shall endeavor to meet them to the best of my ability, and trust that no act of mine will bring discredit to the Indian service.

Respectfully submitted.

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA, *August 15, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I assumed the duties of agent on the 1st day of October, 1894, and therefore have no report to submit on the first quarter of the fiscal year. By way of explanation I might say, however, that the crops for the year 1894 were almost an entire failure, and that when I came into office I found the Indians in debt to more than twice the amount of their annuity. But I do not lay the responsibility of either of these conditions to my predecessor. He was not responsible for the unprecedented drought that prevailed in this section a year ago; neither is he chargeable with the folly of local merchants and traders who had vied with each other for the Indian trade until they had run the Indians in debt far beyond their ability to pay.

As soon as I learned of the heavy indebtedness of the Indians I made a statement of the facts through the press, and this served as a check upon the merchants. Since that time the Indians have but slightly increased their indebtedness. They paid about 35 cents on the dollar last November when they received their annuity, and although crops were very short last year, they are less in debt now than they were a year ago. By the 1st of March the cash they had retained from their annuity had been exhausted, and they were sorely in need of rations and clothing. This merchandise was provided for by the council, which borrowed money and purchased supplies in quantity at greatly reduced prices. The months of January and February were very severe, and in view of their mode of living and their scanty supplies, the year past has been one of the hardest in recent years on these people.

Location.—The Government building is located upon the Indian land at a point 3 miles from the corporate limits of Toledo, 2½ miles from the corporate limits of Tama, and 4 miles from the agent's office by the usual traveled highway. The agent's headquarters, post-office, and telegraphic address are at Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The Indians do nearly all their trading at Toledo, Tama, and Montour, and receive their mail at these towns, according to their individual convenience. The agent meets the Indians almost daily, either at his office or at the Indian village, and holds one or more councils a week with the headmen of the tribe, as affairs at the agency require.

Land.—The land upon which these Indians reside comprises about 2,800 acres, and is situated in Toledo, Tama, Columbia, and Indian Village townships, Tama County, Iowa. The land is owned by the Indians, and is held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa and some by the United States Indian agent. That held in trust for them by the agent comprises a few of their first purchases, the custom of later years being to deed land purchased by them to the governor of Iowa in trust. Of this land two farms are rented to white men. One of 520 acres was rented on the 16th day of September, 1892, on a five years' lease, for an annual rental of $740. The other, a farm of 187 acres, was rented on the 29th day of September, 1894, for an annual rental of $400. The land rented may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	375
Pasture and meadow	130
Timber and rough grazing	187
Waste	15
Total	707

The land occupied and farmed by the Indians may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	635
Pasture and meadow	544
Timber and rough grazing	585
Bluff timber and underbrush	167
River waste	162
Total	2,093

The land classified as plow land, pasture, and meadow is almost entirely first and second river bottom, a deep black loam and very productive. Properly farmed, it can not be excelled. Nearly all the land classified as timber and rough grazing could

be made excellent grazing land by some clearing out and the removal of the underbrush. The land classified as bluff timber and underbrush consists largely in abrupt elevations and depressions, covered with a young growth of white-oak timber and underbrush. About one-half of the land classified as river waste is taken up by the present and former channel of the Iowa River, which passes through the Indian land from northwest to southeast, and is very circuitous in its course. The other half of this land is of some value for rough grazing and for the growth of light timber that skirts the banks of the river and bayous, and could be made good pasture land by clearing and the removal of underbrush.

Taxes.—These Indians pay taxes on all the land they own, this year amounting to $702.19. These taxes they pay out of the money arising from their rent. Their personal property has never been assessed.

Agriculture.—The conditions under which we approached spring seeding were anything but encouraging. In July, 1894, the warehouse containing nearly all our agricultural implements was destroyed by fire, emanating from a spark from a passing locomotive on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. This matter has been made the subject of a special report, and at this time is in the hands of the United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa for investigation. The Indians at first were unwilling to purchase agricultural implements until they had received money from the railroad company for the damage done. After considerable urging they were made to see that if they waited on the slow process of the courts they would have no crops this year, and on April 1 they purchased $462.70 worth of implements, giving their note for the same payable on January 1, 1895, at which time their rents will fall due. Since this purchase they have made several minor purchases.

At the time they went to work their ponies and horses were in bad condition. They had come through a severe winter without any food or shelter except that which they found in the fields and forests. The Indians have not yet learned to provide for a future season, and therefore came to the seeding time without any provision for seed. Through the generosity of whites in surrounding localities they received 45 bushels of seed potatoes, 16 bushels of seed corn, some pease, beans, and other garden seed, and whatever more was needed the agent made provision for.

The season was early and very encouraging from the beginning. They have at this time 460 acres of corn, 12 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of beans, 21 acres of oats, 5 acres of squashes, and 23 acres of millet, as good crops as they ever raised. Some of the corn has been slightly damaged during the last ten days by hot winds, but they will harvest an average of not less than 40 bushels per acre, and some patches will probably make 80 bushels per acre. At the present time they are engaged in drying corn and squashes, and preparing their vegetables for the winter. With all their crop it will be very difficult to induce them to store away any for the use of their stock during the winter. They will care for their crop, but they are in the habit of selling too much of it, and do not realize the advantage of saving it for spring.

The Indians do their farm work under the supervision of an additional farmer. The additional farmer is engaged for only six months of the year, and much more satisfactory results could be attained if he had supervision of their work the entire year. In this case he would be very valuable to them by directing them in the care of their corn crop late in the fall, showing them what part of it they should keep over the winter, and assisting them in the care of their stock, and thus they would be the better prepared to approach their spring work. It is very desirable that the farmer be employed during the whole year.

Industry.—Although the Indians have been induced to do nearly all their farm work themselves this year, they can not be classified as an industrious tribe. Many of them will not perform any manual labor, and it is a constant effort to keep the most of them who do farm labor at their work. It sometimes happens that one of them will be very zealous in his work for a short time and then entirely neglect his crop, so that he does not receive any reward at all for the labor he has performed. Were they disposed to be industrious they could easily raise enough from their land to make themselves self-sustaining and live better than they do. What I have said on this matter is not in disparagement of the worthy efforts of a few individuals who apply themselves earnestly to their work and show a willingness to do better than their environments permit. Here again is evidence that there is needed at this agency more assistance in showing the Indians what to do and how to do it. One farmer working six months can not meet all the demands.

Stock.—At the present time the Indians have 100 horses, 400 ponies, 12 hogs, 13 head of cattle, and about 500 domestic fowls. The stock is individual property. Only two Indians own cattle. The hogs are owned by four Indians. These people are greatly prejudiced against raising cattle, and the principal men of the tribe use their influence against any progress in this line. They say that the pony is the only animal natural to the Indian, and they are very determined to have everything Indian fashion as long as possible.

Population.—The population of the tribe on the 30th day of June, 1895, was 398, as follows:

Males	200
Females	198
Between 6 and 16 years	106
Between 6 and 18 years	117
Males above 18 years	98
Females above 14 years	125

There were 15 deaths and 20 births the past year. Besides the Indians enrolled in the census there are about 20 Sac and Fox Indians from Oklahoma, and about 30 Winnebagoes from Nebraska and Minnesota residing here. There is some mixture of blood, some with white, but more with Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies.

Houses.—There are six small frame houses and one log hut on the Indian land that are occupied by about thirty Indians. These houses are about 12 by 20 feet, one story high, and divided into two rooms. When the Indians are all at home they live, in the summer time, in about thirty-five Indian houses of an average size of about 24 by 30 feet, built of bark, boards, poles, and rushes, and in the winter time they live in about sixty wickiups, circular in form, about 15 feet in diameter, the center of the roof being about 11 feet from the ground, and built of poles and rushes. Along each side of the interior of their summer houses is erected a platform about 3 feet high and 8 or 10 feet wide, the entire length of the house. Upon this platform they eat, sleep, do most of their household work, and recline during the day. The space underneath the platform is utilized for storage purposes. The winter houses being small, there is no room for platforms, and the Indians eat, sleep, and live on the ground. Their trunks, hunting sacks, guns, bedding, eatables, cooking utensils, and other articles of their domestic life are placed about the side of the wickiup or hung from the side or roof. An open fire in the center of the wickiup, with the smoke escaping through a hole in the center of the roof, is their only method of protection from the winter cold.

Dress.—These Indians have adopted to a very limited extent the dress of the whites. But two Indians of the tribe may be said to have adopted the citizen dress, and these generally appear with moccasins and not unfrequently in the winter with the blanket. About 250 now use some essential article of citizen dress. During the cold weather the men quite generally wear pants and the Indian style of coat and the blanket, but when summer comes they exchange these for the leggings, loose shirt, and blanket, and it is quite common among these people, from the children to the aged, for the male portion of the tribe to go in the summer dressed with only moccasins, loose shirt, and blanket, with the limbs bare. The women are making considerable progress in their garments, and quite a number of them have adopted a straight full skirt, wear hose and underwear in the winter time, but all of them cling to the blanket. While some of the families of the tribe are making commendable progress along the line of dress, there are others who take especial pride in their obstinacy in this matter, and who allow their children to go almost wholly unclothed during the entire year. There is one boy, whose family resides within a few rods of the Government building, on whom I have yet to see a single article of clothing. I have seen him playing in the snow when the thermometer stood below zero, and with nothing on his body except a string of beads.

Sanitation and medical attendance.—There is no physician at this agency to look after the health of the tribe. This matter is left entirely to nature, the medicine man, and the "old squaw" doctor. It is scarcely necessary to say that what the imagination will not heal nature is left to do. Our medicine men are grossly ignorant of the science they pretend to practice, and the most that can be said for them is that their medicine is harmless. The sick are treated entirely by "medicine" made from the roots of weeds and shrubs that are found on the hills along the banks of the river.

On account of the want of proper medical attendance many distressing cases are found. I found one young man last March who had been suffering for over a year with some ailment in the abdomen, and was kept in seclusion and doctored by an old squaw doctor. When I found him, he was lying on the ground with his hands and limbs bent under his body, with nothing between him and the earth except a strip of matting and his blanket, and he was a most pitiable object of suffering and neglect. He has since died. In another case the medicine man treated a boy, who had been injured by a kick from a horse, with two kinds of medicine, one made from sassafras and another from a common weed seed and maple sugar. An old man died with consumption this spring, when it was evident to myself and a physician whom I took to see him that he was more the victim of neglect than disease. We found him lying on the cold, damp earth, the garments beneath him saturated. When we lifted him to a spring cot and removed the filthy bedding we found the ground wet and covered with woodworms. Two young women have died the last year because of

utter neglect at a critical period when they should have had the best medical attention. These cases are cited, not as isolated exceptions, but as common occurrences, and to show the bad sanitary condition existing in this tribe and the utter lack of competent medical attendance. The cause of justice and humanity compels me to implore the aid of the Federal Government in behalf of a better condition among the Musquakie Indians of Iowa.

Cooking and eating.—These Indians have adopted to a considerable extent the cooking utensils of the whites, and many of them now eat from dishes. Their changed condition of life from that of their fathers and the introduction of more of the articles of food of the whites has worked considerable change in the physique of these people. They are not now an active, gamy people. A great many of their men and women are so fat and clumsy as to be disproportioned. The eating of too much greasy food, hot dishes, and the lack of proper exercise has done much to make them a lazy, indolent, careless people. Nearly everything they eat is cooked in lard, and they are perfectly content if they have hot fried cakes, pork, and coffee. In their eating they sit on the ground around the open fire, without the use of any table, and seldom trouble themselves to spread a cloth on the ground. There are five cook stoves among them, but not even the most progressive one has yet ventured to use a table.

Religion.—I do not know that the religion of this people differs materially from that of other Indian tribes. It is their strong motive, and in it they seem to find their greatest happiness. The adoption and dog feast are as sacred to them as they were to Black Hawk and his followers, and are practiced unrestricted among them. They believe in four gods, three of whom have been killed by the Indians and now preside over their destinies in the future world. One god resides halfway between here and where the sun goes down, at the forks of the road, one of which—the narrow way—leads due westward to the abode of the good, over which presides another of these gods. The other branch of the road—the broad way, turning to the right—leads to the place of the wicked, over which the third god presides. Their fourth god is Ke che ma ne to wa, the Great Spirit.

They believe that the spirit of their dead does not leave the grave until after the adoption of some person into the family from which the deceased one has been taken, and hence their "adoptions." This adoption is merely a religious ceremony, and does not imply that the person adopted actually becomes a member of the family. The adoption is attended with the feast, sacred music, sacred dance, an address by one of the principal men of the tribe, and the distribution of gifts. At these adoptions the men frequently throw aside all garments except the breech cloth, tattoo their bodies and conduct themselves as nearly in imitation of their ancestors as possible. One of the reasons offered by the old men against education has been that education tends to lessen the interest of the young men in these religious ceremonies. The basis of their prejudices lies in their religion.

Day school.—There is at this agency a Government building erected some eighteen years ago for the purpose of a day school and a home for the teacher. It has been badly out of repair for some years, and the day school has been conducted in a room at the Presbyterian mission. The agent is now acting under orders from the Department and having this building repaired for use as a school room for the ensuing year. One room in this building is utilized by the agent as a council chamber, a place to pay the annuity, and to transact such other business matters as can be most conveniently conducted at that place. The report of the day school during the last year accompanies this report.

Allow me to say in this connection that the one great need at this agency is the erection and proper conduct of an industrial boarding school, which has been the subject of other reports to the Department.

Mission.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has maintained, by the ladies of the home board of Iowa, a mission at this agency for eleven years, in charge of Miss Anna Skea, who was reenforced in her work last spring by the board appointing Mrs. Mary A. Tanner as assistant. The mission has a good building erected at an expense of about $5,000, largely through the liberality of Mrs. C. C. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The mission is doing a noble work, especially among the women of the tribe.

Indian Rights Association of Iowa.—This organization was formed on the 2d day of June, 1895, by the united efforts of the people of Toledo and Tama. The agent had invited Dr. Charles A. Eastman, of St. Paul, Minn., to visit the agency and confer with the people of surrounding communities upon the most practical methods of doing something for these Indians. On the evening of June 1 a conference was held by the people of Toledo and Tama, and a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Indians and report at a public meeting on the following day. The committee appointed consisted of the agent, as chairman; Dr. Charles A. Eastman, secretary; Rev. T. S. Bailey, D. D., of Cedar Rapids; Hon. E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo, and Hon. A. E. Jackson, of Tama. At the public meeting June 2 the committee made the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Your temporary committee, appointed by a conference of clergymen and business men of Toledo and Tama on June 1, 1895, have met and reviewed carefully the history and present condition of the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, Iowa, and we find:

1. That during the thirty-nine years these Indians have lived in civilization they have made some progress, but not at all in proportion to the opportunities that surround them.
2. That the problem of their civilization lies in the line of Christianization and education.
3. That during the past eleven years a Christian mission has been maintained among them with commendable results, but that the task is greater than the present capacity of the mission, and the mission is in need of reenforcement on the part of the Christian people everywhere, and especially on the part of the people of Iowa.
4. That during many years a Government day school has been maintained by the Federal Government which has accomplished some good results and succeeded in awakening among the younger generation a desire for knowledge, but that the present school is wholly inadequate and constantly meets with the powerful opposition of the chiefs and medicine men, and is sorely in need of larger support, a broader policy, and greater authority on the part of the Federal Government.
5. That these Indians are in a morbid condition physically, mentally, and spiritually, and labor under the prejudices of confidence abused and rights violated, having taken their standard of Christian civilization and Christian manhood from the most unfavorable portion of the white population.
6. That it is the pride and boast of these Indians that they shall be the last Indians to adopt civilization and lead the new life, and therefore they adhere to their former customs and practices as they did fifty years ago, so far as their home life and personal habits are concerned; and for this reason a most deplorable condition exists among them.

Therefore, your committee would respectfully recommend that a society be organized—

1. To ascertain the legal status of these people, in order to secure just recognition of their rights in State and nation;
2. To make all reasonable effort to call the attention of the General Government to their condition, and to secure legislation in their behalf;
3. And to secure the cooperation and assistance of all philanthropic people of Iowa, and to cooperate with other Indian organizations of the country for the betterment of these Indians.

To the end of carrying out the recommendations of the committee the Indian Rights Association of Iowa was organized and a plan adopted to enlighten the people of the State upon the conditions existing in Tama County, and to secure the cooperation of influential men in behalf of these people.

The association is meeting with hearty support, and promises to bring about good results.

Thanking the Department for the kindly interest taken in the affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SAC AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.

TOLEDO, IOWA, *July 11, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations requiring a report of the Sac and Fox day school at this agency I submit the following, that you may know the true condition of affairs at this place and give it such a consideration as will bring about the especial attention of the Indian Department at Washington, D. C., that something more definite may be accomplished in the education of the Indians attending school.

The Government day school is held in the Presbyterian mission building by the kindness of the ladies of the Home Mission Board of Iowa, owing to the fact that the old Government building is in unfit condition for use. The mission building is one-half mile from border of the Indian land and from 2 to 3 miles distant from the homes of a majority of the tribe.

The room in which the school is held is capable of accommodating only about 15; is heated by a furnace, but on extreme cold days we have sometimes been compelled to abandon work from the fact that the furnace heat was not adequate to warming the room to a comfortable temperature.

The attendance during the school year has averaged 10, while there are 120 of legal school age. The annual annuity last November, hunting in the winter months, and the dance, feast, and adoption during the closing months of the school year have reduced the attendance. The lowest average was in January, being 5, the highest in April, which was 11. The attendance throughout the year has been periodic, and Government school work secondary to the dance, feast, and adoption.

There is no organization, no regular hours for school work. No discipline can be exercised, nor authority executed. The Indian children come when they please, do about as they please, and go when they please. Should any attempt be made to correct them, they answer you in the Indian language, drop their work, and disappear "to return no more." School work at this place will never amount to very much as long as present conditions remain unchanged.

The Government school being located in the mission building is a mistake, and a separation, I firmly believe, will be for the best. This is a point I want to call your attention to. The Government school in the mission building has, on the other hand, its bad effect on mission work. The mothers of the school children come to sew in the mission building. The sewing room is across the hall from the schoolroom, and it has been my misfortune to have them come into the room whenever they felt disposed, interfere with the work, and many, many times they would not come in, but open the door and in the Indian language say something to the children, and cause them to drop their books and leave the room. The old women of the tribe would come to the mission and take the children out of school, and no authority could be used, and a teacher could fold his arms and do nothing.

If we had a boarding school of our own, these obnoxious intruders would be compelled to remain away, the children would be removed from their influence, and the mission workers would have a clearer field to accomplish good.

Miss Anna Skea and Mrs. Mary A. Tanner, the missionaries here in the interest of the Indians for the Presbyterian Church, are faithful workers, are accomplishing good work under trying circumstances, and the Government school is rather a drawback to their work, located as it is at present, whereas if the Government should erect a boarding school the strength of one would reciprocate for the benefit of the other and vice versa.

I can not understand how such an anomalous condition has existed, how school matters at this agency are in such a deplorable state of affairs, and how for years time has past and money has been spent and the final product is a school of the above description. I trust that the search-light of investigation will be thrown upon the question relating to the education of the Indians of this place, and I thank you as United States Indian agent for your kind consideration, assistance, and advice in my work, for your untiring efforts in presenting the true situation to the Department at Washington, and trying to find a solution for the unsolved problem of education among the Sacs and Foxes.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

EDWARD E. REARDON.

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.,
Hoyt, October 7, 1895.

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The agency office and quarters, as also the Pottawatomie boarding school, are located upon the reservation of the Prairie Band Pottawatomies, and distant 10 miles from Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans., the official post-office of the agency and the nearest railroad station thereto.

The largest portion of the 11 square miles embraced in the Pottawatomie reservation is considered fair farming and grazing land, though the water facilities are inadequate. Not a little of the reservation is now under cultivation, and, it is claimed, will produce this season most excellent crops of corn, the principal product.

Upon assuming charge, October 1, 1895, it was found the Pottawatomie boarding school had 32 children only in attendance, out of a hundred or more of school age on the reservation. Contemporary with my own induction into this office came an office letter from yourself advising that an inspector (Col. Paul F. Faison) had recommended that the cash semiannual annuities be withheld from such members of the Prairie Band who neglected or refused to send their children to school, and by which it was thought the absent children could be brought within the institution. The proper authority was immediately requested and granted by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior looking to this end, and the practical benefits of which can be appreciated by a reference to the "quarterly school report" for the first quarter of 1896, rendered by Supt. Kate W. Cannon of the school, exhibiting an enrollment of 70 pupils, and it is thought there are a number of the most stubborn parents who have as yet not yielded that will do so after again withholding their annuities at next "payment" to this tribe, shortly to be made. In my judgment, no other one action could possibly have had just such excellent and positive result in filling this school as has the withholding of the parents' annuities. The increased attendance has also largely benefited the school in a very general way. Additional employees and greatly needed improvements have been made imperative. There have been a better will and work on the part of employees and children alike, fruitful of the most lasting good and the attainment of practical ends.

Many long-felt wants and improvements have been accomplished during the year, and others are now under way, the most important of which are the erection of an agent's residence, employees' quarters, and school and assembly room building, the same to be completed at an early date. New fences and many minor improvements are among the other large amount of work done.

Without doubt the greatest drawback and the largest source of trouble to myself and others connected with the agency has been the discontent and constant strife and unwarranted agitation of and the opposition to the allotments in severalty, completed a few months since by that able gentleman, Col. Henry J. Aten, United States special alloting agent. Those of the tribe opposed to allotments number in the aggregate about 150 persons only out of over 500 members of the tribe; yet so active and persistent are the leaders of this discontented faction that much harm has been accomplished and but a small part of the onward and upward movement made, whereas there should have been a very large progressive movement.

A few weeks since Inspector Faison visited this agency looking to a likely sale by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos of their surplus lands, which proposition was rejected, however, under the existing bill in its present shape.

The occasion was made one in which to renew the somewhat allayed allotment agitation, and the Indians were advised by Inspector Faison, kindly, most explicitly,

and yet firmly, that they, and each and every one, had been allotted land in severalty and that they should and could not do otherwise than recognize the same. This had a most beneficial effect, and things seemed to be adjusting themselves nicely, when the agency had the misfortune to be visited by a man named J. B. Bottineau, claiming to be a lawyer from Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, D. C., who, through the inadvertence of Supt. H. E. Wilson, of the Kickapoo boarding school, this agency, was admitted upon that reservation without my knowledge and proceeded to hold a so-called council, lasting five days, to break allotments and make adoptions of citizen Indians and others who had no possible claim whatever upon the tribe; after the adjournment of which Bottineau then came to this office with the purpose of holding a similar council with the discontents among the Pottawatomies. This was refused him, and he then went to Holton, a town near by, and while there, during the period of two weeks, managed to see a large number of the tribe on one or more occasions. He has now left for other parts, but not without accomplishing much harm and, I fear, entirely undoing the good effected through Inspector Faison's clear and concise exposition of the situation. I gave J. B. Bottineau a certificate relative to his visit at this agency, as follows:

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., September 23, 1895.

I hereby certify on honor that there was held a so-called council of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians upon their reservation, this agency, said to have been held from the 2d to the 5th, inclusive, at the schoolhouse of the mission school, and altogether without my knowledge or consent, and to meet one John B. Bottineau, purporting to be from Minneapolis, Minn., and a lawyer, and to have come to consult with the Indians at their request.

The purpose of his visit upon the reservation is said to have been to draw up a petition for adoption and enrollment in the tribe of certain citizen Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians who have no possible claim whatever upon this or any other tribe, having been duly allotted and subsequently squandered their property in years past. Said J. B. Bottineau also visited this office and the Pottawatomie Reservation with the same avowed intent, and with the additional intention, so I am informed by a number of the Indians, to break up the allotments. He was requested to leave the reservation and vicinity, but repaired to Holton, Kans., a town near by, and there held council with a very considerable number of that faction in the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes that has been so violently opposed to allotments and who have occasioned this office and your Department so much trouble during the past four years, since the inception of the allotments. His invitation to meet them was in both instances extended by those Indians of these two above-mentioned tribes, representing this element of dissatisfaction and hostility to the Government, the boarding schools, and the agency in general. He avowedly represents the best interests of the Indians of the tribe, but his agreement and his contract to receive his pay is to come from out the funds of the tribe, while his services are altogether in the interests of the outside citizen Indians seeking admission into the tribe.

This certificate was requested after the council had been held and, as before recited, without my knowledge or consent.

L. F. PEARSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Pottawatomies as a tribe are rich, and many individual members thereof are very energetic and prosperous business men, possessing large herds of horses and cattle and hogs, and each year raising many thousand bushels of corn, some few bushels of oats, and other products. This entire agency is situated in the corn belt of the world and within a few years the land thereof will necessarily become very valuable.

The Kickapoo Reservation, the second largest in the agency, is situated 35 miles north of the agency office and 9 miles from Netawaka, Kans., the nearest post-office and railroad station to the Kickapoo boarding school. The reservation embraces about 5 by 6 miles, containing 30 sections, and is best adapted to grain and hay. Much of the land is under cultivation and is highly productive.

The Kickapoos as a tribe are the most appreciative of the Indians within the agency of the great advantages offered by the boarding school in operation on the reservation, which is full to overflowing. The present accommodations are by far largely inadequate, but I am pleased to note the early erection of a suitable dormitory is now under advisement at your office, the immediate erection of which it is trusted may be an accomplished fact. Many of the Kickapoos are rapidly advancing in the walks of civilization, own good homes, and are comfortable in their daily life.

The Iowa tribe are the next largest in the agency and reside upon their reservation in Kansas and Nebraska. Their land is quite productive, rents well, and is in good demand, though very much broken. The largest part of the reservation is under cultivation and will yield good crops of corn and wheat this present season.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe are next in numerical number, and their home is upon a highly productive reservation in Brown, the "banner" county of Kansas. The Sacs, as they are called, are wealthy, each member of the tribe drawing about $90 per year cash annuities, with a comfortable amount of head money to their credit and land that will bring a rental of from $2.50 to $3.50 per acre. Very much general good in all the lines of advancement has been accomplished for this tribe by their representative man, the member, Mr. William A. Margrave, a gentleman of fine natural practical business attainments, and whose character and personal life has been a constant and shining example to other members of the tribe. It is almost solely through the exertions of this man that their reservation has been brought under the high state of cultivation in which it is now to be found.

The boarding school for this reservation is jointly with that of the Iowas and is known as the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding school, or Great Nemaha. There are many of the Iowas who do not think that they are able to maintain their proportion of the expense of this joint school, their share being two-thirds as against one-third for the Sacs; and I regret to report there is a very decided and general disposition on the part of a majority of the Iowa tribe to close the boarding school and inaugurate day schools in its stead. Also, there are not a few members of this tribe who are making urgent demands for their head-right moneys, and in certain cases and under certain conditions I am not quite sure but that it would tend to their ultimate and more permanent advancement.

The Chippewa and Christian tribe, the smallest in number of the five, are located upon their reservation, some 90 miles south from the agency office, in Franklin County, Kans., and out about 9 miles from the thriving town of Ottawa. The land of this reservation is not so rich as the others, but the members of this tribe are very thrifty persons, and by virtue of raising the smaller fruits, chickens, and like marketable products they manage to live and have their being in much solid comfort. Their representative man is a Mr. George Veix, who transacts all their business of importance and acts as policeman and interpreter. He is very worthy.

The employees at the three boarding schools and within the entire agency have for the most part been efficient, painstaking, and thoroughly interested in the work. Many changes, however, have been effected within the year, and this interferes to a large extent with a perfect working of the system, and it is sincerely trusted that, if possible, the service may be made all the while more permanent.

The clerk at this agency for the past eighteen months has been Mr. Frederick F. Lyden, of Baltimore, Md., a young gentleman of fine and varied attainments, who has rendered most efficient service in not only a prompt and accurate accomplishment of his own voluminous duties, but has also rendered valuable assistance to the three school superintendents and myself in our several duties.

This agency has been honored during the past year with a visit from William H. Able and Paul F. Faison, United States special agent and Indian inspector, respectively.

Your office has been most courteous in the kind consideration it has been pleased to extend, and for which I am very grateful.

In the greatest respect, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

LOUIS F. PEARSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 20, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pottawatomie boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

I took charge of this school January 24 under rather adverse circumstances. The weather being extremely cold, I found the heat insufficient, water pipes frozen and burst, and supplies inadequate to the number of children. I also found employees opposed to a lady superintendent and predicting my failure even before my arrival. However, through the able support and assistance rendered by the agent and his employees, who are of necessity occupying the same building with us, all these difficulties have been overcome.

We have a good, substantial building, beautifully located, but it presented a desolate, comfortless appearance without fence, tree, or shrub. We now have it inclosed with a good, substantial fence; have set out over fifty trees and planted some flowers and vines. We hope to continue the work of putting out trees in the fall.

We have also inclosed 40 acres for pasture, have 3 acres in clover, 35 acres in corn, and 2 acres in garden, all of which are doing very well, considering lack of early rain and other difficulties.

In February we put up sufficient ice to last us through the season, the first, I am told, that has ever been put up at this school.

Our building is situated on a hill about one-third of a mile from the class rooms, also from the barn, garden, etc., which makes it very inconvenient. This is especially so for the school, as we have many small children and it is often very difficult for them to get to school. It is also too far away to be used for chapel or other evening service, consequently we must use the play-room for such purposes.

We are very much in need of a storeroom, as all our supplies must be carried to the attic. The attic, too, must frequently be resorted to as a drying room, as the laundry is very small and insufficient.

Our enrollment for this year reached 72. Average for the last quarter, 55; for the last month, 58.

I find the children gentle, obedient, loving, and lovable. It seems necessary only to have them fully understand what is expected or desired of them.

The idea seemed to be prevalent among both parents and children that the children ought not do any work. We have tried to explain and make them understand what is necessary. Every child is detailed for some regular duty, and it is highly gratifying to see the interest they take and the progress they have made in every department. This is especially so of schoolroom work.

We closed school June 21 with a literary programme, a drill in calisthenics and marching which would have been a credit to any ordinary school, and which showed a marked improvement. We had an audience of over 200 Indians, mostly parents, who seemed greatly pleased, and all went home apparently well satisfied.

The number of runaways has gradually decreased, and in most recent cases the runaway has been promptly returned by the parent.

We have an excellent force of employees, who are untiring in their efforts to promote the best interests of the school.

I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies and hearty support which I have received from Agent L. F. Pearson and his able clerk, F F. Lyden. I also wish to thank the Department for so kindly granting the many favors asked for.

I am informed that the request for agency and school buildings has been granted. The necessity for pushing forward this work can not be urged too strongly, as it equally concerns us all. Although the most pleasant feelings exist and all work together in harmony, yet the building was planned for school only. The private rooms are small and only sufficient in number for the school employees; consequently we are crowded and it is alike unpleasant for all. We hope in the new year to fill the school to its capacity, and I am sure we can do much better work by the addition of these buildings.

I trust I may continue to merit the kindness received.

Very respectfully,

MRS. KATE W. CANNON, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Kickapoo Reservation, June 29, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with article 42, school rules, I respectfully submit my first report of the Kickapoo reservation and boarding school·

My supervision began January 1, 1895. The school averaged during the second quarter, ended December 31, 27 pupils; the year closes June 30 with a total attendance of 45 pupils, 22 boys and 23 girls, averaging 39 for the quarter. Had the capacity of the building afforded sufficient accommodation the attendance could easily have been much larger, as in no instance have I been refused reservation children for the school.

The frequent changes in the school force and management for several years has led to a serious neglect. The school stock consists of 6 horses, 5 cows, recently purchased, and 35 hogs.

Addition, repairs, and improvements are a reservoir constructed by building a dam across School Creek, which will afford the reservation a permanent pond of water, for the need of which stock died of thirst during last winter. Three miles of dilapidated fences were replaced by new ones and 2 miles of division fence built. Indians and the renters have been induced to improve and build roads and bridges on the reservation. An ice house has been erected and filled with ice, much to the advantage of the school. A tract of land was fenced for an orchard and 102 fruit trees set out; raw land broken and planted to corn; suitable land for a variety garden surrounded by woven wire; the buildings white-washed and papered; water tanks and breeding-pens for the proper care of the swine provided; machinery sheds rudely constructed out of poles and hay; eave gutters have been added and replaced; the weeds which had completely taken possession of the land have been effectually removed, and not a wild sunflower or tumble weed allowed to blossom. This course has been pursued not for the good of the school alone, but as an example to the Indian and grounds from which to require the same of all renters of Indian land.

Improvements needed are more numerous by far than those that have already been made. Most of all, two cottages for the girls' and boys' boarding apartments are needed. The present boarding-school building is fifty years old, rotten, badly out of repair, and so decomposed as to not admit of repair, positively unhealthy, and extremely unsafe. A windmill, cave for storing vegetables, and improved farm machinery are needed.

Crops consist of 52 acres in corn, 9 acres of oats, 5 acres potatoes, 2 acres fodder cane, 1,000 cabbages, and various garden truck.

A section of land recommended for the school by various officials ought to be assigned at an early date.

Attendance and discipline have been exceptionally good. For many years it has been the custom for children to go home every week. This practice was entirely unnecessary, as it was injurious to the school. The Indians very readily consented to their children remaining four weeks, and in the case of one-half of the children six weeks, without visiting home.

In the scholastic training we endeavor to teach them the knowledge they will necessarily need in everyday life. All features of industrial training that can be successfully accomplished are introduced in our work.

The health of the pupils has been good, save during the months of January and February, during which time the grip visited the school. The sanitary condition of the buildings is the best it can be made, considering the deplorable character of the old building.

The employees, save one, have rendered excellent service, and I was pleased to recommend the promotion of two of them.

The various Government officials and those of the agency force have ever entertained a friendly interest in the prosperity of the school and reservation. We have exercised special vigilance to keep the reservation free of undesirable characters, whose presence is so detrimental to the elevation and progress of the Indians. Worthy and industrious Indians have been provided labor whenever they have requested it or expressed a willingness to perform labor.

Very respectfully,

H. E. WILSON, *Principal Teacher.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREAT NEMAHA SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.,
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Cloud, Kans., August 13, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following annual report of the Great Nemaha boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1895:

At the beginning of the year the children were kept from the school, the parents being told by white people living on the reservation that by withholding their children from the Government school district schools would be established on the allotted land and the Government school would close. This they tried for three weeks, and finding that new goods were arriving, and that the school had its usual corps of employees, the only way was to place the children in school.

The schoolroom work in the past year has had many advantages over that of other years. Th teacher has been kept continuously during the year and the work made marked progress upon th pupils.

Early in the year a complete outfit of kindergarten material was received, and as the school con tained many primary pupils the advancement made, assisted by these aids, was very rapid.

During a great portion of the year our industrial work was such that a great portion of it could be accomplished without pupils being kept from the schoolroom, this giving the majority of them the benefit of school all day. The industrial work, however, was not neglected, but each department was properly kept up and all work carefully and neatly performed.

Our girls were carefully trained in household duties, such as caring for clothing, their own rooms, beds, making and airing; also care of dining room, and many of them could take charge of much of the work of the kitchen, cooking a good meal, baking bread, cookies, cakes, and pies.

As our laundry is a small inconvenient room the boys assist with much of the washing, while the girls do all the ironing.

In the sewing room there have been three seamstresses during the year, notwithstanding the work has been well done and our girls were more helpful to themselves than before.

The housework in general has been directed by three different matrons, so our children have known the inconvenience arising from so much change.

The work performed by the boys has been of useful as well as practical character, and always willingly. Sixty cords of wood were fitted to the stoves to keep the building in a comfortable condition at all times by our boys. The different crops were cared for by them, each in its proper season. In seed time they were shown the seeds of each vegetable and taught the proper preparation of the soil and planting of the seeds and care of the plants and also transplanting. Quite a number of orchard trees were set out. They were properly taught the care of horses and feeding same, also care of hogs.

The cattle belonging to the school farm were sold last November that a smaller and better herd might be purchased. When purchased it is hoped the boys will be taught the care of cows while the girls gather lessons from care of dairy.

The school farm produced all vegetables, potatoes, and corn necessary for school use. After sale of cattle beef was purchased, but hogs had been raised sufficient to furnish all pork and lard.

No new building has been erected during the year, and just such repairs made as were necessary to keep all in good condition. A laundry should be built during the next year, also provision made for fire protection.

The health of the school has been excellent, little sickness and no prevailing disease, a physician being called but twice. At the opening of the school many children came to the school in poor health, as the parents had spent the dry, hot summer hunting, fishing, dancing, etc., and taking their children from place to place, where they lived in wagons and tents and slept on the ground. With proper, healthful, and sufficient food, regular hours for sleep and clean beds, and all sanitary principles strictly enforced, there was soon a very great difference in their appearance.

The success and harmony of the school depended upon the interest, efficiency, and untiring energy of the employees in each department. Each has accomplished all work assigned faithfully and willingly.

Accept my sincere thanks for all courtesies extended to the school from you through the Department, Inspector Faison for his visit to us, and the favors and kindnesses received from Agents J. A. Scott and L. F. Pearson.

Very respectfully submitted.

THOMAS RICHEY, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through L. F. Pearson, agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 23, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, being my second annual report of this agency:

Location.—This agency consists of three reservations—White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. The headquarters of the agency are located on the White Earth Reservation, 22 miles north of Detroit City, which is situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Red Lake Reservation is 100 miles north of White Earth, and is 60 miles distant from Fosston, which is the nearest railroad point. Leech Lake is 100 miles east, and is 9 miles from Lathrop, the nearest railroad station.

Census.—The population has increased 148 during the past year. The aggregate population, including fifty-one removals from the Fond du Lac Reservation which were not noted in my last report, is 7,280, and is apportioned as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	1,322
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	1,155
White Oak Point Chippewas	698
Cass and Winnibigoshish Chippewas	426
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	681
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas	1,002
Red Lake Chippewas	1,341
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas	326
Pembina Chippewas	278
Fond du Lac Chippewas	51
Total	7,280

Schools.—There are nine schools under this agency; five Government boarding, one day, two contract, and one mission, with an average attendance as follows:

White Earth boarding school	91
Leech Lake boarding school	32
Pine Point boarding school	53
Red Lake boarding school	45
Wild Rice River boarding school	67
Twin Lake day school	9
Gull Lake mission school	14
St. Benedict's contract school	102
St. Mary's contract school	60
Total	473

The following table is given in compliance with section 204 of the Indian Regulations:

Band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Scholars 6 to 16 years.
White Earth	319	377	385
Leech Lake	327	403	260
White Oak Point	189	221	165
Cass and Winnibigoshish Lakes	118	129	98
Otter Tail	169	219	153
Mille Lac	249	374	327
Red Lake	324	415	355
Gull Lake	63	103	106
Pembinas	96	86	62
Fond du Lac	13	17	14
Total	1,867	2,344	1,925

The total average attendance of pupils attending the schools upon the reservation is 473. One hundred and fourteen scholars have been sent to nonreservation schools during the year. The number of pupils could have been increased if sufficient accommodations could have been had.

On the 18th of February last fire destroyed the Government boarding-school building at White Earth, originating in one of the employées' rooms. The building being constructed almost entirely of pine lumber, the fire spread with great rapidity. It was first discovered about 9.30 o'clock at night, and with a small supply of water it was impossible to extinguish it. The loss of property and supplies was considerable; everything that could be carried from the building in the limited time was saved.

This disaster necessitated the sending of the children to their homes, and preparations were at once made for the erection of temporary buildings in which to carry on the school. These were soon completed, and school was again commenced April 1.

The burning of the Leech Lake and White Earth school buildings and the closing of the Red Lake school for about two months caused the decrease in the attendance during the year.

As a new school building at Pine Point and additions to the Wild Rice River and Red Lake schools are now being erected, with the erection of the contemplated school building at White Earth the capacity of the school buildings will be greatly increased and about all of the children of school age can be placed in the schools.

The majority of the Indians of this agency send their children to school without any compulsion, and I have not found it necessary to use the police to compel school attendance. The leading Indians have cooperated with me in securing an attendance at the schools equal to the capacity of the school buildings.

Agriculture.—The lands of the White Earth Reservation are very productive. Most of the farming is done on this reservation. The population consists largely of mixed bloods, many of whom are progressive and energetic farmers. Their crops this year of wheat, oats, and hay, now being harvested, promise an abundant yield. Below will be found an estimate of produce raised during the year:

Wheat	bushels	85,000
Oats	do	55,000
Barley and rye	do	1,000
Corn	do	550
Potatoes	do	12,000
Turnips	do	1,000
Onions	do	500
Beans	do	350
Other vegetables	do	2,500
Pumpkins	number	1,800
Hay	tons	11,000

The season has also been favorable for the growing of potatoes and other vegetables raised in this climate. The amount raised is largely in excess of last year.

While the Government farmers here have been industrious, devoting all their time to their duties, and being practical and successful farmers themselves, render much assistance toward the advancement of the Indians in agriculture, I repeat my request heretofore made, that an additional farmer be appointed at this agency and located at Pine Point. Situated as this agency is, it is impossible for two farmers to give the necessary instructions that the Indians require.

With a view of further advancement among the Indians in agriculture, I recommend that a gristmill be erected at this agency. It will be a great convenience to the Indians, many of whom are now compelled to go a distance of 30 or 40 miles to a mill or to find a market to dispose of any surplus grain which they may have to sell. A communication on this subject will be submitted at an early date.

Improvements.—During the past year about 125 houses have been erected by the Indians out of lumber authorized to be manufactured and issued to them. I have been as liberal as possible in the issue of lumber, and have advised the erection of houses when I deemed it necessary, as nothing has a tendency to make one more contented than a good, comfortable home.

The roads have received proper care, and many bridges have been built.

Most of the agency buildings have been repaired and painted and are now in good condition. A comfortable and substantial office building has been erected, at a cost of about $1,000, exclusive of rough lumber belonging to the Government.

The school building at Pine Point and the additions to the Red Lake and Wild Rice River schools are now being rapidly completed, and will cost about as follows:

Pine Point school building	$3,824.80
Red Lake school (addition)	820.30
Wild Rice River school (addition)	2,373.80

Timber.—Authority was granted in January last to sell the dead and down timber on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations (diminished). The amount of logs sold is as follows:

White Earth Reservation	feet	3,276,910
Red Lake Reservation	do	903,282
Amount derived from the sale of the above logs		$19,416.54

This work afforded employment to many Indians who were very much in need of help. The authority was granted so late that all the dead and down timber could not be banked during the logging season; in consequence there yet remains on these reservations a considerable amount of this timber. In obedience to office letter an estimate is now being made as to the amount remaining. When this is completed I shall ask authority to dispose of the same.

Crimes.—With so large a population it is remarkable that there is so little crime. This agency has been quite free from all crimes and troubles, no serious disturbance having occurred. About the only cases of any importance were the result of bringing whisky upon the reservation, and timber depredations. I have to the extent of my power tried to prevent the bringing of whisky upon this agency, and many convictions have been made in consequence.

Religion.—The efforts of the missionaries among these Indians have been productive of much good. The Protestant Episcopal and Catholic churches are under the charge of Rev. J. A. Gilfillan and Rev. Aloysius Hermantz, respectively, and by their teachings and example have accomplished considerable toward the advancement of these people.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is good, and during the past year no unusual amount of sickness has prevailed among them.

Employees.—I have been supported with capable and faithful employees in my efforts to advance these people. While the advancement of the Indian must depend largely upon the interested work of an agent, he in turn must be supported by sober and efficient employees in order to accomplish good results.

Conclusion.—It is very gratifying for me to state that commendable progress has been made in the efforts to advance the cause of education and agriculture among the Indians at this agency, and believing that in these two points lies the chief hope for the ultimate success of the Indian, I have tried in every way to advance the interests of the schools and farming, and I am glad to note that substantial progress has been made.

For the prompt assistance rendered me by your office in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians at this agency, I return to you my thanks.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

LEECH LAKE, MINN., *August 19, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith have the honor to submit my second annual report.

It affords me great pleasure in being able to characterize the year just closed as successful in many ways, particularly in number of children transferred to nonreservation schools, there having been sent away 60 per cent of our last year's pupils, 18 boys and 11 girls; in health of pupils; in kindly disposition of Indian parents toward school; in the ease with which children could be enrolled and retained in school; in good will and harmony among employees; in fidelity to duty in the face of difficulties and hardships that were necessarily borne on account of uncomfortable and inconvenient buildings.

The internal affairs under the supervision of the matron, Mrs. Chloe E. Mitchell, bore testimony to her skillful management. The girls, all of whom with few exceptions were under eleven years of age, were given as much instruction in ordinary domestic duties as white children of the same age would receive in well-regulated homes. Their neat and cleanly appearance, as well as their good behavior and deportment, are attributable in a large measure to the attention bestowed upon them by the matron.

The sewing room, under the management of the seamstress, Mrs. Stella Cress, supplied both boys and girls with garments according to their respective needs. Owing to the youth of all of our girls very little help was rendered the seamstress. Whatever, therefore, that issued from the sewing room was the result of her own work. The following is a list of the various articles manufactured: Dresses, 60; aprons, 83; drawers, 62; union suits, girls, 57; mittens, 22; bonnets, 12; undershirts, 44; skirts, 27; handkerchiefs, 40; sheets, 20; pillow slips, 40; curtains, 51; tablecloths, 6; towels, 28. Besides the above, a large amount of mending was attended to in this department.

The laundry, too, was conducted in a far more satisfactory manner than heretofore. Four boys, two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, assisted in this work. The kitchen and dining room, under the direction of the cook, Mrs. Helen Branchaud, assisted by regular details of girls, catered to the physical wants of the pupils in a very satisfactory manner.

All the children attended school three hours daily during the warm months. During the winter the majority attended school the entire day. In my observation, however, nothing is gained by too close confinement. The average Indian child's health will not permit of more than three hours daily schoolroom work.

The industrial work, partly under the direction of the janitor, William J. Branchaud, has progressed very favorably. Our garden of 4 acres was carefully worked and seeded, but owing to the ravages of the cutworms a second planting was necessary in the case of some vegetables, like beans, turnips, and rutabagas. From present indications we will be able to house between 125 and 200 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of rutabagas, 5 bushels of beans, and smaller quantities of other vegetables. These will supply a long-felt want in our school.

As we have transferred nearly all of our large boys, the cutting of wood devolves upon the small boys. In cold weather a large quantity is needed. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the saw and horsepower estimated for be ordered sent on at as early a date as is possible.

Our most pressing needs are new school buildings of a capacity sufficient to accommodate at least 100 pupils. This would bring with it the necessary concomitant, another of our needs, namely, additional male help. Our present quarters consist of two warehouses about 100 yards apart with a private dwelling intervening. The larger building, which is 30 feet wide by 40 feet long and 1½ stories high, has the kitchen, dining room, girls' sitting room, and matron's room on the first floor. On the second floor are the sewing room, girls' dormitory, small storeroom, and two employees' rooms. The smaller building, 21 by 27 feet, of similar structure as the other, but a great deal more dilapidated in appearance, has the boys' play room, storeroom, and superintendent's office on first floor. The boys' dormitory and one employees' room on the second. Adjoining the rear of the smaller or boys' building is an annex 15 by 18 feet, which constitutes the superintendent's quarters.

On the whole, these buildings have answered the purpose very well for the few children we have been able to accommodate. But taking into consideration the small per cent of children of school age who are in school and comparing it with the large per cent out of school, not from choice but from necessity (for we turned away dozens during the past winter who were seeking admittance), it behooves the Department to supply larger and better facilities for the education of our red brethren at Leech Lake.

Very respectfully,

KRAUTH H. CRESSMAN,
Superintendent Leech Lake School.

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL,
White Earth Reservation, Minn., June 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of Wild Rice River boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

We have had a successful year on the whole, considering that we work under the difficult conditions of lack of room and of employees. I am greatly encouraged by hearing that these are to be remedied in the near future, thereby giving us better accommodations for those already enrolled and enabling us to take in others hitherto refused for lack of room.

Attendance has exceeded accommodation throughout the year, and would have been higher but for these reasons. Many of our pupils, most prompt to enter, were transferred to other schools and their places taken by pupils who in many cases had not been in school before. The sugar-making vacation in April was not allowed as formerly, and it was naturally more difficult to keep up attendance at that time. We succeeded, I think, quite as well as could be expected, and were gratified in many cases by the unexpected cooperation of parents. Again, pupils are at times absent from sickness, when, if we had a sick room or any means of isolating patients, as in cases of sore eyes, for instance, they could all be cared for at school. We have had no serious sickness or accidents during the year, however, and have no death to record.

Progress of pupils in schoolroom and other work has been satisfactory and many have shown decided interest. The girls have shown marked improvement in sewing, mending, etc., and the boys have, as a rule, been faithful in their work, outside and indoors.

Employees have been competent with but one exception, heretofore noted. A commendable spirit of good will, helpfulness, and interest in the work has prevailed. One difficulty experienced is in filling positions with native help, as, with few exceptions, it is hard to find those who are competent and persevering.

I acknowledge with pleasure courtesy and promptness of both Indian Office and agency officials.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

PINE POINT GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 10, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward my third annual report as superintendent and principal teacher of the Pine Point Government boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Attendance.—During the past year this school has made marked progress in many respects—from 29, the average daily attendance during the fiscal year of 1893, to 40, the average daily attendance during the fiscal year of 1894, to 53, the average daily attendance during the past year; and with the erection of a new school building that has been proposed the attendance will be increased in a like ratio for the coming year. This remarkable increase in the number of our scholars has been the result of Agent Allen's hearty cooperation, who believes thoroughly in educating the Indians.

Health.—The health of the school during the past year has been exceptionally good. The annual siege of sore eyes which has characterized this school for the past several years was not experienced during the year just closed. Not one death out of an enrollment of 68 pupils.

Work.—The work accomplished during the year in the schoolroom and out has been, I believe, of a substantial character and an everyday affair. Do something well to-day, something more to-morrow, and after a time much will have been accomplished.

Many of the pupils have become fond of the school, and come of their own accord and stay because they prefer the school to their homes. This is in marked contrast to the condition a few years ago, when it required the constant vigilance of all the employees to keep the pupils from running away. The older Indians have ceased their complainings and seem to be satisfied with the care the children receive at the school, and often come to pay the school a friendly visit.

The past year has been a busy one for all concerned, and while we have had many discouragements with which to contend we have had a fair success and can see in these wards placed under our control considerable advancement along the line of material progress. Our hope is for the future of this school, and we will not be content until its influence for good is felt and appreciated by the Pillager Indians.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. OAKLAND,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through R. M. Allen, United States Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, *Piegan, Mont., March 7, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of my administration of the reservation since my previous annual report, dated August 15, 1894:

New agency.—The new agency, which has been constructed under my direction, is now ready for occupancy, and is located on Willow Creek, about 3½ miles from Durham Station (a station on the Great Northern Railway), from which point all supplies, mail, etc., will be received for the agency. The agency consists of twenty-two buildings.

The slaughterhouse and ice house are combined. The former is modern in its appliances, with windlass and overhead runway, greatly facilitating the handling of beef, with a cold-storage room in the ice house which opens into the slaughter room.

The water and sewerage systems for the hospital were not provided for in the contract for that building. The engineer is now engaged in the preparation of plans and estimates for the same, which will be submitted by my successor.

The additional double set of employees' quarters, authorized to be built in "open-market purchase," are in process of construction. The quarters for the apprentices and other Indian employees will be commenced at an early date.

Irrigating canals and ditches.—Since my previous annual report there has been constructed at the new agency for the purpose of protection from prairie fires, irrigating agency land, and for use at the slaughterhouse a canal, one section of which is 3,240 feet long, 10 feet wide on the bottom, 1 foot deep in the solid ground; bank 2 feet above the ground, slopes 1 to 1, average berme 4 feet, grade 0.1 per 100 feet; capacity 4,000 miner's inches of water; one section 1,600 feet long, 6 feet wide on the bottom, 1 foot deep, slopes 1 to 1, grade uneven; capacity same as above; one drain ditch running through the slaughterhouse for carrying off the offal and for other sanitary

purposes, 600 feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot deep, 1 to 1 slopes, grade uneven; capacity 700 miner's inches of water; one ditch 500 feet long, 3 feet wide on the bottom, 1 foot deep, slopes 1 to 1; capacity 100 miner's inches of water, to be used as a distributing lateral, all being accomplished by residents of the reserve without cost to the Department other than the use of a six-horse agency plow team, two laborers, and the engineer.

Two Medicine Canal.—Authority to expend a small sum of money in the construction of this canal came too late to complete the same last fall, although 2,700 feet, averaging 3½ feet cut, was constructed before the ground was frozen too hard to work profitably. (See my letter of September 21, 1894.)

Two Medicine Bridge.—This bridge is in process of construction, and when completed will greatly facilitate communication, as the Two Medicine, for five or six weeks annually during the high water, is unfordable.

Agency School.—At this school a complete bakehouse and oven, horse stable, cattle and hay corrals, including sheds, have been constructed since my previous annual report. These, with the new school building, when completed, material for which is being placed upon the ground, will greatly increase the facilities for the education of the Indian youth of this reservation. In connection with the agency school service Superintendent W. H. Matson deserves great praise for the success attained, as well as his coworkers in educational work.

The Holy Family Mission School.—At this school a large and commodious three-story stone building has been constructed, to be used solely for the education of Indian boys. It is equipped with all the modern appliances, and is well adapted for the service required. The fathers and sisters connected with this school are much interested in their mission, as are all of their class who devote their lives to such work.

Piegan Indian Mission.—This mission is located near the new agency and is in charge of the Rev. E. S. Dutcher, who is ably seconded by his self-sacrificing wife. Since my last annual report Mr. Dutcher has, almost single-handed, constructed a church building where services are regularly held. The good results of the joint labors of the Dutchers are already noticed.

Fort Shaw Industrial School.—At this school all the advantages attain for the education of Indian children claimed for reservation schools without any of the disadvantages to which the latter are subjected. All the Indians in Montana not provided for on reservations could, in my opinion, be sent to this school with advantage to all concerned, climatic and agricultural conditions being about the same there as in the most favored portions of Montana. There are 106 children belonging to this reservation at this school who have voluntarily gone there, which establishes the popularity of that institution beyond question. As this school is only 80 miles from the reservation easy communication is maintained between parents and children, while the cost of transportation in forwarding pupils amounts to but little.

Agriculture.—In the past year the Indians cut and stacked 2,050 tons of hay. This has enabled them to feed and safely carry through the winter their young stock and old cows. They have thrashed and sacked 2,982 bushels of oats, dug and stored 2,044 bushels of potatoes, and broke 118 acres of sod for use in the coming seasons. The products not needed for consumption and feed have been sold at 1 to 1½ cents per pound. Only those Indians having ditches, and closely supervised by the farmers, raised anything worth mentioning. Oats yielded as high as 60 bushels to the acre, weighing from 34 to 40 pounds to the bushel. At the Holy Family Mission oats yielded a little more than 100 bushels to the acre, proving beyond question (as maintained in my previous annual report) that, with water, and intelligent white farmers to instruct, these Indians can obtain ample returns from diversified farming.

General condition of the Indians.—No whisky has been introduced among them since my last report. They seem generally contented and happy, and are thinking of the future with more hope than I had expected.

In my successor I have the greatest confidence, feeling certain, if the Department shall support him as I have been supported, his work here will be a credit to himself as well as those in authority over him.

Before closing my administration as acting United States Indian agent, which I do with this report, I wish to acknowledge the courtesy and support I have received from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, as well as from the inspectors who have visited me at various periods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. COOKE,
Captain Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 28, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

I took charge of this reservation on March 8, 1895, relieving Capt. L. W. Cooke, acting agent. I found a new agency nearly completed, located on Willow Creek, some 3 miles from Durham Station, which is on the Great Northern Railroad.

New agency.—This agency was located and constructed during the time of Captain Cooke's incumbency in office here. The location is very bad, as a number of the buildings are located upon mucky, soft ground, and consequently the foundations are settling. The buildings are placed at too great a distance from each other, making it very inconvenient in getting around from place to place in attending to the various duties; it takes up too much of everyone's time connected with the affairs and business of the agency.

I moved from the old to the new agency April 15, leaving the farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, herder, etc., at the old agency, keeping that as a subissue station and maintaining the old blacksmith and carpenter shops at that point for the convenience of the Indians of that section of the reservation, there being fully one-half of the tribe living adjacent to that point.

After coming to this agency there was one double set of employees' quarters under construction. That was finished up. I found authority to build six sets of Indian employees' quarters (three rooms each), which I had constructed. This really completed the buildings required for this plant.

During the spring months all hands were kept busy in getting the new plant in shape. Two large pastures were fenced, and large cattle corrals, branding chutes, etc., built for general use of the agency. The farmers were at work assisting the Indians in getting in a spring crop. One assistant farmer and the engineer, with a large number of Indians, were building an irrigating ditch on Two Medicine Creek. This work took some two months to complete. With the annual spring round-up and branding of calves all the industrial employees were kept busily engaged.

During the early part of June a large number of the Indians went into the mountains to procure building timber and fencing; this they were occupied in until haying time.

There was a larger amount of ground seeded this past spring than usual, and a great interest was taken in the work by the Indians, but having no rain during the months of April and May, and the weather being so very cold, the seeds did not start before June. During the month of June we had six inches of snow, and the outlook for a crop is very discouraging.

I can not look upon this reservation as an agricultural country when you do not succeed in raising enough to pay for the seed planted more than one year in four. There are some few favored locations with irrigation where grain and vegetables can be raised, provided the early frosts do not kill everything. This is strictly a grazing country, and with plenty of hay we can make a success of raising cattle and horses, although to have the hay we must have irrigating ditches and use water freely.

This dry and cold season leaves us with a very short hay crop, which is another warning that we must have an irrigating system. Outside of one or two large ditches, small ditches will do the most good. The Indians realize that they require water and are willing workers in building ditches. Two or three short ditches were constructed in the spring by Indians and their friends from the immediate vicinity with the understanding that they were either to pay in money or give the same time in exchange labor. A number have had ditches surveyed with the intention of doing the work as fast as they can, but most of these will have to be helped by agency employees.

Whatever money may be expended in assisting these people toward getting water on hay lands will be of great benefit in time to come. Water must be put on all wild-grass lands; if not, in three or four years' cutting the growth will not then make good pasturage. With water and the sowing of timothy, red top, or such known grasses we can have as fine meadows as the world will produce. With the number of cattle now owned and the additional 3,000 cows and calves to be issued you can readily see that hay will be the required crop for these Indians, and they already understand this and are taking great interest in irrigation.

Having had a large number of beef steers for sale during the past year, they now can see and feel the benefits to be derived from their little cattle herd. Since early spring I have not allowed any beef steers to be sold for less than $45 per head, delivered on the reservation, and nearly all the families have had from one to five steers for sale at these figures. This makes a great change in the condition of these people.

Schools.—The reservation boarding school is located on Willow Creek, about 2½ miles west of the agency. This school, I consider, is conducted in a manner which

is a credit to any Indian reservation. Mr. Matson, superintendent, is an enegetic, hard-working man, and in fact all the employees deserve a great deal of credit for the efficient service rendered. The new schoolhouse, just completed, having four good class rooms, will certainly add greatly to this plant, both in convenience and additional comfort to the children and employees, as they were very much crowded for the number of children at this school. For further information I would respectfully invite your attention to the superintendent's and agency physician's reports for the past year, accompanying this report.

The Holy Family Mission contract school, located on Two Medicine Creek, about 12 miles from this agency, is under the charge of Rev. Joseph Damiani, S. J. They have in the past year erected a large 3-story stone structure, which is now occupied by the fathers, male employees, and the schoolboys. The old buildings are frame and were, until the new stone building was completed, used by both boys and girls. Now the two are separated, as the sisters with the girls have the old buildings wholly to their use. This gives ample and good accommodations for the number at this school. This school is conducted very satisfactorily. Both the fathers and sisters are doing good work and deserve a great deal of credit.

Piegan Mission is located about 1 mile west of the agency, with Rev. E. S. Dutcher in charge. He and his wife are making friends among the Indians by hard work and kind words.

I forward herewith report of civil engineer in regard to irrigating work; also the census, a recapitulation of which is as follows:

Total population	1,837
Males, above 18 years	890
Females, above 14 years	947
School children between 6 and 16	407

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of engineering work done during the period from March 15 to August 31, 1895. A list of the names of the persons for whom ditches were surveyed, the location, length and approximate irrigable area which said ditches cover is hereto attached.

The total number of practical surveys for ditches is twenty-three. The total length 21.65 miles, and the irrigable area which the ditches will cover is, approximately, 9,000 acres. Several preliminary surveys were made which are not mentioned, as they proved to be impracticable or excessively expensive propositions.

The Two Medicine Canal, 3.8 miles long, 8 feet wide on the bottom at head and first 1¼ miles, then reduced to 6 feet wide on the bottom and velocity increased, was constructed entirely by Indian labor under my supervision.

The Two Medicine Bridge of two spans, each 44 feet long, with an approach 220 feet long, 16 feet wide on top, with an average fill of 5 feet, and a stone wall culvert 14 feet clear, 16-foot roadway (same as bridge), were constructed under my supervision. As both canal and bridge approaches were built at the same time, my entire time was occupied in their supervision.

During July a few days were occupied in making a reconnaisance of the Willow Creek system of irrigation, which was reported on July 18 as being in unserviceable condition, and an estimate submitted for completing the system.

There are now about 25 to 30 miles of constructed ditches on the reservation, some of which, like the Willow Creek system, are of no practical use in their present condition.

Stiff Arm and his associates on Badger Creek have built a ditch 1 mile long, which is nearly complete, save head gate and some work in places where grades have been set. These Indians have built their ditch without assistance from the Government except engineering.

There is a reservoir proposition on Milk River that will be of great benefit if made use of, especially so as, in dry seasons, Milk River is practically dry also.

I have not made any survey to determine the exact amount of work or on which to base an estimate of cost. However, the lake or reservoir is 35 feet below the head of the Brown ditch, and the Big Plume ditch can be emptied into the lake. The lake can, I believe, be drained with a 12-foot cut running out onto the surface in probably half a mile or less. This would furnish ample water during dry seasons for the numerous settlers on Milk River, where some of the very best hay lands are to be found.

Very respectfully,

ROSS CARTER, *Civil Engineer.*

List of persons for whom ditches have been surveyed.

Name.	Location.	Length.	Approximate irrigable area.	Remarks.
		Miles.	*Acres.*	
J. W. Schultz	On Two Medicine River	0.38	100	Survey. Area included under Two Medicine Canal.
Two Medicine Canal		3.80	3,000	Completed and in use.
Bear Chief and Brocky Canal Laterals.		.65		Do.
Green Grass Bull	Badger Creek	.59	100	Do.
Stiff Arm	do	1	350	Nearly finished.
Cut Bank John	Cut Bank Creek	1.41	400	Survey.
William Upham	Kennedys Creek	2.18	700	Do.
Wolf Tail	Cut Bank, North Fork	1.15	250	Do.
Sure Chief	White Tail Creek	.13	15	Do.
White Antelope	South side of Milk River	.09	50	Do.
Frank Bostwick	South side of Toad Creek North side of Toad Creek	.11 .43	150	Survey. Two ditches.
Under Bull	North side of Livermore Creek. South side of Livermore Creek.	.20 .13	200	Do.
James Brown	North side of Milk River	1.19	300	Do.
Big Plume	do	1.09	350	Do.
John Higgins	South side of Milk River	.13	500	Do.
Charles Thomas	do	.57 .20	300	Do.
Edward Billedeaux	North side of Milk River	1.02	500	Survey. This ditch furnishes Howard.
Xavier Billedeaux	South side of Milk River	.91	300	Survey.
Sam Bird Estate	North side of Milk River	.25	300	Do.
S. Higgins Lee Lamont Alex Pamburn	North side of Milk River	2.10	900	Survey. This ditch furnishes water for all three parties.
Joseph Kipp		1.9	350	Survey. Ditch partly built.
Total		21.61	9,015	

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
August 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my third annual report of this school.

School opened October 1, the beginning of the school year on this reserve, with 139 pupils present—81 boys and 58 girls. Owing to lack of room to accommodate this number, 11 of the new arrivals were soon permitted to return to their homes until called for. With two exceptions, all these were back at the school in January. Of the former pupils, 12 did not return—5 having gone to Fort Shaw, 5 moved off the reservation, 1 married, and 1 died. Thirty-one new pupils were enrolled—21 boys and 10 girls; 31 withdrew not to return during the year—17 because of illness, 6 were married, 7 went out to assist their parents at home, and 1 moved from the reservation. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 160—95 boys and 65 girls. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was 139. The greatest average attendance for any one month (October) was 133. The average attendance for the ten months school was in session was 121+. Average age of pupils, 10+.

Among the improvements are a new school building of four rooms, movable partitions, designed exclusively for class-room work and general exercises; a bakery thoroughly furnished with all necessary appliances; a corral, built of logs, inclosing sheds on two sides roofed with shingles; a board hay yard with space sufficient for stacking 120 tons of hay; a stock well dug at the corral and curbed with stone; 123 rods of snow fence; 2 miles of posts set for fencing the school lands; the two original school buildings newly roofed with shingles and painted inside and out; all the living rooms, dormitories, and several smaller apartments wainscoted; new floors laid in the porches; new porch and stair steps placed in both buildings; new floors laid in some rooms and worn floors repaired where needed; entire wall space in both buildings calcimined; cellar filled in several inches and cemented; sinks placed in kitchen and lavatories; horse stable moved to a more suitable location, and roofed with shingles.

The industries taught at this school are of course limited. Under the supervision of the heads of the different departments the children received instruction in caring for stock; cooking; cutting, fitting, making, and mending garments; farming; gardening; washing and ironing clothes, and in general house and outdoor work.

The school farm and garden produced 1,400 pounds of oats, 7,613 pounds of potatoes, 1,162 pounds of other vegetables, and 110 tons of hay; and 564 pounds of butter were made. About fifteen acres of ground were seeded to oats last spring, which at this writing promise a good return. Four acres were planted to potatoes, of which there is not more than one-fourth of an acre growing. The seed did not germinate, owing, doubtless, to the cold, backward season. The garden was well put in, but of all the seed planted—beet, cabbage, carrot, onion, parsnip, turnip, etc.—the beets only amount to anything. Of these there is a good showing.

Ailments and diseases requiring the attention of the agency physician were present every month of the year in one or more of the following forms: Chicken pox, erysipelas, glandular enlargement, influenza, pleurisy, pneumonia, rheumatism, sore eyes, sore throat, and tubercular troubles. In attending the cases, which were numerous, the physician was prompt as could well be, and in his treatment of them quite successful.

Very thorough work was done in the class rooms, and notwithstanding the interruptions caused by the unprecedented sickness and the work of the mechanics for four weeks in making repairs, etc., the mental improvement of the school advanced steadily. The talking exercises at the evening sessions were interesting and fruitful; the practice in vocal music, gymnastics, and military drill was stimulating: the public exhibitions given on holidays were attractive and profitable; the general bearing of the children was pleasing, and their uniform use of the English language a surprise to visitors from abroad, of whom there was an unusually large number.

Respect for the dead leads me to say that two years ago, thinking that at some time the school might need a burial ground, I selected a site to be reserved for that purpose. Soon after an Indian died, and having children at the school his wife requested to have the remains buried here. From that time until the present bodies have been brought from the camps to the school for interment, until there are now twelve graves in the lot besides those of two school children who died at home since the close of the school term. Cattle and horses run over this ground, and it is no small task to keep the graves in order, to say nothing of the bad appearance. I would respectfully suggest that a neat and substantial fence be placed about this lot at an early day.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

GEORGE STEELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 18, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with circular of June 15, this year, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this agency:

Population.—The population is as follows:

Males 18 years and over	678
Females 14 years and over	825
Children 6 years of age and over, under 18 for males and under 14 for females	365
Children under 6 years	265
Total population	2,133

This gives an increase of 7 over last year's census. Up to this year the population had been steadily and sometimes rapidly decreasing during the previous fifteen years. It is possible, though scarcely probable, that this is the beginning of an increase instead of a decrease in the Crow population, owing to better conditions of living.

Industries.—Agriculture, stock raising, working on the irrigating ditches.—Agriculture is the main industry to be relied on by these Indians as a permanent and lasting occupation to afford them self-support in the future. For this reason all time and attention is devoted mainly to it. It will be possible, I think, though a difficult matter, to combine cattle raising with agriculture in such a manner as to make a success of each. But they are each of them such large interests, requiring so much time and so much care to handle properly, that it is scarcely possible to push them along together to success at the same time. The former industry, agriculture, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The latter, cattle raising, is not in a satisfactory shape. It should be so that each family would have its own cattle and would look out for them just like any white farmer would do. This is the end which is being aimed at, but owing to the ignorance which the Crows have of both industries it has not been found possible as yet to find the time from farm work to put on to work incident to cattle raising. The crops need the most attention just about the time the cattle need it. The cattle are well cared for by a white herder with Indian assistants, but the point is, and the object to be attained is, to have each family take proper care of its own cattle. When they can be taught and made to do that, then cattle raising as an industry will be a success. As soon as agriculture has been pushed along a little further the cattle industry will be taken up and pushed along to the point of success, if possible, and I think it is possible.

The Crows find very remunerative work on the large irrigating ditches which are being constructed for them by the Department on the reservation. I do not think, however, this is the best kind of work for them in some respects, and in other respects it is actually injurious to their best interests. The money paid them, which is so much ready cash at the end of the month, or other period of time, is likely to be spent in gambling, the temptation to which is always present in such a large camp where there are necessarily many whites who are not averse to such a pastime. The injurious feature, however, is that on account of the frequent payments it is an ever present temptation to the Indians to leave their farm work, perhaps just at the time when the crop needs work badly. For this reason and in this manner the ditch work by Crow Indians exercises a retarding influence on their farm work. This retarding influence has amounted to probably 20 per cent this year. Nevertheless, they are entitled to the work by treaty (it being stipulated in the last Crow treaty

that only Crow Indians should be employed in such work as they could perform on the irrigating ditches which were then in prospect) and should have it, care being taken to have it interfere as little as possible with farm work.

Great progress in agriculture.—The advance in agriculture as an industry is shown by the following tables:

	Acres.
Area of cultivated ground under ditch:	
1893	400
1894	1,270
1895	2,350
Pounds of produce raised:	
1893	None.
1894	900,360
1895	2,540,000

The table following shows the kinds and amounts of produce raised this year, 1895:

	Pounds.
Oats	1,250,000
Wheat	300,000
Corn	90,000
Potatoes	900,000
Total raised by Indians	2,540,000

Add to this, as raised mainly by Indians in employ of Government and to be used for seed next year for Indians, 12,000 pounds of barley and 12,000 pounds of oats, and we have total for reservation of 2,564,000 pounds of produce for the year, not including that raised by the schools, which amount is considerable. In making the foregoing tables the statistics for last year were used, except that oats were found to be short of the estimate submitted in annual report last year. This was owing to ignorance of irrigation methods. By comparing the areas and amount of produce last year with the corresponding data for this year it will be seen a very noticeable progress has been made in irrigation methods. Thus, while the area worked is nearly twice as much, the produce raised is nearly three times as much. Abundant and thorough irrigation is the great secret of success with crops out here in the arid West.

In 1893 the Crows furnished a small percentage of the hay used at Fort Custer, but no grain. In 1894 they furnished all the hay and about 300,000 pounds of oats. In 1895, this year, they have the contract to furnish all the hay and grain at Fort Custer, all the hay and more than half the grain at Fort Keogh, and all the grain at Camp Merritt, and they will be able to do it. They also supply the potatoes at Fort Custer. In addition to this they will have, when their flour and corn mill is completed and ready for use, corn meal and quite a surplus of flour over and above their yearly flour ration to sell to their white neighbors. The significance of these facts will be appreciated when it is known that the country for 300 miles around this place as a center is supplied with flour mainly from Bozeman, Mont., and from Dakota, and with corn meal from Nebraska. The Crows will now start in to supply a part of this large area, beginning on a small scale this year, or as soon as their mill is completed.

This means that the Crows as a nation are about to make a leap from the condition of a crowd of beggars depending on the Government to an independent community, supporting itself and supplying its white neighbors from its surplus products. Recommendation will soon be made that the entire ration, except beef, be discontinued on the 1st of July, 1896. Rations have already been contracted for up to that date, otherwise they could be discontinued now.

The credit for the remarkable and phenomenal progress of the last two years is due, first, to the energy of the Department in pushing forward to completion the system of irrigating ditches which has made such progress possible, and in this connection to the excellence and durability of the work done by the able superintendent of construction of irrigating ditches, Mr. Walter H. Graves. Next, credit is due to the zeal, intelligence, and ability of the farmers, who, by persuasion, argument, threats, force, and example, have urged the Indians along in the right direction. These farmers—Messrs. W. H. Steele, who is also subagent at Pryor Creek; L. B. Wisner, subagent on Big Horn; A. A. Campbell, A. J. Shobe, and C. F. Brown—are men of energy and intelligence, who thoroughly and practically understand their business. The results fell short of expectations in Mr. Brown's farming district, but he had some very adverse conditions to contend with.

Cattle raising.—The condition of this industry is improving, but is not yet and will not be for some time in such shape as to bring the best results. The Indians have now about 15,000 cattle—an increase of about 15 per cent over last year, which is not as much as it should be. The loss is partly from stealage and partly from lack of

young bulls. I am trying to eradicate the stealage by a thorough investigation and determined prosecution of every case of cattle or horse stealing I can hear of. Some of the oldest bulls have been shipped and sold, and the proceeds will be used to purchase young and better stock. The Indians this year furnish on the beef contract 500,000 pounds, or one-third of the beef ration. This is the first year they have ever furnished any part of the beef contract, and is of course a great step forward, but still is only an approach to the end desired, which is that they should furnish their own beef, and without pay from the Government.

Educational.—There has been a marked improvement in this line. The boys' building, an old structure, is in a very dilapidated condition, affords no protection against winter weather, and is even dangerous in strong winds. This building is now being replaced by a very handsome brick structure, purposely planned with an eye for the health and comfort of the pupils and with bathrooms, water-closets, etc., inside the building. The main pipe of the water-supply system, now in process of construction, will have two hydrants near the front door, and as soon as possible conducting pipes will be extended into the building. January and February are intensely cold months here, and it will add very much to the health and comfort of the pupils to be able to get their water supply inside the building instead of having to go out for it, perhaps early in the mornings with the thermometer 45° or 50° below zero. This will be the finest building ever constructed here. It will have room for fifty pupils over the present number, and will very much increase the educational possibilities of the reservation.

The Montana industrial school, formerly a contract school, has been bought by the Government, and has been a Government school since the 1st of July this year. There are two Catholic mission contract schools on the reservation. All schools are doing good work.

Crime and prosecution of criminals.—There has been but little crime among the Indians. It has been confined almost entirely to their white neighbors. The only case of crime committed by Indians was where three Indians were charged with killing a cow belonging to a white man. I had the case thoroughly investigated immediately. Mr. W. H. Steele, subagent in the part of the reservation where the crime was committed, was on his way there half an hour after I heard of it. He rode at night and got there next day. Investigation proved the three Indians to be guilty. They were made to pay a satisfactory and liberal price then and there for the cow they had killed. They were then sent to this agency, where they were punished by hard labor in the guardhouse, two of them, accomplices, one month each, and the other, the principal, two months. Thus, prompt and liberal justice was dealt out both to Indians and white man in less than twenty-four hours.

I found last year that the reservation was being used as a harbor and resort for many criminal and worthless characters; also that the borders of the reservation were infested with bands of cattle and horse thieves, known in this country as "rustlers." As soon as I could get time, I started in on a systematic and relentless prosecution of every crime of any degree that came up, and put all worthless characters off the reservation. It has taken up much of my time from other important matters, but I have quite an array of criminals before the courts of justice to pay for this loss of time.

The crimes committed by whites, or other than Indians, are as follows:

Murder	1
Manslaughter	1
Horse stealing	5
Cattle stealing	2
Whisky selling	2
Returning to reservation after being put off	7
Total	18

I feel especially thankful to ex-Governor P. H. Leslie, United States district attorney, for the zeal and pertinacity he has shown in pushing the prosecution of all cases presented to him. These prosecutions have had a most beneficial and salutary effect.

Improvements.—The new brick building for boys has already been referred to under the heading "Educational." It is a great step forward in the cause of education and for the benefit of the youth who are now growing up.

Another improvement of still greater importance to the adult population is a flour and corn-meal mill, on which work will commence in a few days. It will enable the Indians to make their own flour and have an abundance left to sell. It is contemplated to have the Indians furnish the flour at the large military post of Fort Custer next year, in addition to the hay, oats, and potatoes which they furnish this year. It is found also a good quality of corn can be raised here. The corn raised this year is superior to any I have seen raised by whites anywhere in the State. I have sent some with other exhibits to the Yellowstone County fair, and confidently expect it will take a prize.

One of the daily papers says:

> The Indian agent, Captain Watson, sent an extensive exhibit of the vegetables and grain raised by the Crows, which arrived too late to be exhibited this afternoon, but was placed to-night. The corn raised by the Indians is probably the best shown.

The meal turned out by the mill will have a good demand in the country adjacent to the reservation. I think also the Indians will take kindly to it as an article of food. The mill will be a great thing for the Indians. It will be run by steam power.

This power will be utilized also in a water-supply system which is very much needed, and the lack of which has caused very great inconvenience, much destruction of valuable property by fire, and probably considerable sickness. As everything freezes up for four months or more in winter, the water used has to be taken from wells which are often infected by drainage from sinks, and there is no water at all available for fire purposes during these months. So the water-supply system fills a long-felt want. Work on it is rapidly progressing now. The water, already fairly good, will be thoroughly purified by filtration, and there will be a hydrant convenient to every house. There will also be an abundance of water and an abundance of pressure for fire purposes.

Two new brick buildings are about to be erected for employees' quarters, one of them in place of a frame building burned down. A new and properly constructed stable will replace the old and worthless one which we have now.

New allotments.—Now that the system of irrigating ditches is being completed, as many families as possible will be permanently located this fall on land under ditch. They will be provided with comfortable two-room houses, which may be added to in case of need. These will be their permanent homes in the future, on which they will be expected and required to support themselves like so many white farmers.

Indian carpenters, blacksmiths, and harness makers and repairers.—As another step in the direction of making the Indians work for themselves and support themselves, I am about to start to work an Indian carpenter, a blacksmith, and a harness repairer. The Indians of the reservation then, instead of having their work done free by the agency carpenter, blacksmith, or leather worker, will be made to take their work to these Indian carpenters, etc., and pay them for the work done. In this way these Indian carpenters and others working at trades will get very remunerative pay for their work, and the other Indians will learn that they have to pay for what they get, which will teach them to think and look out for themselves, and the result will be a self-supporting condition for all. It is hoped in a short time to make positions of this kind for the Carlisle graduates, so that as soon as they are through at school they can step into good paying positions at the trades which they have learned at Carlisle.

General and remarkable good health among the Crows.—The healthy and robust appearance of the Crows in general has been so noticeable as to excite the frequent comment of visitors and strangers. I attribute this to the fact that they have led a kind of life which has given them abundant work during the day, abundance to eat and the appetite for it, and abundance of sleep at night. Their beef ration is very considerably increased during the working season, and their night dancing and revels are forbidden except on Saturday night. This combination of abundant exercise in the shape of work, plenty to eat, and plenty of sleep, undoubtedly, I think, gives them their general appearance of robust health and contentment.

The reports of the superintendents of the Crow boarding school and of the Montana industrial boarding school, which give more detailed information in the educational line, are inclosed herewith.

A special recommendation that all rations now issued to the Crows, except beef, be discontinued after June 30, 1896, will be forwarded at an early date. This will transfer the Crows from the list of Indians dependent on the Government for their daily bread to the higher and more honorable class of self-supporters.

I thank the honorable Commissioner for his liberal grants of estimates, which have assisted very much in work done and which will very much improve this agency.

Very respectfully,

J. W. WATSON,
First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Superintendent of Crow School.

Crow Agency, Mont., *July 5, 1895.*

Sir: I have the honor to herewith submit my sixth annual report of the Crow Agency boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The school is located at Crow Agency, on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, 10 miles southeast of Fort Custer.

The school comprises two dormitory buildings, with a capacity for 40 pupils each, a school building, barn, coal sheds, and outbuildings. The boys' dormitory is old and unfit for dormitory purposes. A new building has been planned and authorized and will no doubt be ready for use before cold weather.

The total enrollment for the year was 87; average attendance, 84. This is the lowest average attendance for three years, as but one new scholar was received during the year. The school opened in September with an enrollment of 87, and closed with an enrollment of 80.

The school work has continued without interruption, except the usual holiday and spring recesses of five days each. Very gratifying progress has been made in all branches of study.

Classification of pupils June 30.

	Male.	Female.
Primary grade.		
First year	7	10
Second year	11	4
Third year	9	10
Fourth year	10	7
Advanced grade.		
First year	10	5
Second year	1	....
Total enrollment of pupils	48	36

Evening school was continued the entire year. English speaking was a prominent feature of the sessions, and the pupils show the benefit of the drill by a ready use of English in conversation. Readings, current history, and singing made the evening hour a time of pleasure rather than otherwise.

On October 1 C. B. Awkwright resigned as principal teacher, after completing five years of continuous service. L. L. Woolston was promoted from primary grade to fill the vacancy. Miss Woolston is a thoroughly competent teacher and untiring in her efforts to advance the pupils. In November Irene Rathbun was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Woolston's promotion. Miss Rathbun is a teacher of experience, of pleasing address, and a very conscientious and faithful teacher. On January 1 S. M. Bulanger, teacher, resigned without previous notice and a temporary appointment was made. In March the vacancy was filled by E. E. Palmer, from Washington, D. C. While his length of service has been too short to judge of teaching abilities, he is a thorough gentleman and can not but exert a wholesome influence over the pupils with whom he may come in contact. Changes have also been made in the positions of industrial teacher, boys' matron, cook, seamstress, etc. In each case the school has been benefited by the change.

The industrial work, always so important a part of a school, has received careful attention, and while the pupils are young—the average age being only 9½ years—yet they have practice and thorough drill in all the departments of the school.

A regular detail of the girls (changed monthly) is made to assist in the kitchen and laundry on wash days, and in the bakery, dining room, sewing room, dormitories, and every department of school work. The boys assist in kitchen and laundry on wash days, and cultivate the garden, cut wood, care for the stock, and are all required to make their own beds and keep their sleeping and sitting rooms in order.

The school garden comprises about 12 acres, although there are 15 more adjoining, under fence, that can be used whenever the needs of the school require it. The garden furnishes an abundant supply of vegetables. The school has now a good fruit garden that will yield more and more each year. The crop of fruit this year comprises about 5 bushels of strawberries and 2 of currants, 100 quarts of raspberries, and a few apples. The apple trees gave promise of a very prolific crop, but a severe frost in May killed nearly all the young fruit buds. An orchard of 100 additional apple trees was set out this spring and is doing very well.

During vacation the small children are sent home for the two months. The larger boys go home in relays of one month each. The larger girls are not allowed to go home, so a camping was arranged for them. The girls of the Unitarian school joined us last year, and a ten days' trip to the mountains was given them. It was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and they look forward to a similar time this vacation.

The supply of fuel furnished last season was inadequate, being exhausted in March, and the school has been at a great disadvantage since, being at times without a supply to last twenty-four hours; and having wood delivered by the load as used requires the boys to use time cutting wood when they are much needed in the garden. I trust that a more liberal supply will be allowed the school, and that it will be delivered in the fall. It can then be cut at a time when other work is not crowding.

It is very gratifying to learn that a system of waterworks has been authorized for the school. I trust that the Department will see the necessity of allowing also a heating plant and sewerage. In winter it takes thirty-five stoves to heat the three buildings, and the danger of a fire is very great, be as careful as we can. This danger would be lessened a great deal with a heating plant.

The employees have all rendered faithful service and work together with unity of purpose, and the most cordial relations exist among the entire school force.

Discipline has been maintained without resort to any harsh or severe measures. But two runaways happened during the year. That speaks well for the contented condition of the children, as the parents at each visit, which is every two weeks, commiserate them on their condition and fill their ears with tales of the good times they miss by being in school.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, considering the constitutional diseases which the children inherit. There have been not to exceed twelve cases in the sick room during the year, and many of these were slight ailments only.

We acknowledge receipt of a barrel of very nice toys from the girls of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. They came a little late for Christmas, but were very welcome nevertheless.

Acknowledging kind and courteous consideration from the superintendent of Indian schools and Agent Watson, I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

H. D. McKnight, *Superintendent.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

(Through Lieut. J. W. Watson, Acting United States Indian Agent.)

Report of Superintendent of Montana Industrial School.

Blakely, Mont., *September 18, 1895.*

The statistical report for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows prosperity in number of pupils and their average attendance, school work, industries taught, amount and kinds of crops raised, new buildings completed and erected, and repairs made during the year.

The general health of pupils has been most excellent. Only one case of serious sickness has occurred to mar the common happiness. Harriet Black began to droop early in the year, and it was soon apparent that consumption was the cause. She was allowed to go home with her parents, but gained no relief by the change. She died in camp June 10, at the age of about 16. She was an apt and faithful worker, and uniformly manifested an amiable disposition. We grieve for the loss of our Crow Indian pupil, Harriet Black.

The privilege you gave me in the summer of 1894 of allowing pupils to go home during vacation—all except the eight large girls—was highly prized, and I am glad to say the plan proved to be feasible and worked admirably. The pupils returned promptly at the end of vacation, and they have seemed more cheerful and contented than ever before during the last school year. The large girls who were not permitted to go to their tepee homes were given a compensation in the form of an outing with their teachers for ten or twelve days. During that time a delightful visit was made by them to Crow Agency, the Catholic Mission, and to the wonderful Black Canyon in the heart of Big Horn Mountain.

Our carpenter and blacksmith shop was burned down at night on the 11th of February last. We have had constant occasion since to deplore its loss.

I believe that I am justified in saying that our Indian boys and girls have made commendable progress in all school and industrial work. Manners and morals have not been neglected. These children are certainly apt to learn, and surely, little by little and year by year, they are acquiring a serviceable mastery of the English language. This of itself, combined with industrial habits and moral training, will in time lead them on to higher and better ways of civilization.

The great event of the year to this school has been its transfer to the United States Government. This was accomplished on the 1st day of July, 1895. For nine years previously it had been conducted as a contract school between the American Unitarian Association and the United States Government. But now, more and more, it has become the settled policy of the Government to do away with all contract schools as soon as possible and to assume full and exclusive responsibility for the education of its Indian wards. The American Unitarian Association has been prompt in recognizing the justness of this policy, and so has voluntarily surrendered the school into the hands of the Government. The school buildings have been transferred at a mere nominal sum, and the school property sold to the Government at a reasonable valuation. The school is now running as a Government school under the immediate care, support, and control of the United States Indian agent at Crow Agency, Mont.

This school will never lose the sincere good wishes of its founders and former friends. I am positive it is earnestly hoped by the American Unitarian Association and the denomination it represents that success and usefulness shall ever attend the school, and that the free, liberal, unsectarian policy of the school, and the family administration for which it has stood from the beginning, shall continue to be dominant, uplifting characteristics.

A. A. Spencer, *Superintendent.*

Lieut. J. W. Watson,
United States Indian Agent, Crow Agency, Mont.

Report of Superintendent of St. Xavier's School.

St. Xavier's Mission Boarding School,
Crow Reservation, Mont., September 21, 1895.

Situated on a fertile valley of the Crow Reservation, about 20 miles from the agency, stands the young and flourishing mission of St. Xavier. The mission consists of three principal buildings, used for church and school purposes, besides many smaller ones. The situation is most desirable, as it commands a pleasant view of the Big Horn Mountains, and is overlooking the Big Horn.

Though the old people can be classified among the lowest of the Indian race, yet the intellectual development of the rising generation promises in the near future a grand return for the short time the mission has been established. The school can accommodate over 200 pupils, but owing to the present situation of affairs and the recent laws enacted concerning contract schools the mission now has but 105 pupils, though the contract only calls for 70.

The boys' school is a brick structure, three stories high, and affords every accommodation for the health of the pupils. Besides the ordinary branches of elementary English education, the boys are taught music, carpentry, blacksmithing, gardening, farming, and stock raising. The girls in their department are likewise given instruction in music, machine and hand sewing, dressmaking, cooking, washing, ironing, and in everything necessary to render home life happy. During the year many visitors visit the school, and they are really pleased to see that these children have acquired such a general knowledge in so short a time.

They distinguish themselves in music. The boys have a brass band, and are quite proficient in playing. They have been invited to public exhibitions, and their ability proves that the work of the school is not bestowed in vain. The girls are given instruction on the organ, and they have a nice choir.

One of the greatest obstacles to the educational advancement of these children is the opposition of their parents, who are really ignorant of their duties toward their children. While the teachers are trying hard to instil into their minds a love for education, patriotism, industry, and good morals, the poor benighted parents act in a contrary direction, by trying to have them at home engaged in their old manner of living. Thus the children acquire again a liking for Indian life, and are often influenced by the caprices of their unwise parents.

However, amid all these difficulties the work so prosperously begun is expected to continue, and all hope to see in the near future abundant fruits from this mission school.

Respectfully,

J. M. CATALDO, S. J.,
In Charge.

Lieut. J. W. WATSON, Tenth Cavalry,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY,
Jocko, Mont., August 20, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I herewith have the honor to submit my second annual report. The census just completed shows the population of this reservation to be as follows:

Confederated tribes		1,695
Males above 18 years	490	
Females above 14 years	553	
School children between 6 and 16 years	295	
Carlos band of Bitter Root Flatheads		180
Males above 18 years	48	
Females above 14 years	53	
School children between 6 and 16 years	48	
Lower Kalispels		59
Males above 18 years	21	
Females above 14 years	18	
School children between 6 and 16 years	4	
Kootenais from Idaho		63
Males above 18 years	17	
Females above 14 years	12	
School children between 6 and 16 years	22	
Spokanes, Upper and Middle (removed to Flathead Agency)		104
Males above 18 years	23	
Females above 14 years	45	
School children between 6 and 16 years	18	
Total number of Indians living upon the Flathead Reservation		2,101

The confederated tribes are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais tribes of Indians, who were located and living here at the time of the execution of their treaty in 1855, whereby the Flathead Reservation was set apart for their use and benefit. Since the signing of that treaty and under its provisions several bands have been moved here, notably Michel's band of Lower Kalispels, some Bonners Ferry Kootenais, Charlo's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and 104 of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes. All but the Kootenais speak a common language, which is known and called by them the "Kalispeh" language, but each tribe speaks it with its own peculiar dialect.

While there is no definite portion of the reserve set apart to any tribe, and they intermarry to a limited extent, yet the Jocko Valley is occupied chiefly by the Flatheads, the Mission Valley by the Pend d'Oreilles, Camas Prairie by the Lower Kalispels, and the valley of Dayton Creek by the Kootenais.

They are not grouped into villages, but each head of a family has his definite, fenced, but not allotted, holding, and nearly all make more or less of an attempt at tilling the soil. A large majority live in houses, and use the lodge only in traveling. Many have large well-cultivated farms, some have orchards, and nearly all at least a small garden.

Quite a number have accumulated cattle, and a few have amassed considerable wealth in this business. Last fall fully $40,000 worth of fine beef cattle was shipped direct by these Indians to the Chicago market, one full-blooded Indian shipping steers that netted him $6,000. These progressive Indians manage their affairs shrewdly and well.

At the agency flour mills sufficient wheat is ground for each farmer for his home consumption, and the balance, together with various other farm products, marketed with the traders or in the neighboring towns.

Allotment in severalty is unpopular with nearly all the full-blooded Indians, and though a few progressive mixed bloods favor it, they, because of its extreme unpopularity, do not openly favor it. I am of the opinion that under the existing feeling and prejudice it is not practicable at present.

Flathead Reservation is naturally divided into four principal mountain valleys:

The Jocko is about 10 miles long, with an average width of 3 miles; is well watered, and has abundant timber, with rather gravelly soil.

The Mission Valley is about 30 miles long, with an average width of 10 miles, and is well watered in nearly all portions by cross streams emptying into the Pend d'Oreille River. The soil is sandy clay loam and gravelly, but nearly all fertile and possible to irrigate.

Camas Prairie is a valley in the extreme western portion of the reserve, and is about 8 miles long and 40 miles wide. There is little, if any, opportunity to artificially irrigate this valley, but a natural subirrigation exists throughout nearly its entire extent, which makes it a natural meadow, grass growing abundantly. Attempts at farming in here would have met with the highest success were it not for the natural pests—crickets and grasshoppers—which almost annually destroy the crops of the patient and, for Indians, the industrious Kalispels settled here. These crickets bear little resemblance to the ordinary black cricket common to most of the United States, being many times larger, even larger than the locust. A slight idea of the myriads of these pests can be gathered from their habit of collecting into piles during cold nights in the fall. Often I have seen moving masses of these crickets 2 feet in diameter and several inches in depth. Riding in the early morning these squirming masses would frighten my horse, causing him to shy and plunge and snort in terror.

Dayton Creek is a small valley at the extreme northern boundary of this reserve. It is of small extent, with but a few square miles of arable land.

These comprise nearly all of the land capable of cultivation. There is quite an extent of country north of Camas Prairie, adjacent to the Little Bitter Root River and west of the Pend d'Oreille River, that is broken and rolling and peculiarly adapted to stock. It is, in fact, the grazing lands of thousands of heads of Indian cattle and horses, and is well suited to the purpose and fit for no other.

Police and courts of Indian offenses.—I find the jealousies existing between the chiefs of the five different tribes, and also that between full-bloods and half-breeds living here, operate as a great hindrance to the usefulness of both police and Indian judges. It is difficult to get much effective service from them. A few Nez Percés and Charlo's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads are the hardest to control. They did openly avow that they would brook no interference of the police with their war dances, and I was obliged to take a determined stand and forcibly stop these heathenish and demoralizing ceremonies. This resulted in an attempt to break open the agency jail, and later in the rescue of the rioters for a few hours, but they were quickly rearrested and jailed. The leader is now under indictment in the United States court. This effectually put a stop to these dances, only one attempt to hold one having since been made, which was quickly stopped upon the appearance of the police.

The long contact of Charlo's band with the whites in the Bitter Root Valley has resulted in their demoralization. They are as a rule a lazy, trifling lot, drinking and gambling when they have the wherewith, restive and ugly under restraint, and are thoroughly worthless. The discontinuance of regular rations to them without an equivalent in labor has made some of the nonprogressive disgruntled. The plan of "no work, no rations," is distasteful, and considered a deep affront to their dignity. I am pleased to note a few exceptions among those who have received the money from the sale of their lands, a majority of whom have put it to good use.

However, Charlo's Band is but a small fraction of the Indians upon this reserve. A large majority of the tribes living here give no trouble whatever, and are rapidly progressing in civilization and toward self-support.

As this is a nonissue agency, it is difficult to get effective service from the police; no regular rations are issued them, and their pay is scarcely sufficient to meet their traveling expenses. Each furnishes his own horse and really donates his services to preserve good order and peace upon the reserve. Comparatively little crime is perpetrated here. With the exception of the case above noted the duties of the police have been to summon witnesses to the court of Indian offenses, driving out trespassing cattle, arresting adulterous men and women, and preventing the introduction of whisky upon the reserve.

Two white men are now under indictment by the United States grand jury for this offense, and I am satisfied there is evidence sufficient to convict in each case. They will be tried in the coming November term of court at Helena, Mont. While impossible to entirely stop this traffic, it is now risky business.

Stock.—Ranging upon this reserve are fully 20,000 head of cattle and 20,000 head of horses and ponies. The cattle are of good breed, and many of the stockmen are

improving their herds by buying thoroughbred Holstein and Pole Angus bulls. Unfortunately, the cattle are owned by a comparatively few individuals, but by advice and encouragement all are urged to try to raise cattle, as the opportunities, advantages, and profits from this industry are greater than agriculture, and through it self-support and independence quickly reached.

Twice annually a general round-up is held, when each separates and brands his stock, the fat cattle are sold, and the balance turned upon the range. Only during exceptionally severe winters are the cattlemen obliged to feed or shelter any but the young and weaker stock.

The horses upon this reserve are mostly of the cayuse breed, small and of little or no value. A few are improving their horses by purchasing large, well-bred stallions. Every Indian owns a few horses, and some own large bands, but of late years their value has so depreciated that they are worth little or nothing at present. They are of little use except to save the legs of lords of creation.

Irrigation.—At present two ditches of about 5 miles each have been constructed in the Jocko Valley, and under them have settled a number of Indians who are making and improving homes, orchards, and farms upon lands which before their construction were valueless. An extension of these improvements and the construction of canals in the Mission Valley would assist largely in the attainment of self-support by these Indians.

About ten families of Spokanes recently removed to this reserve are settled along Post Creek, in the Mission Valley. These families are importuning that an irrigation ditch be dug for their benefit, and thus secure to them crops each year without fail. The work can be cheaply done, and almost entirely by Indian labor. It would require about 3 miles of ditch, and would, if built of sufficient capacity, cover several thousand acres of good farming land. The civilizing and encouraging results of irrigation in the Jocko Valley is marked, and if progress in agriculture is to be expected, irrigation ditches must be dug, as nearly all of the arable lands upon the creek bottoms are now occupied, and long ditches must be constructed before much more land can be cultivated. Without Government assistance this can not be done, as few have the enterprise and none the necessary means.

Bitter Root lands.—Since my last report a number of the Bitter Root patented Indian farms have been sold, and the members of Charlo's band, the beneficiaries to be paid, are clamoring for their money. If any of these funds are now or will soon be available I trust the Honorable Commissioner will arrange for the payment thereof to the Indians to whom it is due. It is difficult—almost useless—to try to explain to an Indian why there should be any delay in the payment for their lands after they have been sold. Payment, if possible, should be made in the early spring, for at that season they are most likely to use their money to the best advantage.

Roads and bridges.—About 2 miles of new road has been constructed and 50 miles repaired during the past year, and though somewhat difficult to obtain from each the full quota of work upon the roads, yet more has been accomplished than heretofore, under the direction of new road supervisors.

Four long bridges have been built, varying in span from 50 to 200 feet, and ten shorter bridges over the smaller streams, besides many culverts. A bridge across the Jocko is badly needed, but will require considerable material and skilled labor? It is a difficult work at the point where it should be bridged, on account of the frequent change and shifting of the river bed and channels. It must now be forded, and in most stages of water is dangerous and in high water impassable, causing much annoyance and inconvenience.

Education.—As this is a nonissue agency, it is perhaps more difficult to induce parents to send their children to school than at other agencies, but no opportunity is lost to impress upon them the necessity of education for their children. I find the recently removed bands the most stubborn in their refusal to send their children to school. Heretofore compulsory attendance has not been attempted, but I believe it should be. Although a large percentage of children of school age are in attendance, yet all are not, and until all are, all can not be prepared for civilization, allotment, and self-support.

The schools of this reservation are under the contract system and in charge of the Jesuit missionaries; the fathers have charge of the boys' school, the Sisters of Providence the girls', and the kindergarten is taught and cared for by the Ursuline nuns.

The buildings are large, the rooms airy and well lighted, with hot and cold water throughout and steam heat. All the buildings in their arrangement and furnishings show that exceptional thought and care are exercised for the best sanitary effect. A well-arranged hospital is part of the plant, but, thanks to the unremitting care of those in charge, it is seldom occupied.

In the boys' department the time is divided between study and industrial instruction and pursuits. They are taught carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, harness and saddle making, shoemaking, milling, and tinsmithing, and on the farm they learn to use modern farm machinery, reapers, mowers, plows, harrows, and thresh-

ing machines. In fact, they get a thorough knowledge of farm work, including the care of horses and cattle. For their recreation a large playground is provided; also a skating pond in winter. For their cleanliness ample baths, including a plunge bath, is at their disposal. The work, study, and recreation are so divided that there is happiness and contentment as well as notable progress.

The girls' department, under the Sisters of Providence, if possible, is more satisfactory than the boys'. The same division of study and industrial pursuits is observed. Needlework, housework, baking, dairying, poultry raising, soap making, carding, and weaving are taught. Neither is the higher education neglected. Painting and instrumental music is taught those who show an aptitude or inclination in these directions. Vocal music is taught to all by competent teachers.

The kindergarten, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, is perhaps the most important feature of this school. Since its first inception there have been more applicants than could be accommodated, and now another building is being transformed and fitted for their convenience. Here children at the tender age of 4 years are taken, carefully cared for, and soon learn to speak the English language. They are taught according to the best approved modern kindergarten methods. Thus at an early age the most difficult part of their training is accomplished and their little minds prepared to receive knowledge. The results of this early preparatory teaching must be seen to be appreciated.

About the 1st of August a short vacation begins, and the closing exercises are an occasion that many of the most distinguished citizens of Montana delight to witness. This institution is their especial pride; nor is this remarkable when it is remembered that here in Montana, in the heart of the Rockies, is an institution devoted entirely to the uplifting of poor Lo. The plant and property must represent nearly, if not quite, $200,000, fitted with every modern convenience and appointment, library and museum, the largest and finest church edifice in Montana, mills and shops, farms, orchards, and gardens. To Montana's early settlers it is perhaps best known what a factor it has been in restraining, civilizing, elevating, and Christianizing these tribes.

Religion.—The only religion taught or practiced upon this reserve is the Catholic religion. Almost without exception the Indians are adherents of this faith. They are all baptized, married, and buried by its rites. Plural marriages are unknown, and the marriage relation is usually respected. While all are not chaste and moral, transgressors have always been and are yet severely punished. Separations of husband and wife are uncommon, and the woman's lot is less hard among these tribes.

Substation.—The establishment of a substation at Ronan Springs, between Crow Creek and Mud Creek, has been a boon to many. Its location has made possible the erection of many comfortable houses, barns, sheds, and granaries for Indian farmers. The saw, planing, and shingle mills have been running a good portion of the time manufacturing lumber for these purposes. It has enabled me to construct many needed bridges and culverts, and upon the completion of the flour mill its usefulness and benefit to the Indians will be doubled. More centrally located than the present agency, its construction has extended and will extend assistance and encouragement to many formerly but little benefited.

Conclusion.—During the past year these tribes have certainly advanced. They have done more road work and made more improvements for themselves than heretofore. As stated before, the discontinuance of regular rations to Charlo's band without an equivalent in labor has been a change of life that is distasteful but salutary; they now have less time to grumble and dance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *July 31, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with office circular letter of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual report of this agency.

Census.—The following census was completed on the 30th of June, 1895:

Number of males above 18 years	378
Number of females above 14 years	504
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not	263

Agriculture.—There were issued to the Indians on this reservation for seed during the past fiscal year 40,000 pounds of potatoes, 43,000 of oats, and 10,000 of wheat; also a large quantity of garden seed. From the manner in which applications were

made for all these seeds I was led to believe that the Indians had taken a new interest in farming, and I had great hopes for their crops. The farmer and his assistants gave their entire attention to getting the ground ready for sowing the seed and instructing the Indians in the mode of doing so, the Indians doing all of the plowing and harrowing; but, as usual, there was a lack of rain and, as has been the case with hardly an exception for a number of years, drought visited this section and the crops here on Milk River are what you might call a total failure, though at the Little Rocky Mountains, where the rainfall is more regular, there will be an average crop.

This spring a great number of Indians living on the Milk River asked permission, which I readily granted, to move to the mountains so as to get their ground plowed and crops in. They, with the others already there, have taken up small ranches, built houses, and fenced their farms, and will have something to show for their year's work, and I have no doubt that when next spring comes around there will be a large exodus from the river.

They show as much interest in their little gardens of 2 to 10 and 12 acres as a white man would in his of 60 to 160, and while their work is done in an awkward way, thereby causing a great deal of unnecessary labor on their part, it is not so much the matter of the amount of crops they raise, but the spirit and good intentions they show in their work. I hardly think they will ever be able to compete with the white man in the line of farming, but hope to see them get in such a condition that they can at least raise enough farm produce for their seed and own consumption through the long winter months.

Irrigation.—Under authority of the Indian Office there has been a civil engineer at work on this reservation for the past three months looking up the most desirable land for irrigation purposes; and after a thorough investigation I forwarded to the Indian Office his reports, with my approval in some cases. Two systems were reported favorably by me, one at the Little Rocky Mountains, and known as the People's Creek, and the other known as Lodge Pole Creek, having an aggregate of about 2,400 acres, which will be reclaimed by irrigation; and one system, known as People's Creek, on Milk River was also reported favorably, this last system comprising about 2,000 acres.

The Indian Office saw fit to approve these recommendations, and we are now busy at work getting the above systems in shape. It may be too late for this year, but will insure a good crop next year and the years to come. The Indians will furnish all of the lumber and rock, and with the exception of the civil engineer and the agency employees will do all of the work. This will be a very valuable lesson to them, as they will constantly be under the instruction of the civil engineer, who is a thorough irrigation expert. Their interest and expressed satisfaction in seeing this work progress shows their willingness to farm if they are shown, or given a chance to get anywhere near an average crop.

Stock raising.—There is no doubt that the Indians of this section of the country are best adapted to the raising of stock, such as horses and cattle. They show great interest in their small holdings of cattle. This reservation being situated in such a perfect grazing country, not to be excelled by any, and as last winter was not extra severe, consequently they are able to make a good showing this year with their herds.

They are already counting on how many head they will have to sell to the Government for issue to themselves, and watch the round-up with great interest. Our regular spring round-up has been completed, and shows a good increase in calves, all of which have been branded and turned over to their rightful owners. On my annual estimate I asked that the Department grant me authority to purchase from the Indians on this reservation 300,000 pounds gross of beef for issue to themselves, this being an increased purchase over last year of 200,000 pounds, all of which I think they will be able to furnish. In this way they are taught the advantage of raising cattle in preference to the small—and one might say almost useless—ponies.

Education.—Saint Paul's Mission, located at the Little Rocky Mountains and about 40 miles distant from the agency buildings, under the control of the Jesuit fathers and Ursuline order of nuns, with an average attendance of about 139, has made a very creditable showing for the past fiscal year. The close attention and competent employees guarantee progress to all the children who are entered at this school. The small number of deaths and the list of sick speaks well for the management, food, and attention given the children. The sanitary condition of this school could not be better. They have the advantage of pure water and the soft air from the mountains, with plenty of room for the children to exercise in At the exercises given at the closing of the school year, in which a good many took part, they showed their improvement over last year, and would have been a credit to any of the schools in the surrounding country.

The school at the agency, located about a half mile from the agency buildings, is sadly in need of repairs and a great number of improvements. I forwarded to the Indian Office and have their approval and authority to put in a system of water-

works from the present tank, which will supply water for washing, cooking, and bathing purposes for about eight months in the year; this will be a great improvement over the old way of hauling water with a wagon.

The children all present a neat and tidy appearance, showing the attention which is given them by the present management, and the very few deaths and children reported sick speak well for the sanitary condition in which the school is kept.

The school attendance has been constantly up to the limit, and it will be necessary to turn off some of the larger scholars in order to take in some of the younger ones who have now arrived at the school age.

There has been no trouble in getting the Indians to put their children in this school, as they all seem to realize the benefit that the children derive from same. They bring the children up and offer them to be put in school of their own free will as soon as they arrive at the school age.

The commencement exercises given by the children at the end of the school year were a very creditable affair and attracted the inhabitants from the surrounding country, all of whom joined in with hearty praise for the good work done by them.

The children are instructed in all the ways of housework, while some of the larger boys are learning the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaking trades. Besides the trades just mentioned, they are instructed in irrigation and farming, the irrigation being done from our water tank and two other contrivances which are worked by horsepower. In this way our school garden is supplied with enough water to raise a fair crop of small vegetables for the school's use. The boys are also instructed in the care of cattle, horses, hogs, etc.

Ways of earning money.—The Indians on this reservation have taken quite an interest in hunting coyotes and wolves, on which the State has offered a bounty of $3 per head, and they have been successful in killing quite a number. They have also marketed quite a good deal of their last year's oat crop at the town of Landusky, situated near the subagency, and have also kept the agency employees and trader supplied with fuel, for all of which they are paid a liberal sum. I have also purchased from them, under the authority from the Indian Office, 75 cords of wood for the school and agency office use, and 50,000 pounds of oats for feed for the agency stock. They are now busy getting out logs ready to be sawed into timbers for building the flumes, dams, etc., for the system of irrigation on which we are now working. In these and other ways they have kept themselves fairly supplied with ready cash for their immediate uses.

Sanitary.—Never to my knowledge, or from all I can learn, has there been an epidemic of contagious diseases since 1868 among the Indians on this reservation, and it can most likely be attributed to the fact that they appreciate the treatment of the agency physician and apply to him whenever they have any fear of one. His close attention and kindly treatment has won their entire confidence, and in this way he is able to check any disease in its infancy. In driving through their camps one is impressed with the entire regard they have for the laws of health, as everything around their houses and tepees is scrupulously clean for Indians.

Indian police.—The number of Indian police employed on this reservation is 18, there being 2 officers, 2 noncommissioned officers, and 14 privates. There has been no immediate call for the force during the past year, outside of their regular routine work, with the exception of that part of the force which is stationed at the subagency guarding the mines, which parties out there repeatedly keep trying to work. I was under the necessity of having four of such parties arrested by the police and brought into the agency, where I took their names and warned them that a repetition of the offense would cause me to institute legal proceedings against them, but since then I have not been troubled with any attempts to work the mines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. KELLEY,
Major Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT., *August 28, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to make report of affairs at this agency for the past fiscal year. The census for this year is as follows:

Yanktonnais Sioux and Santees	1,276
Assinniboine Sioux	716
Total number of Indians on this reserve at the time of taking the census	1,992

Irrigation.—The Poplar Creek ditch has been completed. The supply of water is adequate when laterals are completed which are now under way. Enough land

can be irrigated to supply the people on this reservation with all the wheat, corn, oats, and vegetables needed. In addition a hay meadow of some 800 acres is in process of formation, which will furnish all the hay required for agency use and more.

Stock.—The past year these people have done very well with their cattle. The loss has been very small. The Assinniboines have a nice flock of sheep, and this year sold over $500 worth of wool.

Crops.—This has been a bad season. Ice formed the 15th of June, and frost the 15th of August in some places. No rain has fallen worth mentioning. However, they have raised something in places, and I hope, if not caught by the frost, from the field under irrigation to help out considerably and save seed so that the Department will not be called upon another year for funds for that purpose.

Sanitary.—There has been no epidemic the past season on this reservation. Syphilis inherited and tertiary, with its attendant ills, is the cause of the low vitality among these people—undoubtedly first acquired from the whites, and spread by the Indians' filthy habits. * * *

Educational.—I hope to have the school commence by the middle of the month, the cause of the delay being noncompletion of the new school building (boys' dormitory), which I hope to have ready for occupancy at that time. The children were allowed to go home the 1st of July. I intended to have kept the elder girls here, but the superintendent informed me that he thought that the blood of employees and children was more or less corroded by the long school term. Knowing that a reluctant service in a case of this kind would be no service at all, I dismissed all the children. I have not heard of any of the elder girls being debauched in the camp; I think none have; but if such good fortune has attended them it has been through fear of their parents of a reckoning with the agent, and through no particular solicitude on the part of those whom the Government appointed and paid for their care and protection whether they went to the devil or not, just so long as they might have their two full months of vacation gadding around over the country.*

Crime.—The half-breed Whit Wright was tried by the United States court in Helena for the murder of a telegraph operator here last August, and sentenced to ten years' confinement, and is liable to have his sentence reduced, instead of being hung, as he richly deserved. Last May an Indian buck killed his squaw. This was as dirty and brutal a case of murder as ever came under my observation. He killed his squaw because she was not successful in bringing the lazy hulk some provisions which he sent her to beg from the agency. He is now in jail at Helena, his case to be brought up in November next before the United States court. I am very desirous of having him hung on the reservation on the very spot where he committed his crime, as an object lesson to the balance of the tribe.

Police.—The eighteen police are efficient.

Indian court.—The Indian judges do good service. They should be given at least $20 per month, and clothing issued them which would bespeak their magisterial character.

Indian traders.—Four licensed Indian traders do business on this reservation.

Buildings, etc.—The waterworks here and at Wolf Point Subagency are completed, and are a success. The Wolf Point warehouse is completed. The Tobacco-Eater Indians have had two good houses built for them, as good as any occupied by white ranchers in this country. The substation at Boxelder is under way, and will be completed this year. The employees' quarters authorized are well under way, and will be completed this fall. The boys' dormitory is nearly finished. It is a fine building, and they will have great trouble in burning it down if their fancy should point that way and employees should all be asleep, as I have reason to believe had they been on the alert the first building would not have been burned.

Whisky selling.—The reservation, in common with all, is covered by a lot of barnacles on the edge of it, whose principal business is to traffic whisky to the Indian when he has money or annuities to give in exchange. It is very difficult to fix the crime on the parties. Their prosecution before the courts in this western country is often abortive. If the guilty one is convicted, he usually gets out on straw bail and leaves the country. He is tried oftentimes by jurors that have been engaged in the same business and have mutual affiliations. Martial law should be proclaimed on the border of every Indian reservation, for the courts are not sufficient to suppress this crime. No decent settler would have anything to fear in the proclaimed section, but it could be made a terror to evil doers.

The Department.—I most respectfully thank the Department for approving requests which I have made upon them, and nothing was ever asked for that in my opinion was not needed.

Inspector McCormick and Supervisor Moss have been here the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. Sprole,
Captain Eighth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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* Changes have since been made in the employee force of this school.—Ed.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL.

POPLAR RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, *September 3, 1895*.

SIR: In compliance with article 42 of "Rules for the Indian-school service," I most respectfully submit the following report of Poplar River boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The school is located at the Fort Peck Agency, about one-half mile from Poplar Station, on the Great Northern Railroad. It was formerly a military post known as Camp Poplar, and was turned over to the Interior Department for school purposes in 1894. While the buildings are not arranged conveniently for a school, they can be made to answer the purpose very well. As our supervisor, Mr. Moss, has just visited us and taken a description of the buildings, etc., I shall not give a detailed description of the same.

Owing to the fact that the boys' quarters were burned at the beginning of the year, and a number of buildings on the school site being occupied by agency employees, we have been very much crowded. The new building, which is nearly completed, will give us very comfortable quarters for our boys. We trust the Department will allow quarters for agency employees, so the entire plant may be used for school purposes. There will then not only be ample room, but I am sure the school can be run much more satisfactorily to all concerned.

School opened September 12, 1894. By the end of the month we had all and more than we could accommodate. We are pleased to note that the attendance has been almost perfect after the children entered school. There were a few runaways the first of the year. They were promptly returned, and the punishment was such as to make runaways very unpopular. The last of the year there seemed to be no thought of running away. The following shows the attendance by quarters:

Quarter.	Pupils enrolled.		Average attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	
First	53	72	113.5
Second	54	72	123
Third	56	71	122.77
Fourth	55	70	122.98

In the schoolroom some of the teachers have proven themselves fully equal to the work. Others have not had experience in the more modern methods of teaching. The difference was quite noticeable in the interest, enthusiasm, and advancement of the children.

For the time the school has been in operation I consider the children have made rapid progress in the use of the English language. Their pronunciation is very good. Music, both vocal and instrumental, has received attention. These children are unusually bright and have made very rapid progress in all their studies. Our entertainments have been complimented very highly.

Industries.—I am sorry I can not report as favorably on the industrial work as I should like. I must say the past two seasons have been of but little benefit to our boys as far as instruction in agricultural pursuits are concerned. As every year counts with the larger boys, I most sincerely hope we may be furnished with teams, implements, etc., that they may receive all the instruction possible while in school. The boys have been regularly detailed to do the work around the school, to feed and milk the cows. The girls have been detailed to the different departments for work. They have had the advantage of the boys in this, that they have had an opportunity to help in all the departments of household duties.

We would like the coming year to be able to give the boys special drill in plowing, planting, and cultivating everything that can be raised in this section of the country. With the water at hand I am convinced we can raise all the corn, potatoes, and small "garden truck" needed for school use, and I am quite certain tame hay can be raised for the stock, which will be a great saving and much better than the wild hay. The land is rather uneven and requires considerable work to prepare it for irrigation. We should have plenty of teams, plows, drags, etc., so the work can be done properly, and the boys taught the use of the different tools. We have cultivated about four acres of land, from which we will have a fair yield.

Sanitary.—The health of the school has been as good as could be expected, many of the children being afflicted with hereditary diseases. The crowded condition of the school the past year had a tendency to aggravate these troubles. Two deaths occurred during the year, the children being sent home on account of sickness, and afterwards dying.

Quite a number were sent to the agency hospital at different times, but as I had nothing to do or say in the matter after they went there, I will leave this for some one else to report on. There can be no complaint as to the attention the agency physician has given the school.

Stock.—We have fourteen cows belonging to the school, from which 225 pounds of butter have been made during July and August. We expect considerable more will be made this season. One calf died, leaving an increase of nine calves.

General.—Our reading room has been one of the attractive features of our school. We have a library including a number of books from the old military library, and other literature furnished through Miss Sparhawk. Through the kindness of the school and agency people, we were able to secure a number of games, which were enjoyed very much by the children. The waterworks, new building, and irrigating ditch are the principal improvements during the year. They were very much needed and fully appreciated. Rev. E. J. Lindsey and wife have been of great help to us in our Sunday work. He has given the children a talk once a week which they seemed to enjoy very much, and I believe had a very elevating effect. Our Sunday school was very satisfactory, most of the employees participating in the work.

While we have had many difficulties to overcome and discouragements to encounter, we have many things to be thankful for, and I feel that much good has been done. Our worthy supervisor, Mr. Moss, gave us some very good advice and suggestions, by which we hope to improve on our work the coming year. We were very sorry he or some of our worthy officials could not have visited us while school was in session.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Department for all favors, to Capt. H. W. Sprole, Acting United States Indian agent, for all aid and support which he has given, and to each employee who has worked for the interest of the school.

Trusting the coming year may be a profitable one, I am, most respectfully,

J. H. WELCH, *Superintendent*.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Lame Deer, Mont., September 21, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, together with census and statistics of Indians:

Reservation.—This reservation was set aside by Executive order dated November 26, 1884, and is located in Custer County, Mont. It is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude, where the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said meridian; thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence, in a northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said river and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from the said river; thence westwardly along said 40-mile limit and across the Rosebud River to the place of beginning.

In addition to this and adjoining on its southeast boundary is a tract of about 600 square miles which was withheld from settlement for the benefit of these Indians by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Agriculture.—This can never be an agricultural country, for two reasons: first, there is not enough land suitable for the purpose, on account of the country being very contracted, and second, the great scarcity of water. There is a small area, comprising the valleys of the Tongue and Rosebud rivers, that can be utilized for agricultural purposes by irrigation; but even with this the crops would seldom mature on account of late springs, cold nights, frosts, and early snows, which we often have in September. Irrigation on Tongue River can only be done at great expense, and there is not a tract of land large enough to be worth the cost of a dam. The Rosebud is a small stream which could be easily irrigated from, but would afford water for only a small tract of land. The reservation is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes without irrigation. The Indians make an effort each year to farm by planting seed in their small patches and have this year met with the usual failure, as have also the white settlers, who have all the facilities for farming. Agriculture is therefore out of the question, and there is not even a hope that they might eventually become self-supporting by this industry.

Stock raising.—The reservation is beyond doubt best adapted to stock raising, and in my judgment there is not another part of the State so well adapted for it as this place. The hills afford admirable shelter against winter storms, nutritious food can be found in unlimited quantities, and there are plenty of good springs to be found. If the Cheyennes are to be made self-supporting, this pursuit is the only method by which it can be done, and stock raising would be the most profitable industry in which they could engage. I would therefore most earnestly recommend that native range cattle be issued to them, and they be taught that in order to succeed as stockmen they must keep their stock for breeding purposes and not to kill the increase for food. Every effort should be made to compel them to do this until cattle of their own raising are ready for market. Every safeguard should be thrown around them to accomplish this end. They should be held strictly accountable for the preservation of their stock, and should any of them die the fact should be reported at once and the animal cremated in order to prevent their using it for food.

Should the Department decide to start them in stock raising, I would recommend that double rations of beef be issued until after they have sold their first lot of cattle. This would prevent their killing under the plea of hunger, and would in the end prove economical.

I would also recommend for the consideration of the honorable Commissioner before issuing them cattle, the necessity of the Government buying out the white settlers on the reservation and removing them from it; otherwise there will be constant bickerings and possible broils.

Industry.—This year, for the first time in their history, the Cheyennes have had an opportunity to earn a few dollars by the sweat of their brow. I secured for them the contract to furnish 400 cords of wood and 30 tons of hay for Camp Merritt, the military post here, and also authority to purchase from them 117 cords of wood and 200 tons of hay for the agency, for which they received $4,109.50; they also received $2,919.28 for transportation of freight, making a total of $7,028.78 for the year.

At the time I directed them to cut and bring in the wood I supposed it would take them months to fill the contract, but a few days after giving the order, while riding over the hills, I came upon a party of wood cutters, and was astonished at the amount they had cut, and saw that if the other parties had cut as much they had already enough to fill the contract. I at once started runners to stop cutting and tell all hands to bring in what they had cut. As a result of their work I received 517 cords of wood, all of it cut and delivered within two weeks after the order had been given

out. The hay was also cut and delivered within a month. This has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Cheyennes will work if by working they can see a dollar in sight and thereby better their condition. They are intelligent, quick to grasp an idea, and are eager for work. Scarcely a day but someone makes an appeal for work, but unfortunately there is no regular work about the agency for more than a few men. I always give them irregular work when it can be done, and often make work in order to encourage them.

Dancing has almost entirely disappeared among the Cheyennes. I have not forbidden it, but have discouraged its continuance. When I took charge of the agency I found they were in the habit of taking two days for the issues, and in consequence the Indians would camp for three or four days all together near the dance house, and the result was dancing for two or three nights. I saw this must be corrected, and ordered the camps to be scattered and the issue to be made in one day; also that the Indians should return to their homes after receiving rations. Since then they arrive at the agency on Thursday evening, draw their rations on Friday, most of them start for home the same evening, and all are gone by Saturday noon. There have been but two dances at the agency this year, one on the 4th of July (by request), the other a few weeks ago. The latter, however, proved a failure on account of the small number participating therein. Opposite the St. Labre's Mission is a dance house. Father Van der Velden informs me that there has not been a dance there this year, though formerly they danced there nearly every night.

Porcupine, who had been the representative of the so-called Messiah to the Cheyennes, a prophet and leader of the ghost dancers, was, after repeated interviews, convinced that his Messiah was a false god and said he would take my advice and make a white man of himself. He has been for the past three months assistant farmer at the agency. Howling Wolf, another prophet of the Messiah and a ghost dancer, was also won over (as Porcupine had been), and is now my avowed friend, though for years he had refused to visit the agency or to see an agent.

Education.—The only opportunity afforded these Indians for educating their children is the St. Labre's Mission, located on Tongue River, about 25 miles from the agency, which has a capacity for about forty-five pupils, and the agency day school, with a capacity for thirty pupils, which is only available to those living in the vicinity of the agency. This is entirely inadequate to the wants of these people for the reason that there are about 300 children of school age.

I would most earnestly renew my recommendation of last year for a boarding school. I am convinced that a school built to accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils of both sexes could be kept well filled. I believe this to be the cheapest and only way to civilize these people. I have reason to believe from what I know of these Indians that once they got properly started on the road to civilization their progress would be much more rapid than most tribes. I therefore hope that early steps will be taken in this direction.

My opinion as to the wisdom of home education is strengthened by my intercourse with the tribe, as well as by careful thought on the subject. The parents are opposed to sending their children any distance from home, and are more in sympathy with the reservation school on account of coming in frequent contact with their children during term time and having them home during vacation. This undoubtedly would aid in the education and elevation of the whole tribe, for they would unconsciously be benefited by this association with their children. Though the advancement of the pupils might not be so rapid, I am convinced it would be more beneficial and permanent.

One half of each day should be spent in intellectual training, and the other half in industrial work, such as washing, cooking, baking, sewing, etc., for the girls, and the boys instructed in the practical work of life, special attention given to stock raising and the use of tools that are in daily use.

The higher education as taught in the large training schools should be restricted to those who desire to learn trades or to prepare themselves for teachers or the higher positions in life. With this in view the, pupils to be transferred from reservation schools should be selected according to their capabilities and tastes.

The closing exercises of the St. Labre's Mission was a very pleasant surprise, for the reason that the children appeared before an audience for the first time and carried out the programme with a good showing, creditable to the educational character of the school.

Improvements.—There have been a number of good, substantial improvements made at this agency during the past year which have not only greatly improved the appearance of the place but have added to the comfort of everyone here. The old, dilapidated buildings, that were in need of repair and were badly situated, have been moved and rebuilt without cost to the Government other than the expenditure of material on hand for repairs, the work being done by agency employees. A good, substantial log stable 80 by 20 feet, with capacity for twelve animals, has been constructed, with granary and harness room attached. One of the old stables has been

removed to a more convenient place and converted into an ice house. The old ice house, which was too small, has been moved and rebuilt, and is now used for storing coal for winter's use. The other stable will be used to enlarge the blacksmith shop, the present one being too small. The building formerly occupied by the physician as quarters and dispensary has been moved to a more desirable locality, and is now used as a dispensary and reception room for the Indians. The police quarters have been moved and rebuilt at a more convenient place. A bridge 70 feet long has been built across a ravine which divides the agency. This will be a great convenience, especially in winter, when it is almost impassable, on account of filling with snow. The corrals at the slaughterhouse have been rebuilt; new gates, chutes, and "squeezers" for branding have been made; the scales have been overhauled, with the result that it now requires but half the time to accomplish the work. Neat new fences have been built throughout the agency. A new one-story double log house (built by authority from the Indian Office), for physician and clerk, together with an addition to the agent's quarters, was constructed at a cost of $500. Two wells have been sunk for the benefit of school and employees, at a cost of $45 each.

Indian police.—The force consists of a captain and nine privates. They are selected from and remain in their respective camps for duty, except the captain and two of the privates, who are kept on duty constantly at the agency. The privates are relieved every two weeks. They have been faithful in preserving peace and guarding Government property, and have performed arduous duties.

Indians.—This tribe numbers at present 1,333 Indians—610 males, 723 females; 308 males above 18 years of age, 467 females above 14 years of age, and 299 school children between the ages of 6 and 16.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Captain Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 20, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the census of the Omahas and Winnebagoes of June 30, 1895, and to submit the following annual report:

OMAHAS.

Total population	1,182
Males above 18 years	293
Females above 14 years	365
Children between 6 and 16 years	240
Attending school	150
Not attending school	120

The Omahas are considered self-supporting, and are so to a large degree, as they pay the expenses of the boarding school and shops pertaining thereto and live upon the proceeds of their lands—either the amount received upon leases thereof or by sale of the products of lands cultivated by themselves. They have, however, received some assistance during the fiscal year 1895 from the Government.

Education.—The Omaha school has during the past year been extremely well conducted; the pupils numbering 93, while the capacity of the school is 85. The water system for the present school, mentioned last year, is absolutely necessary, and another building, containing a dormitory for boys, general assembly room, etc., is badly needed. Special requests and estimates for these improvements have been forwarded to the Department, and no doubt will be granted. A report of the superintendent of the Omaha school is transmitted herewith, giving the details.

There are three "district day schools" on the reservation and another in course of construction.

Leases.—Nearly all of the Omahas have leased their lands under the Department's regulations, but in some cases illegal lessees refused to vacate, and as the local courts are notoriously in favor of the unauthorized lessee, it has caused much difficulty to eject the trespassers; but the work has been gradually accomplished, and in the near future that will not be the cause of any trouble. The injunction of B. T. Hull & Sons is still in force against me, but it is expected that that will soon be dissolved, and then the work of finally ridding this reservation of every trespasser or unauthor-

ized person will be carried out completely. There are a number of Omahas who have been influenced to say that they do not want an agent to control their leases. These Indians have learned to seize unallotted lands, lease them to whites, and pocket the proceeds, and are urged on to this practice not only by the whites who are interested in these lands, but by the associates of said whites, who are desirous of overthrowing agency supervision in all ways. Indians have been induced to threaten me with suits at law because I have decided adversely to their occupancy of unallotted lands, used by them for their personal benefit and in opposition to the wishes of the tribe.

Morals and crimes.—The use of intoxicants among the Omahas is greater than formerly. Every inducement is held out to them to drink liquor, and no punishment is awarded them practically for habitual and excessive intoxication. Some few have been arrested and fined lightly or kept confined for a short time; but the profit to the white whisky peddler is too great and the punishment for the sale of liquor too inadequate to the crime to put an effectual stop to the traffic. The establishment of a police force will, I think, assist in the control of the sale of the intoxicants, especially among the smaller peddlers, known as "bootleggers."

The Omahas continue to practice many of their old customs, the older members of the tribe inducing the younger ones to "dance" and the younger girls to receive the "bluespot." Every exertion has been made to prevent this, but without material effect. A few are influenced for their good, but the attendance of large numbers of whites upon their barbaric festivities encourages the keeping up of the practices. The whites who depend upon the vices of the Indians from which to obtain their own living are responsible for the evil condition which exists.

The local courts and the United States district courts do not seem to realize the depth of depravity to which these white men have fallen, nor the gravity of the crime they are continually committing—that of selling whisky to the Indians and debauching them in other ways thereby. They are not punished sufficiently when convicted.

The legislation proposed last session on the subject will, I trust, be brought up and accomplished at the coming session of Congress.

There are fourteen living in a state of polygamy, with which I have interfered only to the extent of removing two members of the council for the offense and advising against it.

Farming.—The Omahas have not increased largely the farming area of their holdings themselves—they find it easier to obtain money by leasing their lands—but there are among them a number of good farmers. The majority of them, however, do not seek to farm, further than that which is absolutely necessary. These latter, as well as the others, are housed, have pasture in summer for their horses, and mostly till a patch of ground, putting in corn or wheat, or both, sufficient to scrape through the winter; usually falling short, however, of a full supply. They have broken out and are farming about 1,000 acres more than they worked last year.

WINNEBAGOES.

Total population	1,208
Males above 18 years	392
Females above 14 years	432
Children between 6 and 16 years	243
Attending school	200
Not attending school	130

Agriculture.—There has been a slight increase over last year in breaking out lands, but some of those cultivated last year by Indians were leased this year. In one case the man became paralyzed; the others were too old or were minors, and those who worked the land for them worked other lands.

The remarks that were made last year still apply to the lands then in litigation, and it seems that illegal lessees are holding on—through the assistance of moneyed institutions and politicians—to the lands on the reservation the occupancy of which by them has been decided unlawful and they denominated trespassers. In the near future, however, it is now thought that all illegal occupancy of lands on this reservation will cease.

Seed was issued this year as follows: Wheat, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels. The small grain planted this year is remarkably fine, and the potatoes are an excellent crop. The corn bids fair to be a large yield, and the whole face of the country at this time presents the promise of a bountiful harvest.

Education.—The school has about doubled its number of pupils of two years ago and the first part of last year. There has been a very marked improvement in the appearance of the pupils this year. The use of the Winnebago language has almost entirely ceased. The work of the superintendent, teachers, and employees has been very good, and the plant exhibits in every department the skill and labor bestowed

upon it. A report of the superintendent is forwarded herewith, in which a detailed statement of the school is made.

Missionary work.—The missionary work here seems to be unfruitful, there being thirteen communicants reported this year, while fifteen were reported last year.

Road making and repairing.—A number of Indians have worked out their poll tax this year. About 20 miles have been worked.

Allotments—There have been no new allotments during the year. The work of investigating where the land is held under an allotment certificate afterwards not approved, or of land held under a patent which was at one time relinquished, or between claimants for the same land, goes slowly on; but constant interruptions occur, and it is a long and a tedious process to develop the facts. There are some, as previously reported, who have not yet been allotted lands on this reservation.

Employees.—The clerks, farmers, physician, interpreter, and mechanics are excellent in their respective positions, and they are employed continuously and arduously in their different vocations.

Indian police.—The police, who were increased in number to twenty during the year, have been used to advantage during the latter part of the year in ejecting illegal lessees. Much antagonism has been displayed toward them by the whites both on and off the reservation, but, regardless of anything except their orders, they did not hesitate to perform their duty. Upon receiving an order from me not to permit anyone to interfere with them while they were in the execution of their office they arrested and brought in the sheriff of the county, who had attempted to arrest one of their number for a previous carrying out of one of my orders. The case of the sheriff is now pending in the United States district court, before which he was arraigned under the charge of obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The duty performed by the four policemen prior to the date the number was increased to twenty was valuable. A great deal of timber cutting was stopped, and information filed against whisky peddlers, and their courier work was done cheerfully and well. The additional sixteen have, together with the others, been faithful, and with one or two exceptions fearless in the discharge of their duty. It is needless to say, perhaps, that those who faltered are no longer policemen. As a body these policemen are good, and when properly officered would make a fine force. They were not sufficiently strong in numbers to cope with the illegal lessees and their supporters, and I requested and obtained an increase of the force, which since July 1, 1895, has numbered seventy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BECK,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., August 13, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Omaha industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The general conduct of the school has been similar to that of the previous year, trying, however, to make advancement all along the line. The work on the whole has been quite successful in all departments.

Aside from the training received, the farm and garden were of little value on account of the very severe drought. The prospects of the present year are not much more flattering, as the season in this locality has been very dry. Besides the usual crops grown on the school farm, we sowed this spring 10 acres of alfalfa, which grew nicely during the spring months, but the present indications are that it will not survive the dry weather. We have been very anxious for the success of this crop, so that the Omahas may see its value. The soil seems to be suitable for the successful growth of this grass.

Shops.—The school shops have been unable to do all the work of the tribe. There have been no boys regularly detailed to the shops, although there has been a great deal of work pertaining to this department done by the boys.

The reason that there have been no boys detailed to the shops is that there have been none suitable for that purpose. The Omahas have been so continuously engaged in dancing, feasting, racing, and similar pastimes during the past year that it has been impossible to secure large boys who would be desirable apprentices in the shops. A few large boys were enrolled during the winter months, but as soon as the "tom-toms" summoning the people to the feasts and dances sounded on the neighboring hills in the spring school life seemed to have lost its charms, and we were unable to retain some of the large boys and girls in school These very unfavorable conditions existing in the home life of the Omahas extended their influences over the pupils in the school, very much to their detriment. Agency police have been appointed for the ensuing year, and we look forward to valuable assistance from them in regard to keeping pupils in continuous attendance.

An especial effort was made to secure as many small children for the school as possible. It has been customary among the Omahas not to send their children at an early age, as they say, "not until they are able to take care of themselves" This is usually very detrimental to the child, as he is liable to take care of himself to the extent of staying from school altogether. There are many young men and women of the Omaha tribe that can neither read nor write and practically know no English. The cause of this condition of affairs, very frequently, is the fact that they were kept from school so long that they could not accustom themselves to school life, and when placed in school would at the first opportunity run away. This is more especially true of the boys.

Improvements.—There has been a marked improvement in the appearance of the school during the year. All the buildings were attractively and uniformly painted on the outside. The main building received a thorough renovation, the woodwork received a coat of paint, some of the rooms were papered, the dormitories were calcimined. The yard has been enlarged and inclosed with a neat picket fence, the boys doing a great deal of this work. Floriculture has been an especial feature of the spring work, the girls taking an active part and assisting with the work of preparing the beds, planting seeds, bulbs, and shrubs, and in otherwise helping to beautify the yard.

Stock.—Our school stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs, all of which are in good condition. The pasture was enlarged in the early spring, adding about 100 acres to our former pasture. This has amply supplied the stock with grass. One very disagreeable feature of the pasture is the absence of water, which necessitates the driving of stock twice daily to a neighboring creek. A windmill, pump, tank, and well have been asked for, and when these shall have been furnished our pasture will be amply supplied with water.

Sanitary.—Aside from scrofula, which is very prevalent in the Omaha tribe, and a siege of la grippe shortly after the Christmas vacation (a special report of which was made in the January monthly report from this school), the general health of the school has been good. One boy enrolled in the school died. He was taken from school to be treated by the medicine men and died under their treatment.

However, the sanitary conditions of the school are not good, there being no water system other than a windmill and small cistern, which is not adequate. There is no sewerage system. The sanitary condition of the boys' dormitory is very bad, it not being suitable for dormitory purposes. This has been represented to the Department through the agent, also by inspectors and supervisors visiting the school. In fact, plans and specifications are now on file at Washington. It is earnestly hoped that this matter will receive immediate favorable consideration from the Department, so that this unfavorable condition of affairs may be remedied before the commencement of another school year.

Visitors.—The school has been visited officially by the school visitors (Omaha Indians), Captain Beck, acting agent, Inspectors Faison and McLaughlin, and Supervisor Moss.

Taking everything into consideration, the school year has been successful, although there have been many discouraging features in connection with it.

The thanks of the school are extended to Captain Beck and the Department for the courteous treatment received at their hands.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRED. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through Capt. William H. Beck, acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO SCHOOL, *July 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of the Winnebago school for year ended June 30, 1895. I became superintendent of the school December 4, 1894, and the report will dwell more minutely from that date. Superintendent E. B. Atkinson left the school November 15, and from that time to December 4 the school was under the supervision of Miss Alice Haines, teacher.

The enrollment of the school at the time of my arrival was 83, but I found in actual attendance only 69, the other 14 pupils being absent without leave. I soon learned that that kind of absenteeism was a chronic condition at this school, and that the general progress of the school was greatly retarded by it. By the middle of February the custom was effectually abolished, and from that time to the end of the school year the attendance was very regular. The enrollment continued to increase until it reached 102, with a regular attendance of nearly 90—55 boys and 35 girls.

As the new plant has been described by Superintendent Atkinson and others, I will briefly point out wherein improvements should be made for the accommodation of the school. The girls' dormitory is a larger and better-arranged building than the boys' dormitory, and except that no provision was made for a play room is a very satisfactory building. It will accommodate without crowding forty-five girls and the female employees.

But the boys' dormitory is entirely too small for the large number of boys that want to go to the school. No provision whatever was made originally for play rooms or an assembly room. There are three small schoolrooms, two of which are so seated that about thirty pupils can be accommodated in each. The smaller one, 14 by 21 feet, is now used for a dormitory, and by laying floors in the basement rooms a good play room has been provided. But even with these additional advantages the boys' dormitory is crowded to accommodate fifty boys. This is the more to be regretted because there are many boys on the reservation who ought to be in school, but can not because of lack of room. Inspectors McCormack and McLaughlin have both urged additional accommodations at the boys' dormitory. The greatest need of this school is a wing running from the south of the boys building, 24 by 45 feet, two stories high, with first floor fitted for assembly rooms and the second story for dormitories. This school could easily be built up to a large school, as the Indian parents seem favorable to education and give the school a good support.

Schoolroom work.—From September 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895, only one teacher, Miss Alice Haines, was employed.

With such a number of children the work done was necessarily unsatisfactory. Indeed, some of the younger children did not go into the schoolroom at all. January 1, 1895, the primary department was organized, with Miss Anna R. Parker as teacher. On February 4 she was relieved by Miss Helena Campbell, a civil-service teacher. The work of these two teachers in this department was of a very high order, and the progress made in that room was remarkable. The work in the more advanced grades, under Miss Haines, was satisfactory also. I think that it can not be denied that the school never made so much progress during any previous six months of its history.

Especial attention has been paid to English speaking. During the month of December, 1894, the school was a Winnebago-speaking school. During the last five months it was an English-speaking school.

Industrial work.—The industrial education of the boys has been ably conducted by Mr. Louis L. Meeker, the industrial teacher, along the lines usual in such schools. Nearly 100 acres of growing crops have been planted. Especial attention to caring for and raising stock has been given, and some of the older boys have been instructed in sloyd and joiner work.

The girls have been well taught in housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundry work. The employees who have taught these industries have done it satisfactorily.

On account of the excessive drought last year no crop was raised on the school farm except 75 bushels of corn. Notwithstanding the great lack of vegetables, the school table was set with a good variety of wholesome food the year around.

Health.—One boy broke his leg and had it amputated shortly before my arrival. Several of the girls had sore eyes. Except these, the whole school has been in excellent health during the entire year.

Needs.—The school is overstocked with hogs (50), and about one-half of them should be sold. The school has only 6 cows. As there is plenty of good pasturing, 6 more should be added. New outhouses connected with the system of sewerage should be built.

Growing crops bid fair to be very abundant.

Visitors.—Supervisor Moss inspected the school in April and Inspector McLaughlin in May. Supervisor Moss gave many useful suggestions, and his advice was very helpful. The long experience of Inspector McLaughlin admirably fits him for making practical suggestions in school work and all matters pertaining to Indian schools, and we were greatly benefited by his visit to the school. But more than all, it is the constant, watchful, intelligent care of Capt. W. H. Beck, the agent, over all the interests of the school that has insured its success. The school is being run on practical lines that will be beneficial to the Indian youth in his future life.

O. H. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

Capt. W. H. BECK,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agencies, as follows:

Santee and Ponca agencies are located in Knox County, Nebr., and Flandreau in Moody County, S. Dak.

SANTEES.

The Santee Indians took their allotments in the year 1885, under the 1868 treaty. These allotments were afterwards confirmed under the Sioux agreement of 1889. All land not taken by Indians at the time went back into public domain, and many children born since are unprovided for. I believe some provision should be made for these children.

About 70 per cent live on their allotments, and are improving their places in many respects. Many planted out trees last spring, and some have moved their dwellings to more desirable locations on their allotments. There are, according to the census recently completed, by actual count, on the Santee Reservation 980 Indians. This shows an increase over last year of 16.

The general behavior and conduct of the tribe has been fairly good. No serious crimes have been committed during the year, but petty irregularities have been too common. The Santees, as a whole, are not addicted to drink, but there are some who are confirmed drunkards and think of buying nothing else when they have money given them, and it can be truly said that the great bane and stumbling-block to civilization among the Indians is whisky. They are encouraged to drink by the saloon element in the surrounding towns. Several arrests were made and drunken Indians punished. The greater per cent of the drinking is done away from the agency. It is a curious fact that the great majority of Indians who drink will suffer punishment rather than reveal where they procured the whisky. I would suggest that a law be passed to make it a crime to sell liquor to citizen Indians as well as to tribal Indians.

It is gratifying to me to report a much more favorable outlook for the people of this agency than a year ago. Kind Providence smiled upon us with timely and seasonable showers, for which we are very thankful. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are very good, but the continued drought for the past six weeks has shortened the corn crop, and in some districts—where not well cultivated—it is a total failure. Most of the Indians have worked well, considering their discouragements resulting from the droughts of the two past years. They feel much encouraged this year, and many are getting ready to do some fall plowing as soon as thrashing and harvesting are finished. I am encouraged to hope and expect greater efforts will be made another year. Some abandoned land has been reclaimed and some new breaking has been done on the allotments of young men, returned from school, with a view to building up homes.

I estimate the number of acres under cultivation this year to be 3,600. Of this amount 150 was broken or reclaimed. There was issued for seed: wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 800 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels.

Several self-binders have been purchased by the most progressive Indians, and I feel it will be throwing away money to estimate for anything short of the latest improved machinery. The self-raking machines issued heretofore have nearly all been abandoned, although some of them are almost as good as new. I also find there is a

disposition to imitate the white farmers, viz, to buy machinery on credit. The result is bad. By the time they have it paid for it is worn out, as they have no buildings to store it in when not in use.

I believe the following to be a fair estimate of the crops raised by the Santee people this season: Wheat, 11,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; potatoes, 8,000 bushels; barley, 200 bushels. One man thrashed 525 bushels off 24 acres sowed, but the average is 15 bushels per acre. Oats average about 30 bushels, and the potato crop is excellent.

Civilization.—Although these people are citizens, some of them are slow to abandon their time-honored customs. One camp or neighborhood still persists in having the Indian grass dance, which is in itself simple amusement, and if it were not for liquor, repeating old deeds of savage bravery, and giving things away, there could be but little objection to it. I have succeeded in breaking it up to some extent by withholding rations, but visiting Indians generally start them again. All the Indians dress as whites. Only one Santee wears long hair. Another custom they are slow to abandon is their propensity to roam. They like to visit and congregate to talk and feast. They often select for these amusements the best time for sowing and caring for their crops, haying, and harvesting.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is good, and births exceed the deaths. A large per cent of the deaths occur among the babies and children under five years of age. Medical treatment at their homes is usually very unsatisfactory to the attending physician, as medicine is not administered as prescribed.

Improvements.—One new ice house and granary has been rebuilt, the employees' building reshingled and refloored, and a new sidewalk has been put down. New fences have been built around the agency dwellings, and necessary repairs made to school fences and around school farms. The waterworks system is completed, and hydrants have been placed in nearly every yard, making loss to buildings by fire much less probable.

At present the mill is being overhauled and new machinery added, under the supervision of P. B. Gordon, superintendent of work. When complete we expect to be able to compete with neighboring mills in quality of flour, as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture 25 per cent. The flour that has been manufactured and issued has given perfect satisfaction. The Indians say they never had such good flour as that used during the past year. All the flour for the school and for the tribe was ground at the mill.

Education.—The burning of the boarding school and laundry buildings the past spring was a serious loss to this reservation. It is still a mystery as to how the fire originated in the school building proper. Although crowded, we managed to keep about seventy of the smaller children at school to the end of the year, and had very successful work accomplished. The closing exercises were held outdoors, and were creditable to all connected with the school.

At present we are erecting temporary buildings to accommodate pupils till the permanent building is replaced. A permanent school building should be constructed as soon as possible. I would recommend a collection of detached buildings on plans submitted July 27. No plan should be adopted where kitchen and dormitories would be under one roof.

Contracts for tuition with six different school districts were entered into the past year with an attendance of about thirty-five pupils. I think good results will accompany this move. The mixing of white and Indian children can not but have a good result.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the agency is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal and Congregational societies.

The Congregational is under the able management of Dr. Riggs, who has given the energy, talent, and devotion of a noble life to the upbuilding and Christianizing of the Santee people. He understands the nature of the Indians thoroughly, and has their best interests at heart. His advice is always heeded, because they have the utmost confidence in his sincerity and honesty. Several native missionaries are under his charge, and have appointments at various stations on the reservation. Much good work is accomplished by them.

The Episcopal church, under the direction of the able and experienced bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Hare, of South Dakota, and in the immediate charge of Rev. Joseph Cook, of Yankton Agency, S. Dak., has made much progress, so much so that an enlargement of the church at the agency is contemplated, and I understand that $225 has been raised by the Indians for that purpose. Missionary work should be given every encouragement possible. Rev. William Holmes, the native clergyman who resides at the agency, is doing a great work among his people.

Stock.—I regret to report that stock raising received a severe blow by the drought of the two past years. There was not one-third enough hay saved last season to properly winter the stock. The loss of stock was heavy. Many sold their cattle and others butchered in order to prevent death by starvation. Those who attempted to

keep them lost about one-third. The outlook for stock raising is far from encouraging here. The pasturage is limited and their stock is always getting them into trouble, and some white men take every advantage of them when stock intrudes on their premises.

PONCA.

Ponca subagency is located north of Niobrara River, in the Niobrara, Missouri, and Ponca Creek valleys. The Poncas are good farmers, and have worked well the past season, and as a result have fine crops.

FLANDREAU.

Flandreau Agency is located on the Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak. It is a fine location, and the soil is as productive for small grain as any in the State. Their crops of small grain this year are the best they have had for twenty years. One great misfortune in their way is the want of fuel, many being forced to purchase coal. They are greatly in debt. Their lands did not come under the twenty-five year restriction and are subject to mortgage, and nearly all have encumbered their farms.

Employees.—The employees have been faithful and deserve great credit for the zeal and interest manifested by them in their respective departments.

Conclusion.—Although not able to report as rapid advancement as I could wish, yet it is gratifying to me to report much improvement and a hopeful outlook for the future.

There has been some dissatisfaction arising from the fifty-dollar per capita payment made to those who had taken allotments. The girls who had taken allotments and married afterwards were not entitled to and did not receive allotments as their husbands were counted heads of families. There was discontent also with those who had received money in lieu of land, thinking they should receive this payment. The Santees and Ponca thought they ought to have received the cattle, horses, etc., promised to all who had taken allotments under the Sioux agreement. I think the fulfillment of these promises would be a great benefit, as they would spend less time charging neglect to the Government and it would give a stronger assurance as to future dealings. There is another class, who desire money in lieu of goods, etc., as promised by the Government; this is a demoralizing element, never satisfied with what they receive.

In concluding my report I desire to express my thanks for the kind consideration shown and to the employees who have so faithfully discharged their duties during the past year.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, SANTEE RESERVATION.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as field matron of Santee Agency, having assumed the duties of my position September 16, 1894.

As the position of field matron had been discontinued for some time, I had to revive an interest in the work among the people. Many were desirous of improving their condition and willing to adopt measures for their improvement, and through them I hope to interest others and finally reach all the people. It seems like an almost hopeless task to help these people to improve their mode of living, clean up their houses and have them kept so, see that the sick are properly cared for and suitable food prepared, and encourage them to keep their garments clean and appear presentable without being furnished anything with which to accomplish all this, except what can be found around their barren homes. It will be a hard task; and yet that is what a field matron is expected to do. In this connection I will say that I have received many supplies from benevolent friends and societies in the East, which have helped me very much.

Success in this line of work depends on being able to give them something to encourage them and keep them interested. When you once get them interested in the matter of cleanliness, and also in making garments neatly for their families, and any improvements in house furnishing that it is possible to get material to do with—if I can only keep them interested in some work that they expect to accomplish—all goes along smoothly and they improve so that it is a pleasure to labor among them. But if they are idle they soon fall back, and some who promised well will disappoint a person interested in seeing them living decently. In such cases I always try to find out if there is not something they would like fixed differently, and usually succeed in interesting them, and am frequently rewarded by finding them quite anxious for my next visit to their homes, that they may show or advise with me about some work planned when I last visited them. In all such cases improvement will be marked and a matron need not have any fear as to results.

I have been quite surprised to find how many of the middle-aged and older women are desirous of improving their homes. These, including the younger people who have just left school and who are almost always willing and anxious to carry into practice the good they have been taught in school into their homes, will in a few years so improve the Indian people that all expense and trouble will be amply repaid by their refined and improved condition.

The matron should become a teacher outside of the school, as it were, to direct and see that the knowledge given there is carried into practical effect, and that such graduates may. so far as practicable, become a good example for those older and younger and less fortunate than themselves.

While it may not be desirable to specify here how many have been visited, how many miles I have driven visiting these people, how many garments I have directed made, how many rooms have been cleaned up and floors painted, etc., how many sick visited and cared for, how many children induced to attend school, the quantity of fruit that has been gathered and canned for winter use during the past year—yet, if a matron is interested and will give the work her entire time, enough good will result to encourage the Department with the results.

I would recommend and urge that paint sufficient to paint the floors and walls of the Indian houses be furnished and material for painting be supplied in the near future.

Very respectfully,

NELLIE LINDSAY, *Field Matron.*

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Santee Agency, Nebr., August 28, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report of Santee Agency boarding school.

School opened September 1 with 2 pupils present. I was informed that pupils were accustomed to slow and tardy entrance at the beginning of each school year, and though we went out among the people soliciting pupils, it was not until October that the school was measurably filled and proper organization effected. The average attendance for September was 43; average for second quarter was 94, and for third quarter 100.

April 30 the main school building was destroyed by fire, after which the school was continued in a temporary building, with a reduced number of pupils, being unable to accommodate all. The average attendance for the fourth quarter was 73, and for the year 88.

Schoolroom work.—The progress of pupils in their studies was quite satisfactory. A marked improvement was noticeable in the interest and enthusiasm of the pupils and in their appreciation of the importance of education.

Industries.—The boys were taught farming, gardening, and the care of stock, with creditable success. The girls were taught sewing, laundering, and cooking, together with the general work and care of the house, in all of which there was marked improvement. The work was done cheerfully, and I am sure that nearly all the girls over 12 years of age (and a few younger) are good cooks and can mend and make garments and wash and iron clothes in a satisfactory manner.

Farm and garden.—There are about 25 acres under cultivation—corn, 17 acres; potatoes, 5 acres, and garden 3 acres. The early garden yielded well, supplying the table with pease, beets, onions, radishes, etc., during the last month of the school. The early potatoes were injured by the frost. Late potatoes will be, I think, a fair crop Corn is badly burned by the hot winds, and the yield will be light. The garden was successfully irrigated by water from the flowing well, run in ditches about 2 rods apart. The farming land can all be irrigated by laying pipe from the well to the upper part of the tract, which should be done before another crop is planted.

Improvements.—Board walks were made from the street to the main building, and 70 trees planted on the school grounds. The schoolrooms and the greater part of the interior of main building, walls and ceilings, were painted, the work being done by Indian school employees.

The appearance of grounds and the interior of buildings had been much improved and the work in all lines of progress seemed most hopeful, when, on April 30, the main building was destroyed by fire. The attendance during March and April had exceeded that of any preceding months; pupils had learned how to study and had come to like school work, and parents manifested increasing confidence in the benefits of an education for their children. Having thus reached a point where we could look back with satisfaction upon difficulties met and overcome and forward with large expectations for the future of the school, great was our misfortune in the destruction of the main school building, by which the school was left homeless and our plans for the future ruined. Agent Clements, however, proved equal to the emergency, providing temporary quarters for the accommodation of 70 pupils. School employees and pupils cheerfully adapted themselves to the trying inconveniences, and good work was done to the close of the year. Plans have been submitted for rebuilding, and we trust the erection of new buildings will be soon authorized. Temporary quarters are now being provided for the accommodation of 60 pupils for the fall and winter, or until permanent buildings are erected.

The Santee Indians live upon their farms and are acquainted with civilized customs and manners of living Many of them speak the English language quite readily. The children are bright, and with proper effort on the part of the teacher they become enthusiastic students. The Santee Indian school can be made and should be made to do work in every way equal to that of the village public school. I would not have the industrial training neglected, but I would have the literary work pushed with such enthusiasm that the Indian will know that it means something.

Sanitary.—The health of the pupils has been very good. There were no severe cases of sickness. Diseased children are not admitted to the school.

Sabbath observance.—During the winter when weather is severe Sunday school is held at the school. During the fall and spring the pupils with employees attend Sunday school and church service at the Episcopal church, with which nearly all pupils are connected.

Acknowledging the faithfulness of school employees, the kindly courtesies of the agent, and the wise and impartial administration of the department, through the superintendent of Indian schools, I am, very respectfully,

ISAAC W. DWIRE, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
Wadsworth, Nev., August 23, 1895.

SIR: In conformity with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report concerning the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1895.

Agency and reservations.—This agency comprises two reservations—the Walker River Reserve and the Pyramid Lake Reserve. The Walker River Reserve is situated in Esmeralda County, and, according to the Monroe survey, contains 318,815 acres of mostly mountainous and desert land and includes the Walker Lake, a body of water 40 miles long by an average of 8 miles in width. The Pyramid Lake Reserve is situated in Washoe County, and contains, by the same survey, 322,000 acres of similar country; it includes Pyramid Lake, a body of water estimated to be 45 miles in length by 12 to 15 miles in width. This lake abounds in salmon trout, which can be caught at all seasons of the year and affords the Indians a bountiful supply of food.

The headquarters of the Nevada Agency are located at Pyramid Lake Reserve, 18 miles north of the town of Wadsworth, said town being on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and is our post-office and telegraphic address.

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census of the Pah-Ute Indians residing on the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves, taken on June 30, 1895, which shows an increase of 24 over last year's census:

Walker River Reserve:	
Males over 18 years	173
Females over 16 years	220
Males between 6 and 18 years	86
Females between 6 and 16 years	49
Males under 6 years	30
Females under 6 years	32
Total	590
Pyramid Lake Reserve:	
Males over 18 years	158
Females over 16 years	173
Males between 6 and 18 years	70
Females between 6 and 16 years	54
Males under 6 years	44
Females under 6 years	15
Total	514
Total males	561
Total females	543
Grand total	1,104

It is estimated that there are about 4,000 Indians living in the State of Nevada not under the jurisdiction of the agencies, many of whom, however, seek the advice, assistance, and counsel of the agents.

Agriculture.—The amount of land adapted to agriculture is totally inadequate for the wants of these Indians. Of the 640,000 acres contained in the two reserves, including the two lakes, only about 2,000 acres can be said to be suitable for agricultural purposes. Of this 2,000 acres three-fourths of it is now under cultivation. The chief products are grain (wheat and barley) and alfalfa hay, the latter being the principal crop.

The Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency are industrious, progressive, and anxious to farm, and it is a pity that there is not sufficient suitable land to gratify their desires. A ready and profitable market is at hand for all their products.

Stock raising.—The great areas of mesa lands and mountainous country embraced within the boundaries of the two reservations afford splendid ranges for stock raising. The natural conditions of both of the reservations are far better adapted to stock raising than agriculture, and steps should be taken to start these Indians in this industry. From the limited quantity of tillable land at their disposal it can not be expected that they will ever become self-supporting by tilling the soil; but if properly started in stock raising, with diligent and careful supervision on the part of the

agent and employees, they would soon be in competition with the white cattlemen, and in the near future be on a fair road to self-support. With two of the best ranges in the State, with a natural aptitude for this kind of work, with a fair start and careful supervision, success in this industry is assured.

Industries.—The Pah-Ute Indians are willing workers, and are always on the lookout for something to do. They readily perform all kinds of manual labor on the reserves for $1 per day, and for the whites on the outside for $1.25 and $1.50 per day. They are good farm hands, and excel the whites as "vaqueros." A few years ago the fishing industry afforded them a large revenue, but the present fish laws of this State prevent them from disposing of their fish at the most propitious season, and consequently their revenue from this source has been greatly reduced.

The Indians of this agency have received in cash from the Government for their labor and products during the past year the sum of $9,867.47, as follows:

Freighting	$2,300.05
Open-market purchases	2,283.42
Irregular employees	1,824.00
Regular employees	3,460.00
Total	9,867.47

It is estimated that their sales of fish, hay, wood, and miscellaneous articles to outside parties has aggregated $3,500, making a grand total of $13,367.47 paid these Indians in cash during the past year.

A great many of them are also employed during the months of July and August in the hop fields of California, supplanting the Chinese and Japanese heretofore engaged in this work. Of their earnings from this source I have no knowledge.

Products.—The following is an estimate of this year's harvest:

Product.	Quantity.	Market price.	Value.
Wheat ... bushels	425	$0.50	$212.50
Barley ... do	290	.40	116.00
Potatoes ... do	300	.60	180.00
Onions ... pounds	150	.03	4.50
Miscellaneous vegetables ... do	400	.03	12.00
Melons ... number	150	.30	45.00
Pumpkins ... do	110	.25	27.50
Hay ... tons	770	8.00	4,520.00
Total	....	....	5,117.50

Freighting.—The Indians have hauled 418,072 pounds of Government freight, for which they have been paid the sum of $2,300.05. They do this work well, and have given entire satisfaction during the past year.

Roads.—The usual traveled roads at this agency are kept in fine condition by the Indians under the supervision of the farmer. For this work they receive no compensation. During the past year they built 4 miles of new road. They do this work cheerfully, seeming to realize and appreciate the fact that the work done will redound to their future benefit.

Police force.—The force is composed of the pick of our Indians, who are able-bodied, intelligent, progressive, obedient, and reliable. They at all times set a good example of morality, and use their influence in the interest of peace and good order.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is one of the most important factors in the crystallization of the present policy of civilization. The three judges constituting this court are models of sobriety, morality, and integrity. They dispose of all minor disputes between members of their tribe in an equitable, impartial, and unselfish manner. The Indians respect their authority and opinions and heed their judgments.

Buildings.—A new dwelling for the agency physician has been erected during the past year. All the other buildings are in good condition and will be adequate for all purposes when the improvements at present authorized are made.

Agency stock.—A new team has been purchased for agency use, and all the surplus and worthless stock has been issued to Indians. The two stallions used for breeding purposes are good animals, and the coming progeny will be of good strain.

Agency employees.—The force at this agency consists of one clerk, one physician, one farmer at Pyramid Lake Reserve, one farmer at Walker River Reserve (who is the only employee now allowed that reserve), and one blacksmith. The position of issue clerk and assistant farmer at Walker River Reserve was abolished.

The amount set apart for pay of employees at this agency is entirely inadequate to warrant the payment of salaries commensurate with the work required of the various employees or to allow the employment of a sufficient force. There should be at least two more employees at the Walker River Reserve—an issue clerk and a mechanic—and the salaries of all the employees should be raised at least 25 per cent.

Fort McDermitt Reservation.—This was formerly a military reservation, but is now under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department and set apart for the Pah-Ute Indians. The lands embraced within this reservation have been applied for by the Indians under the allotment act. There is a farmer in charge, who has immediate supervision of the Indians and acts as custodian of the buildings; the latter is his chief occupation. These Indians are trustworthy and industrious, and are cultivating the lands they occupy, but it is my opinion that the allotment of these lands in severalty was premature. There are very few, if any, of the Indians in this State ready or qualified to control the ownership of land or assume the responsibility of citizenship.

Irrigating plant.—During the past year a permanent and substantial dam was constructed at the Walker River Reserve at a cost of $1,790. The dam and ditches at this reserve are now in good condition, and not a cent has been expended on their repair except the amount used in construction of the new dam. The Indians of Walker River Reserve now have an ample supply of water to irrigate all the lands at present susceptible of cultivation.

My recommendation for the construction of a new and permanent dam at Pyramid Lake Reserve was unfortunately sidetracked on the report of an inspector. I say unfortunate, because the construction of this dam is an absolute necessity, and will have to be undertaken in the near future, notwithstanding the respected opinion of the inspector. I was very anxious to have the work done last year, and much regretted that the opinion of an inspector, who even refused to examine the plans, site, specifications, purposes, or good results to come from the improvement, should outweigh my recommendations and suggestions. I made a careful study and investigation of the subject, employed a competent engineer to draw the plans and figure on the specifications, and I flattered myself that my presentation of the facts showing the absolute necessity of the improvement would be sufficient to secure favorable action by the Department on my request. I feel confident, however, that my suggestions and recommendations will, from necessity, yet receive favorable consideration.

With a permanent and substantial dam at this reserve, the irrigating plants on both reserves would be a credit to the service, afford an ample supply of water for all purposes, and would cost little or nothing to keep in good repair.

Senator Stewart's bill.—The enactment of the legislation proposed in the Senate bill 99, which failed of consideration at the last Congress, would be a serious blow at the present happy, contented, prosperous, and progressive condition of the Pah-Ute Indians residing on the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves under the jurisdiction of this agency. The Indians of both of the reserves are unanimous in their opposition to the propositions contained in the bill, and it would require the strong arm of the Government to force them to change their opinions. Moreover, even if the Indians were willing to give their voluntary approval to the provisions of the bill, I would deem it my bounden duty to enter a protest against its enactment, for the reason that it would be an unfair, unjust, unwarranted, and uncalled-for piece of legislation, enacted solely in the interest of a few wealthy stockmen and mining men and the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company as against the best interests of the Pah-Ute Indians, whose future welfare I have at heart and who are perfectly contented in their present condition. The Pah-Ute Indians are lawabiding, industrious, and progressive, and are deserving of fair treatment at the hands of the Government as against the grasping greed of a few citizens who are at present trespassers on their rights.

On October 17, 1891, an agreement was entered into with these Indians (Pyramid Lake Reserve) for the relinquishment of the southern portion of their reservation (which includes the town of Wadsworth) for a consideration of $25,000, to be paid them in cattle, and further stipulated that all other trespassers, with their stock, should be removed from the reservation instanter. The terms of this agreement pleased the Indians, and if it had been ratified, as it should have been and would have been had it not been for the interest of the stockmen on the north end of Pyramid Lake and the Carson and Colorado Railroad, which passes through the Walker River Reserve, these Indians would now be the owners of a large herd of cattle, the contention of the people of Wadsworth for title to their holdings would have been settled, and the proposed legislation of Senate bill 99 would never have been heard of. While in my opinion there is no probability of this legislation ever becoming effective so long as it contains the clause requiring the Indians to give their consent to its provisions, still the enactment of the bill into a law is to be viewed with distrust.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley, a member of the Board of Indián Commissioners, visited this agency last spring for the sole purpose of investigating the merits of the proposed legislation. He thoroughly studied and investigated the present resources, status, and condition of these Indians, the object and probable effect of the proposed legislation, and secured the opinion of over three-fourths of the Indians in regard to the matter. The conclusions he arrived at bear me out in my statements, and I sincerely trust that the recommendations he may make in regard to Senate bill 99 will be duly considered.*

If the agreement of October 17, 1891, could be revived and ratified it would receive the full consent of these Indians and be an equitable, fair, and reasonable solution of the problem.

Education.—The schools under the jurisdiction of this agency have been well managed during the past year, and the earnest efforts on the part of all connected with the schools merit the approbation of everyone interested in Indian education. The results from the year's work have been gratifying, and will act as a stimulus for as good, if not better, work the ensuing fiscal year. We have three schools in operation at this agency—an industrial boarding school at the agency headquarters, a day school at Walker River Reserve, and a day school at Wadsworth, Nev.

The Pyramid Lake boarding school has a capacity of sixty pupils and an efficient corps of employees. A splendid general average has been maintained throughout the year, and a reasonable improvement has been observed in all the departments. The class-room work is well conducted by a principal teacher and assistant teacher, and the industrial portion of the work has been profitably carried on by the seamstress, industrial teacher, and matron. The boys are taught farming in all its branches and assist in all the manual work about the school, such as whitewashing, painting, etc.; the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, and general household work. In the routine work of the kitchen, sewing room, and laundry the girls show both aptitude and proficiency, as also do the boys in their line of work.

The attendance during the past year by quarters has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First quarter	22 1/13	20 1/13	42 [illegible]
Second quarter	30	26 [illegible]	56 [illegible]
Third quarter	37 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	66 [illegible]
Fourth quarter	38 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	69 [illegible]

Total number enrolled, 71; average attendance, 59+.

The capacity of the school is only 60, and while I could easily have secured a much larger enrollment and maintained a larger average attendance, I deemed it best to keep in the school only a sufficient number to fill its capacity. Next year we will have additional quarters (recently authorized), and the accommodations will be ample to take care of all the children of school age on this reservation.

The total cost of maintaining the school last year was $9,792.57—$165.97 per capita per year, or $16.59 per capita per month for the ten months school was in session.

The Walker River day school was not opened until November 20, on account of the erection of a new building. During the seven months the school was in session it was well conducted and the attendance was good. The attendance during the year by quarters was as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First quarter*	....	....	....
Second quarter	11 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	20 [illegible]
Third quarter	17 7/87	13 [illegible]	30 [illegible]
Fourth quarter	16	12 2/37	28 5/32

* No school in session.

Total enrollment, 39; average attendance, 28; cost of maintaining school, $776.61, or $2.84 per capita per month. I expect a better attendance at this school next year and a decided improvement in the progress of the pupils.

* For Mr. Smiley's report, see page 101.

The Wadsworth day school is in a very favorable location to assure a regular and good attendance. The parents all reside within a radius of a few hundred yards of the school building, and are anxious that their children should attend school. The attendance during the year by quarters was as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First quarter	11¼	6½	17¾
Second quarter	18 9/39	12	30 9/39
Third quarter	19 11/63	14 61/63	34 1/7
Fourth quarter	21 16/65	17 15/65	38 31/65

Total enrollment, 40; average attendance, 37; cost of maintaining school, $1,059.70, or $2.86 per capita per month.

Missionary work.—This year missionary work was commenced among these Indians under the supervision of Right Rev. Bishop Leonard, of the Episcopal Church, diocese of Utah and Nevada. Rev. T. L. Bellam, the missionary pastor at Wadsworth, has regularly visited this agency and school once a month and conducted religious exercises. Miss Marion Taylor, formerly of the White Earth Agency, is the resident missionary at this agency. In addition to conducting the Sunday school for the pupils she teaches the young Indian women the art of lace making, and considering the brief period she has been here the progress of the Indian women in this industry has been remarkable. They are apt pupils, earnest in their endeavors to master the art, realize that a fruitful source of revenue will crown their efforts, and appreciate the interest taken in their welfare by Miss Taylor, whose object is to better their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare.

Christianity is the calcium light of civilization, quickens the love of justice and morality, and is, above all, the most powerful agent that can be used to obliterate the practice of the degrading and superstitious rites of the medicine man held in reverence by all Indians. That some form of Christianity has not been introduced among these Indians before this is unfortunate. They are an intelligent, industrious, and progressive tribe, and as susceptible to the teaching of the great truths of Christianity as they have been to the ordinary vocations of life. It is to be hoped that the good work once begun will continue. It is the intention of the Episcopal Church to erect a small chapel for missionary purposes at an early date.

Recommendations.—I respectfully recommend that the original amount of $6,000 be appropriated for the pay of employees at this agency; that a new, permanent, and substantial dam be built at the Pyramid Lake Reserve, per the plans and specifications submitted to your office last year; that the proposed legislation contained in Senate bill 99 be defeated; that the agreement entered into between these Indians and your office on October 17, 1891, be revived, if possible, and affirmed, and, if necessary, a new agreement similar thereto be made with these Indians.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the prompt manner in which your office has treated my many requests and recommendations.

I would be selfish indeed if I did not express my appreciation of the faithful, industrious, and efficient assistance rendered me by the employees in the conduct of the affairs of this agency.

I herewith transmit statistical information.

Very respectfully,

I. J. WOOTTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
White Rock, Nev., September 1, 1895.

SIR: In response to your circular letter of instruction I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

The subjoined table shows the number of Indians, etc., on this reservation, and is made up from a carefully prepared census taken on July 5, 1895:

Shoshones: Total population		408
Males over 18	136	
Females over 14	132	
School children 6 to 16—		
Males	39	
Females	32	
Under 6	55	

Pi-Utes: Total population		210
Males over 18	57	
Females over 14	74	
School children 6 to 16—		
Males	24	
Females	20	
Under 6	36	
Total Shoshones and Pi-Utes		618

I took charge of this agency October 1, 1893. It is located on the Duck Valley Reservation, which was established by Executive order April 16, 1877, and is said to contain 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres—about two-thirds in Nevada and one-third in Idaho.

The country is, of course, mountainous, but there are a number of valleys and gulches, quite well supplied with water from small streams, which furnish a sufficient amount of tillable land for the number of Indians belonging to this reservation. It should be stated, however, that the elevation of the country is so great that the seasons are very uncertain, and it is not infrequently the case that crops perish in the spring or fall by the encroachment of cold weather.

All the Indians put out small crops of potatoes, as well as barley, wheat, oats, garden stuffs, etc., and showed a perfect willingness to care for them; but there was not a sufficient supply of water during the time it was most needed, and in consequence all the crops are very short. The hay crop was a so short for the same reason. The Indians have always relied on the wild grass for hay heretofore, but I have endeavored to have them grow alfalfa, and ditches are now being constructed for the purpose of furnishing irrigation for that crop. I anticipate good results from my efforts in this direction.

The drought of the past year was caused in this way: Nearly all the snow of last year fell in the late spring, and being very light in weight it did not pack on the mountains, the result being that when it melted the water came in torrents down the mountains and was soon beyond the valleys of the reservation. As reported by me at the time, these floods caused considerable damage to the ditches, dams, etc., at the agency.

This country is preeminently adapted to stock raising, and I am thoroughly convinced that by encouraging the Indians to raise cattle for the market a very decided step would be taken toward placing them upon a foundation of self-support. I believe these people to be sufficiently advanced in civilization to be well able to take intelligent care of stock, and I would recommend as a means of encouragement that a suitable number of well-bred standard cows and bulls be issued to the Indians of this reservation. I am impressed with the importance of this matter, and feel sure that much money would be saved to the Government in the end.

These are simple, kind, and gentle people, and disturbances are not as frequent among them as they would be among an equal number of white people dwelling together. They are—exceptional as it may appear—willing workers, and whenever there is any work coming within their capabilities they are desirous and anxious to do it. They have done all the work on the irrigating ditches, dams, etc., as well as freighting of all supplies from the railroad. They also furnish and haul to the agency all wood consumed at the agency and school. I have experienced no trouble whatever from lack of sufficient Indian help.

The work of education in the boarding school has progressed rapidly and the year has been a successful one. The pupils are bright and apt to learn, and set an excellent example for the emulation of the Indian residents of the reservation. The education of Indians on the reservation is certainly a success and is of the greatest importance. The instruction imparted not only benefits the rising generation, but tends indirectly to educate the whole people, and will awaken and keep alive in them a desire for improvement which can not so well and so cheaply be obtained in any other way. By this policy the whole people will from day to day see the advancement of the young, and will of necessity gain considerable in their own lives.

While these Indians are in favor of reservation schools, they are decidedly averse to sending their children away from the reservation for an education. It is necessary to make a transfer of a number of pupils to an Eastern school in order that a higher education than that afforded here can be obtained and to make room in our school for children now out on the reservation and not attending any school, but up to the present time all my efforts to secure the consent of parents for such transfer have proved unavailing.

The agency buildings and other improvements consist of the agent's residence and office, combined in a one-story adobe structure; the old adobe two-story schoolhouse. the new boarding school, a two-story frame; a laundry, a physician's office and ho-

pital building combined; a steam flouring mill, a commissary store building, a carpenter shop and lumber house combined; the agency and school barns and attached corrals, and irrigation water ditches, reservoir, and water piping.

During the year past there have been constructed a frame implement house for storing implements, hard woods, salt, oil, and all wagon materials; a guardhouse, 12 by 16 feet, substantially built, and a large blacksmith and wagon shop combined, built from material from the old implement house, which was torn down, with the addition of a small quantity of new material.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1895.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you this my first annual report.

The past school year has been one of prosperity and commendable progress in each department of the school. About a year and a half ago the school enrolled about 30 young boys and girls, of ages ranging from 5 to 10 years. These pupils have done remarkably well, not only in learning to speak the English language, but also in reading, writing, etc.

The number of employees allowed this school is at present seven, viz, superintendent, matron, teacher, seamstress, industrial teacher, cook, and laundress. During the past year all the positions have been occupied except that of cook and matron, which were vacant for about two months.

The improvements on buildings and surroundings are as follows:

The water system has been extended to barn and cow yard. Painting on school buildings has been commenced and is progressing finely. Our bell has been elevated to top of school building and now occupies a pretty belfry. The carpenter shop has been finished off into two good rooms for the accommodation of the industrial teacher and family. A barn for storing tools, wagons, etc., has been built. A stone wall has been constructed and much stone removed from school grounds. The cutting of wood, which had formerly been done by hand saws in the hands of the school boys, has during the most of the past year been done by horse power. The boys are free to admit the great advantage of the new over the old way.

The schoolroom work has been done under the supervision of the superintendent, assisted by one lady primary teacher. The advancement made by the pupils in each of the two departments is commendable. The plan of instruction has been to teach the pupils what they will need to practice when thrown upon their own resources.

The matron's department has been looked after with much interest as to all its details. Much care has been taken to teach the girls to be tidy and neat, not only in toilet and dress, but also in cleanliness of person, manners, conversation, and habits. They have been taught to braid and sew mats, tidies, rugs, etc. Even the smallest girls have been taught to sweep and make their own beds, and help set and clear off the dining tables. Care has also been taken that proper instruction be given in all the different lines of work requiring their attention.

All the pupils connected with the school have been taught hygienic laws, and especially how to guard against taking cold by exposing themselves to sudden changes and drafts of air. They have been taught what is proper diet for the promotion of health, and what quantities of the different kinds of food are necessary to be eaten at each meal. Good table manners have been required and due courtesy to all insisted on.

I would most respectfully acknowledge the hearty cooperation of our agent, the Hon. W. L. Hargrove, in our school work, especially in the improvements which have been made in and about the school buildings and in keeping the school filled with pupils. There has evidently been on his part an earnest desire that the school might be a success. To this end we have from time to time received welcome visits from him, accompanied by encouraging words both to pupils and teachers. Our efforts as teachers and pupils have been praised and our success applauded.

The holidays were made especially joyous to the pupils, teachers, and patrons of the school by a Christmas treat, obtained by means kindly allowed by the Department through the friendly offices of our agent.

Supplies for school use have been cheerfully and promptly delivered upon requisition of superintendent, and, in cases of shortage in supplies, prompt efforts have been made by the agent to obtain them.

The boys' industrial department, under the direction of the industrial teacher assisted by the superintendent, has been a success. Instruction in all kinds of farm and garden work, in the proper care of stock, and in the art of irrigating has been imparted. Indian youths seem equally as tractable as white children.

The sewing, laundry, and cooking departments have rendered good service, and most of the Indian maidens instructed are becoming quite efficient in the performance of the duties connected with these different lines of work. In the manufacture of wearing apparel for themselves the girls instructed are now quite independent.

Because of past faithfulness, efficiency, and devotion to duty, I would recommend the continuance of the services of the present employee force. Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me, and the substantial support given us as a school by the Department, I remain,

Your coworker and obedient servant,

W. VINCENT GRAVES, *Superintendent.*

W. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, *Mescalero, N. Mex., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the yea. ending June 30, 1895.

I assumed charge of this agency December 11, 1895, under Special Orders No. 254, series 1894, Adjutant-General's Office, relieving Capt. L. F. Burnett, U. S. A., retired.

Census.—The census of June 30, 1895 (including children away at school), shows 453 Indians belonging to this reservation, of which 190 are males and 163 are females. Of these, 104 are children between 5 and 18 years of age. There were 18 deaths and 15 births during the year.

Reservation.—The reservation comprises about 450,000 acres of land, situated in southern New Mexico. The land is mountainous and for the most part covered with a heavy growth of pine, piñon, juniper, spruce, oak, and cedar. The altitude of the agency is 6,263 feet, of the divide about 8,000, and of Sierra Blanca 1,400 feet. Numerous narrow canyons cut up the reservation in all directions. Some of these have springs in them, some having running streams part of the year, while the greater portion of them are dry.

Tillable land is scarce, and it is impossible to get water to irrigate the greater part of what there is. The land in Elk and Silver Springs canyons may be susceptible of raising crops without irrigation, as there is considerable rainfall during the summer, but water for domestic purposes must be obtained, else the Indians will not remain on the land to watch their crops, but will resort to the springs miles away. There is a small patch of land (20 acres) in the Carrizo and another at Three Rivers (20 acres), but with the exception of the land along the Tularosa River, and possibly in Elk and Silver Springs canyons, the reservation is in the main worthless for agricultural purposes, although it is an ideal country for stock.

The best land along the Tularosa on the reservation is held under private land claims by whites, and at present is not available for Indian farms. Thousands of head of cattle and horses belonging to outsiders range on the reservation, where they find good grass and plenty of water.

The reservation contains beds of coal and numerous indications of the presence of the precious metals, especially in the northwest section where rumor reports them in paying quantities.

Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, distant 110 miles, is the railroad station for passengers and freight. The road from Las Cruces to Tularosa, 18 miles from the agency, is over an alkali desert, with but two stopping places where water can be obtained, and that so much impregnated with deleterious salts as to be dangerous both for man and beast. Tularosa is a Mexican town, situated at the foot of the canyon, 18 miles west, with about 500 population, there being scarcely a dozen American families in the place. Roswell, N. Mex., is 99 miles east, at the terminus of the Pecos Valley Railroad. Fort Stanton, N. Mex., is our telegraph station, distant 36 miles northeast. The road to Fort Stanton and Roswell runs over the mountain, and in the winter season is often impassable from snow, days at a time.

Mail arrives triweekly from Las Cruces.

The Tularosa Valley at the agency divides into the North Fork and the South Fork. The former, up which runs the road to Fort Stanton, is absolutely without water. The latter, on the contrary, from the head of the river 6 miles above the agency, to Tularosa, 18 miles below, has abundant water and innumerable springs. It is in all probability the best-watered section of New Mexico. The canyon is, however, narrow, and the tillable land is from 100 to 250 yards wide only. The crops that can be raised vary of course with the altitude.

Farming.—All the land on the reservation where there is running water is under fence, and attempts are making to farm it, but there is barely 500 acres in all—about 1 acre per capita. If all the tillable land had water and were under cultivation, it would not average 10 acres per head. Nearly all the men have a small patch of some crop. They have dabbled heretofore in raising grain and vegetables, and, in my opinion, if land were available and allotted to them, they are sufficiently versed in farming to make a living if settled on it.

Under the appropriation authorized by the Department the principal springs have been opened up and several wells dug. Much land has been selected in Elk and Silver Springs canyons and surrounded by posts, for which the wire has not yet arrived. As soon as the fencing is completed the Indians will be urged to plow land for next year's crops, which it is hoped may be raised by rainfall alone. If seed be furnished, it is the intention to plant fall wheat this autumn as an experiment. These

Indians raise corn, oats, and pumpkins chiefly, but this year potatoes have been planted about the reservation, which now look very promising. Under that regulation of the Indian Office which makes it "the chief duty of an agent to induce his Indians to labor in civilized pursuits," I have not hesitated "to bring every possible influence to bear" to induce them to select a piece of land and fence it. Some have readily and cheerfully selected pieces and fenced the same, others have selected land and cut their posts, while others have sullenly held back and are yet in the transition state of being induced. I have no doubt of eventually bringing them around. Unfortunately the supply of fence wire on hand for completing the fencing ran out, and a number were unable to plant this year, having no protection from stock. A supply has, however, been authorized by the Indian Office, and as soon as it arrives the fencing will be completed and the Indians encouraged to plow and plant.

It is my desire to try the experiment of raising winter wheat in the higher altitudes. I can see no reason why it can not be grown successfully. If it can be, it may solve the flour problem when, later, the ration is taken away. Every adult male Indian on this reservation understands raising grain. It is only a question of being sufficiently coerced and given land to till, to finally induce them to farm on some scale commensurate with their needs.

The indiscriminate issue of rations and other supplies to the worthy and unworthy alike simply beggars them and makes them feel the lack of any necessity for working for a self-support when a living is so ungrudgingly given them without working for it. The Mescalero nature is much like that of his white brethren, with whom our charitable societies East have had so much experience.

Houses.—These Indians for the most part live in tents or tepees. The police occupy cabins belonging to the United States situated at the agency. There are in addition some fourteen cabins on the Indian claims, but only one is occupied by an Indian. Linsey has been issued yearly, which they use for repairing their tepees. Such slight encouragement as this, in my opinion, should be withdrawn, and I have issued no material for this purpose, and informed them that the Government will give them no more. I am inclined to believe that as soon as they have to work and buy material for this purpose they will see more clearly the benefit of living in a house, that, once built, costs nothing for repairs. I constantly urge this on them, and am gratified to say that many have reported that they have their house logs cut. Once settled in a house, with no tepees available, their inclination to wander from spring to spring should leave them, and their crops will have the benefit of their entire time. Their superstitions must be overcome to accomplish this, for where a death occurs in a house the occupant refuses to live in it longer.

Freighting.—All supplies have been delivered at this agency by contract. The total amount paid for freighting by wagon over 110 miles of desert from Las Cruces is about $1,500. All this has inured to the benefit of the Mexicans in the valley below. There is no reason why the Indians should not earn this money, and thus in some degree learn its value and the value of their labor, and thus drive an entering wedge into the problem of their self-support. Authority has been granted by the Indian Office to make the trial the coming fiscal year. The Indians are well pleased and I have no doubt they can do the work satisfactorily. Wagons and harness allowed this year were distributed by me among those Indians who have good teams with this object in view.

Produce.—With a change in agents and farmer and no memoranda to refer to, I am unable to state accurately the full amount of grain raised by these people. The United States purchased from them 15,000 pounds of oats, 15,000 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of beans, and 160 cords of wood. Besides, the Indians consumed much and sold as much more grain to outside parties.

Allotments.—No land has been allotted to any of these Indians. There is so little of it that it will be difficult to do so equitably. Several have expressed their desire to me for a "paper" for their land after I explained the subject to them, with its advantages, and it is my intention to take up the matter soon. If each can not have a large farm, it will be good policy and in the interest of the United States to give it to them as they apply for it and show a desire to work, and let the more sullen and shiftless ones take what is left, as they will doubtless have to do in the end.

Police.—The police force consists of one chief and thirteen privates, who reside in the cabins at the agency. They assist in keeping the children at school, breaking up the manufacture of tiswin, making arrests, etc. Their chief duty, however, is in herding the beeves and killing them for the weekly issues. Several changes have been made, all of which were in the interest of better discipline, and which have been duly reported to the Indian Office. Every policeman must have a piece of land, and they are required at all times to wear civilized clothing, which was heretofore not enforced among them.

Punishments.—The Indian court in my opinion is not of much use in dealing with the Mescaleros. Summary action on the part of the agent in quickly incarcerating offenders and working them at hard labor has a much better effect. Two Indians

were killed during the year in drunken brawls by other Indians. The latter were promptly turned over to the civil authorities and are now in the jail at Las Cruces awaiting trial. Tiswin makers, wife beaters, and disorderly persons get the benefit of the guardhouse. Tiswin making is not so prevalent as when I first took charge. Whether this is due to a lack of material or the repressive measures taken, I can not now say.

School.—There are 104 children of school age—5 to 18 years—belonging to this reservation. Of these, 22 are at the nonreservation school at Fort Lewis, Colo. The attendance at the Mescalero boarding school up to June 15, 1894, was 52. Being convinced that the return of the children to camp during July and August was a grievous detriment, I addressed a letter to the Commissioner in May, setting forth that during this vacation the children lost the benefits of their schooling, absorbed the Indian ideas of morality, were put back into the breech clout and blanket, became dirty and lousy, forgot their English, and were surrounded by the worst instead of the best influences on the reservation; that many were not allowed to return; the young girls were either married off to keep them out or returned little better than prostitutes, and that the agent and police were weeks in getting them together again. I requested authority to keep them at school during the vacation, as is done at nonreservation schools. The Commissioner authorized me to make the experiment, provided I could do so without arousing the hostility of the parents against the school.

Accordingly, I summoned all children of school age to be brought in, expecting to get a half dozen. I was agreeably surprised when 24 were brought in. I accepted 20, and rejected 4 for being too young. At this writing 94 out of 104 school children are enrolled at school, making 90 per cent. This indicates that the opposition to the school on the part of these Indians is about broken. Heretofore the old women have strenuously objected to having the girls attend school, preferring to keep them to sell in marriage at the tender ages of 8 to 12 years. Six were kept out last year, and all the efforts of the agent and police availed naught. The children hid in the brush when the police or agent came in sight. To put them in by force means continual runaways. I therefore adopted the policy of coercing the parents in every way except by force. I am pleased to say that five out of the six have brought in their girls, and at this writing the boarding school at this agency contains forty boys and thirty-two girls. There are several more that I expect to get.

Accommodations of all kinds are limited, but estimates for additions have been approved. No provision for an assembly and class room was however made. The present room is 17 by 37 feet, and besides accommodating the different classes is, at the evening assemblies of children, teachers, and employees, called on at times to hold 100 persons. It is like trying to put a quart of water into a pint cup.

These Indians seem violently opposed to sending their children to nonreservation schools. They argue that as good teachers can be supplied for their own school as for the outside schools. Several deaths among their children at nonreservation schools have increased their prejudices.

The school has a superintendent, teacher, industrial teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, cook and assistant cook, and carpenter. The assistant cook and carpenter are Indians from the Pima Reservation, educated at the Albuquerque Indian School, and give good satisfaction. Their employment is a strong object lesson to the other Indians and to the children.

The school farm raises hay and fodder sufficient for the stock, and vegetables enough for a welcome addition to the table fare. Corn, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, squash, pumpkins, and turnips are raised in abundance. Two acres are in potatoes this year. It is hoped to be able to raise all the school will need hereafter, if this experiment is successful, as it bids fair to be. An increased acreage was put in this year, rendered possible by a new ditch built by Indian labor, which gives an abundance of water. This ditch also added more land to the irrigable portion of the school farm. This land should be planted to orchard, as fruit grows well within a mile of the agency and should do so here.

The boys, under charge of the industrial teacher, do all the work on the farm and assist at the kitchen and laundry. The girls assist in the kitchen, laundry, and dormitories. They also, under charge of the seamstress, make all the girls' clothing and such clothing and repairs for the boys as may be needed. School has been in session for ten months, with five hours of school during five days of the week.

The experiment of retaining the children during the summer will be a success. The old people already acquiesce readily. The movement, while entailing slight extra expense on the United States and extra work for the employees, will have a valuable effect on the children and ultimately on the tribe. The industrial work, which will solely occupy their time (it being the height of the farm season), will teach them a knowledge of practical things they would wholly miss if they were in the tepee. Besides, the new ones will have two months in which to learn some English, which will be of vast help in making a start in their secular education in September. Plenty of recreation will be supplied them in the way of picnics outings, etc.

Marriage and divorce.—These are a people of quick marriages and quicker divorce—evils fostered by their inherited code of morality and by a strong favorable public sentiment. Several of them are polygamists, with two and three wives, and so far as I can see they all live happily. Others are content with one wife at a time, but their life's pathway is strewn with discarded favorites. In consequence of this, of the 263 females on this reservation 75 are widows of the kind vulgarly termed "grass." This is a matter that can be controlled in time. I have discussed the subject with some of the older ones and they favor a change, so they say. Any coercion at present may meet with a dogged opposition that will be hard to combat, but it is my intention to give the subject my early attention. I do not like to lay down too many "don'ts" at once. They have had a good many submitted to them already, and as fast as they acquiesce I present more.

In spite of the easy divorce this tribe is about as badly henpecked as it were possible to imagine. The "old" woman, not the "new," reigns on this reservation. A simple superstition of these people creates a stumbling block that is made manifest very often when the agent or the "man in Washington" tries to inaugurate a policy or a movement in the interest of their better condition and support. "My mother-in-law," that much maligned treasure of a higher civilization, wields here a power that is like a rock against which lawful authority beats in vain. Just why it is no Indian has yet been able to explain to me, but an Indian can not look at his mother-in-law. If she enters his tepee he leaves. If he enters and she is within he flies at once. He can not stay in her august presence. If his wife and he quarrel, his mother-in-law puts in an appearance and manages his domestic affairs during his enforced absence so long as she pleases. Perhaps she takes his wife to her tepee, where he dare not follow. He comes to terms or the situation constitutes a divorce. Does the agent wish a child brought to school, or a head of family to take land and try to farm it, the mother-in-law, if hostile—and she usually is—appears on the scene and the head of the family hunts the woods. The sight of several stalwart bucks hiding behind doors, barrels, and steps because a dried-up, wizened squaw heaves in sight is a spectacle that would be ludicrous were it not for its far-reaching results. A man with polygamist practices should be entitled to some sympathy when one considers that the incubus increases with his added wives. The Indian with many wives in succession to his credit is in as bad a fix. The inevitable result is that if the agent encounters the ill will of these women his trouble will begin. Even a threat of a visit from his wife's mother will deter an Indian from doing the agent's bidding. If she should come and sit on his earthly possessions she could reduce him in one instant from affluence to beggary, as viewed from his standpoint, until such time as she could be propitiated.

It will be seen that the agent practically has innumerable mothers-in-law in doing his duty. In taking land it will be essential that in order to keep intact the rights of succession thereto the family relation once entered into be maintained. To do this the mother-in-law must, so to speak, be reduced to the ranks. I have informed a number that the guard house awaits any of them who I may learn have interfered maliciously with the families of their children. Hard labor added to the sentence may have the effect of breaking up the superstition. When that is done marriage and divorce can be better controlled, children will be sent to school more willlingly, and will be selected without cavil, and work for their support will be entered into more cheerfully.

Remarks.—In considering the question of the self-support of these Indians many things must be taken into account. A small band of 453 Indians occupies a reservation of 450,000 acres. Lime, coal, timber, gold, silver, and copper are on this reservation, and of these resources these Indians can make no use whatever. Of land under water sufficient to irrigate there is about 1 acre each. If the experiment I am making of utilizing the high land for farms under rainfall succeeds there will then not be 10 acres per capita, and on this land water must be developed by wells for domestic purposes. Three townships on the northwest (two on the north and one on the west) form a jog on the reservation with two reentering angles. A personal reconnaissance of these townships shows them to be occupied by some 25 Indians who are trying to farm 20 acres, all the available farming land in the entire three townships, and not sufficient water for these 20 acres.

Beds of coal crop out in many places, and report has it that the precious metals are in this section in paying quantities. With the greatest propriety these three townships could be cut off from the reservation and their immense natural resources, of no use whatever to these Indians, could be put into the hands of the more progressive white people for development.

Any policy looking to the self-support of the Mescalero Indians on the present reservation, with its limited farming land and but one running stream, must have in mind the necessity of some stock that will furnish meat and a source of income when rations are finally taken away. There is abundant grass and numerous springs with which immense herds of sheep can be raised. At present the cattle, horses, and hogs of the white settlers adjoining graze over this reservation free and unrestricted.

The stock not being under herd drift wherever they please, and of course range on the reservation where the grass is so fine. It is idle to expect the cattlemen will lease the grazing privilege when they can get it for nothing.

The experiment of these Indians raising their own cattle was tried some years ago, when 500 were issued to them. They were too lazy and shiftless to look after them and brand the calves. Some killed and ate their cattle at once, others killed and ate their neighbors' cattle, the narrow lines of the reservation permitted some cattle to drift off, and "rustlers," of which this section boasts many, saw that they did not return. In consequence, instead of having a large herd, as they should had they taken care of the nucleus given them, it is doubtful if 25 head could be rounded up to-day. No better success, in my opinion, would attend another experiment with cattle.

With sheep, however, the result should be different. This entire reservation, except two townships, is a fine sheep range. In fact, men of this section well versed in sheep raising tell me it is the finest sheep range in New Mexico. Sheep, unlike cattle, must be close-herded day and night. It is a job at which the squaws could spend their time with greater profit to all than in idleness and tiswin making. Foreign cattle will leave the reservation, as they will not graze on the same land with sheep. This will give the Indians the control of their grazing. A few acres of land and a flock of sheep to each family ought in a few years to get these people from under the fostering hand of the Government.

The present ration will keep these Indians without the necessity of working for food. The annuities more than keep them from the necessity of working for clothing. In fact, the latter have been sold as soon as issued for a tithe of their value to the hangers-on of this reservation, who have preyed on these Indians and on the Government for years. The gratuitous issue of all supplies needed to meet their necessities is a curse to this people, as it would be to any white community. It pauperizes them in a worse degree than if they had nothing. The incentive to work and the ambition to better themselves is stifled under such a system. Under no circumstances should the rations or annuities be increased. In fact, the former should be gradually pinched off until they are forced to work to buy such commodities as coffee, sugar, salt, flour, and matches, beef being the last item to be taken away.

To do this sufficient land should be given each family on which to raise vegetables, also the necessary implements and seed for a start, and a flock of sheep from which they may get meat to eat and wool to sell. The land should have running water for irrigating purposes. There is much of such land along the Tularosa River, both on and off the reservation, not now owned by the Indians. This land should be acquired if possible and apportioned among the Indians, a start given as recommended above, and a time set absolutely when all rations and annuities shall cease. Stern necessity alone will drive this entire tribe to work. It were better for the United States to spend a lump sum at once and get these Indians self-supporting in a few years than to make dribbling appropriations for them for many years and then be still issuing them food and clothing.

The situation here should be treated in a businesslike way. No attempts should be made to deal with them as a tribe, nor through any h eadmen. Ignore the latter and deal with the individual. No recognition of a title in them to the reservation should be made. The sooner it is impressed on them that the Government is supreme, and will do what it pleases with them and theirs, the sooner they will get a glimmer of reason through their brains and an ambition to go to work and rise. Talking and urging them in a body will do no good. The day when their supplies will be taken away has been prophesied to them so long without a realization that now, when it is mentioned, they have no hesitation in saying it is a lie and will never come to pass. Hence, given the land, implements, seed, and a flock of sheep, the ultimatum should be announced that they must work out their own salvation, and rations and other supplies at once be stopped.

In the meantime it shall be my policy to try and get them to farm all land now available. The higher portions, where there is rainfall, will be fenced and planted; wells will be dug to obtain water for domestic purposes, if possible. The full authority of the regulations, to "bring every influence to bear to make the Indians labor in civilized pursuits," will be stretched to its elastic limit in the future as it has been in the past. The sale of their annuities will be stopped, in a marked degree, by issuing simply to individuals only when they need them, and I am convinced they will use them. But to issue a pack-horse load of things they will not use, to be at once taken off and sold, will no longer be allowed.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Indian Office for the marked encouragement it has given me in my efforts to carry out my policy and the generous appropriations it has made to enable me to carry on the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MESCALERO SCHOOL.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *July 2, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Mescalero boarding school.

The enrollment for the year was 77—boys, 45; girls, 32; the average attendance for the school year (ten months) being 53$\frac{7}{10}$.

The following is the enrollment and attendance for each quarter:

Quarter.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First	32	19	30.9	17.9
Second	34	21	31.7	20
Third	32	21	31.7	21
Fourth	43	32	32.5	23

I assumed charge of the school as superintendent December 27, having been promoted from the teacher's position in this school.

The year's work, though satisfactory in the main, has been greatly broken into by frequent changing of employees. At the close of the school year, however, we have our full force of employees, with everything going smoothly.

The health of the school has been excellent through the entire year. There were five or six cases of conjunctivitis, which were promptly isolated, and the spread of the disease checked.

There have been but four runaways during the year. The children seem very well contented in school.

The work in the schoolroom has been very well done. There were two promotions during the year, both girls. We have followed the half-day system, one section going to school in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. I contemplate alternating the sections next year, thus giving each pupil the benefits of both a morning and an afternoon session. The evening sessions have been devoted to language, conversational, geographical topics, music, and socials.

The domestic affairs of the school have been very ably managed by Mrs. Nannie Cook, the matron. The girls have been taught politeness and neatness in dress and appearance. The kitchen is very ably conducted by Miss Lena Gibson, who takes especial pains to teach the girls under her charge. Both girls and boys are detailed to wait upon tables, and two boys are detailed to scrub the dining room. The work in the laundry has been very well done most of the time. The laundress who started in at the first of the year had no teaching or governing ability, and, becoming generally unmanageable, was recommended for discharge.

The work in the sewing room has been well done, though nothing but the necessary sewing required by the school has been done. In addition to the regular mending, the following articles have been made by the seamstress, with the help of the girls:

Aprons	137	Nightgowns	42	Underwear ....suits	74
Bed spreads	22	Pillowcases	42	Hay covers	2
Capes	9	Skirts	37	Pants lined.........pairs	8
Curtains	15	Sheets	34	Skirts and dresses altered	10
Coats	25	Shirts	12		
Dresses	70	Towels	119		

The farm has been managed in a very efficient manner by Mr. Rowland, the industrial teacher, who raised during the year, with the help of the boys, 20 bushels beets, 30 pounds lettuce, 30 pounds radishes, 300 Hubbard squashes, 250 pumpkins, 1,300 heads cabbage, 200 bushels corn, 25 tons hay cut, 20 bushels onions, 60 bushels turnips, 500 heads cauliflower, 10 gallons cucumbers, 20 bushels pease, 10 bushels beans, and 20 tons corn fodder.

The prospect for a large crop this year is excellent. We have about twice the amount in garden we had last year, and hope to have enough vegetables to supply the school for the year.

The pressing needs of the school are increased accommodations. We need more dormitory room, an assembly and class room, laundry and bath rooms, and sick rooms. Rooms for employees are also much needed. We have received so many more children this year than were expected that additional room has become a necessity.

The cutting off of the assistant cook for next year will handicap us greatly. The help which the girls are able to give in the kitchen is very little, owing to their size. The average age of all pupils in school is 9 years. We have but four girls 12 years of age, and their assistance is needed in the sewing room and laundry, as well as in the caring for their own dormitories and sitting room. We received twenty new pupils (all very small) within the last two weeks, making the number to cook for 72. All the cooking and baking is done on one range, and the work is entirely too much for one woman.

The present employees are doing good, efficient work.

In conclusion, I wish to thank our agent, Lieut. V. E. Stottler, for his many helpful suggestions and the warm interest he takes in the school in all its departments.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. J. DAVIS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 20, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

PUEBLOS.

Population.—As it is impossible without an adequate appropriation for the purpose to take the census of nineteen pueblos scattered over a wide extent of country, stretching from the northern part of the Territory to the southwest, and no appropriation having been made, I can only give the same figures quoted in my last annual report, with the remark that in some of the pueblos I estimate a slight increase in the numbers. Total population, 8,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between 6 and 16, 2,323.

Schools.—I am pleased to report an increase in the number of children attending school. Year by year parents are learning to appreciate the value of education for their offspring. The number of Indian schools in connection with this agency is twelve, one less than last year, the Ramona boarding school at Santa Fé having been discontinued. Four of these are Government schools, namely, one at Santa Clara, one at Laguna, one at Cochiti, and one at Zia pueblo. The other eight are contract schools, one being the boarding school at Bernalillo, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and the others day schools under the supervision of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santa Fé. The latter are situated at the following pueblos: Taos, San Juan, Santo Domingo, Jemez, Isleta, Pahuate (Laguna), and Acoma. The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was 587, a gratifying increase over the previous year.

In addition to the above there are two day schools conducted by the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church—one at Sciama (Laguna) and the other at Zuñi pueblo; but as they do not report to this agency I am unable to give statistics.

It has been decided to establish a Government day school at the pueblo of San Felipe. Land has been set aside by the Indians for the purpose of school buildings, and it is hoped that this fall will see a school in active operation there.

Habits.—I have observed a tendency to improvement in this respect. Every year more of the Indians are adopting citizen dress, and in other ways conforming to the usages of their more civilized neighbors.

Issues.—There has been the usual issue of farming implements, fence wire, and useful tools to the deserving ones during the year, for which the Indians are grateful. I believe that they are careful of and make good use of any property so issued to them.

One youth who had learned the shoemaking trade at one of our industrial schools was furnished with an outfit of shoemaker's tools, by means of which he will be enabled to earn a living.

These Indians support themselves by cultivating the grants of land attached to each pueblo, raising crops of corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables, occasionally having a surplus to dispose of in addition to the quantity needed for their own consumption. At some of the pueblos fruits are raised successfully, and this might be the case at nearly all of them if the Indians were not too poor to purchase the young trees. I have had several applications for fruit trees to plant at their homes, and I am convinced that this would be a judicious way in which to assist these people. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that 750 or 1,000 young trees be furnished—say apples, pears, plums, peaches, and apricots—for issue to these Indians at the proper season.

Health.—During the past year two of the pueblos have been visited by a fatal epidemic. It commenced at Cochiti in July, 1894, and was pronounced by the agency physician to be spinal meningitis, or spotted fever; the number of deaths there was 42. The disease made its appearance at Santo Domingo, a neighboring pueblo, last spring, and a considerable number have died there. When I learned of the disease having extended to that pueblo, I immediately communicated with the governor, offering the services of the agency physician and a supply of medicines, but could elicit no response, although I wrote several letters on the subject.

Sister Katharine (Miss Drexel), being in this vicinity at the time, and hearing of the state of affairs went to the pueblo personally, taking two nurses of her order and medicines supplied from this office. The governor of the pueblo and his headmen would not allow her to enter any of the dwellings where there were sick, would not accept any of the remedies offered, nor give any information as to the number suffering from the disease.

During the past year, as in former years, my time has been occupied with the settlement of disputes, not so much among themselves—though there are many cases

of that kind—but between the Indians and their Mexican and American neighbors. Their water rights are often invaded, squatters get on their land, their timber is cut, and their stock stolen. In attending to these matters the agent often has his hands full, but only in this way are the lands and property of these Indians preserved to them and the machinations of designing men defeated.

The statistics accompanying annual report for 1895 relating to the Pueblo Indians are respectfully inclosed herewith.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The census taken at the end of the fiscal year—June 30, 1895—shows the total number of this tribe to be 845, indicating an increase of 3 since the census of last year, there having occurred 33 births and 30 deaths among these people during the past twelve months. Number of males above 18 years of age, 202; number of females above 14 years of age, 258; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 240.

The health of the tribe during the year has been fairly good, no contagious disease having appeared among them. I am glad to report that when ill almost all of the Indians have recourse to the agency physician.

Education.—Twenty-two children from this agency have been attending the industrial boarding school at Fort Lewis, Colo., during the past year. They are still there and making satisfactory progress.

In accordance with the recommendation made in my last annual report that a boarding school should be established here, arrangements are nearly completed, under instructions from the Indian Office, for the purchase of the property of Gabriel Lucero, containing 160 acres of land, situated near the agency, and which is well adapted for the purpose. I anticipate that in a short time the purchase will be consummated and the school in operation.

Farming.—Although, as stated in a previous report, this is not a good farming country, seasons being short and amount of rainfall not generally sufficient to insure good crops in all years, yet from indications at the present time, abundance of rain having fallen, large crops of grain, etc., and excellent grazing is assured. A majority of the Indians have planted more extensively than usual, and are consequently much elated over their prospects for an extra liberal harvest.

Buildings.—During the past year about 40 dwelling houses have been built by Indians, some constructed of logs, some of lumber, many of them quite large and comfortable. They still continue to fence and improve their lands as they are able.

An addition to the agency buildings has been made by the erection of a physician's office and dispensary, which was much wanted. All the agency buildings have been painted and are in good repair. A number of new bridges spanning streams on the reservation were washed away last fall. These have all been restored.

Stock.—Although the past winter was one of great severity, very little loss of stock occurred. I do not think it amounted to 10 per cent, and this principally among those who had not provided forage for the winter months. Horses—of which they possess a large number, some of them of good quality—are at present in fine condition. The increase has been particularly great this spring. There are 2,400 sheep and 250 goats on the reservation owned by Indians. These also are in splendid condition, owing to the abundance of fine grass this season.

Trespassers.—As in the past, trespassers continue to give constant annoyance. They look upon the reservation with very covetous eyes, and the agency employees are scarcely able to keep them off; in fact, the latter have been compelled to resort to harsh means on several occasions. A number of the cattle and sheep owners in this vicinity would like very much to have the Indians removed from the reservation and settled elsewhere. They take every opportunity of urging this measure and of seeking to bring it about.

Behavior.—The conduct of the Indians during the year under review has been, with a few exceptions, very satisfactory. There is still a dissatisfied element—the same band which two years ago was brought back from the counties of Colfax, Mora, and Taos, in this Territory. They are a worthless set, who would not be contented anywhere or under any circumstances and are constant disturbers of the good order and peace of the community. It would conduce to the harmony of the tribe generally if the leaders, Santiago Largo and Juan Peseta, could be removed entirely from the reservation.

Timber.—Last fall, under instructions from the Indian Office, I advertised for bids for a portion of the timber existing on the reservation, the sale having been authorized by act of Congress, the proceeds of which were to be invested for the benefit of the Indians. On inquiry it was found that the most valuable and the most easily accessible timber was on the lands allotted to the Indians, and the balance was too distant from the railroad to be available within the time allowed. There were consequently no bids received. The following, which bears on this subject, is an extract

copy from the report of United States Indian Inspector C. C. Duncan made to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior July, 1895:

This reservation is 12 miles wide by 32 long, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad passes through the extreme northern part, and most of the land is well timbered with pine, the proximity of which to the railroad renders it very valuable, and it can be readily sold for a good price. The average elevation of the reservation is about 7,000 feet; so high that no crops except wheat, oats, and potatoes can be raised, and these only on favored spots, so, as can be seen, this can never be an agricultural reservation; but grasses grow finely, and sheep, goats, horses, and cattle do well, especially sheep.

I think it would be advisable that the timber be sold and the proceeds arising therefrom be invested in sheep, goats, and cattle for the Indians. I understand that the lands have been allotted and the allotments accepted by the Indians, though not yet confirmed by the Department. Agent Bullis was authorized by an act of Congress to make sale of the timber on the unallotted lands; but upon investigation he found that the lands of value for timber had been allotted, and the balance was so scattered that he could find no bidder, and no sale was made. As the timber on the allotted lands is fully mature and liable to be destroyed by fires it seems to me it would be wise to allow these Indians, with the advice and consent of Captain Bullis, or, as would be still better, allow Captain Bullis to sell for these Indians such portions of the timber as could be disposed of without permanent injury to the lands, and invest the proceeds in stock, turning over to each Indian the stock brought from the proceeds of sale from their several allotments.

This can only be done by private sale, and Captain Bullis's modesty may restrain him from asking an order to that effect. For this reason I think he should be directed to make the sale and investment according to his best judgment. With sheep for their timber these Indians will soon be self-supporting. I am informed that the removal of the timber will improve the pasturage, and as it can never be of any possible benefit to the Indians, I think, for the reasons heretofore given, the order for the sale should be granted at once.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that these Indians are improving gradually from year to year, and at the present time are in a more prosperous condition than they have ever been.

The census report of the Jicarilla Apaches and statistics accompanying annual report for 1895 are inclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Olean, N. Y., August 26, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith submit my first annual report of the New York Agency, N. Y.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organization as follows:

Cayugas	168
Onondagas	534
Oneidas	266
Senecas	2,693
St. Regis	1,105
Tuscaroras	378

The Senecas and their reservations.—The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Allegany Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County, and lies along the Allegany River for a distance of 35 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation is from 1 mile to 2½ miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in all the bottom lands of the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, of which about 11,000 acres are tillable; but of this not one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. Nearly all the valuable timber has been cut off and sold. The Indians on the Allegany Reservation, as a rule, pay but little attention to farming. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm just enough to get a scanty subsistence, and the most of that is obtained from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 893 Senecas and about 73 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located six villages laid out under an act of Congress passed February 19, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the Seneca Nation's council of Indians to white lessees for periods not exceeding twelve years. In 1890 this act was amended, authorizing leases to be made for periods not exceeding

ninety-nine years. The twelve-year leases within these villages expired in 1892, and were then renewed for ninety-nine years. The rentals from these leases are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to about $10,000 per year. The funds which come into the treasury of the Seneca Nation from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation, authorized by vote of the council. The rentals from leases in the several villages are steadily increasing, as new leases are being made.

I have reason to believe, from well-directed inquiries made by me, that the funds of the nation are improvidently expended. Quite a majority of the Indians are ignorant and have no knowledge whatever of business or business transactions, and have but little, if any, appreciation or knowledge of the way and manner in which the affairs of the nation are conducted. It is difficult to see where any considerable amount of the money is expended for the benefit of the Indians as a body.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about ninety, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just south of the line between New York and Pennsylvania. There are about 720 acres in the reservation, and it was given to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of appreciation of his valuable services to the whites. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them. A controversy has recently arisen between the Cornplanter heirs and some whites. The heirs of Cornplanter claim that the whites are occupying valuable lands belonging to them. I have not been able to obtain all the facts relating to this controversy, but it seems that the serious question in the matter is whether or not the statute of limitations applies to the Indians. If it does, the Indians have no title to the lands, even though it was conveyed to Cornplanter. The conveyance having been made so many years ago, and the lands having been in the adverse possession of the whites for so many years, the claim of the Indians is barred by the statute of limitations, providing it applies to them. The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled on the Allegany Reservation census and vote on that reservation.

The names, respectively, of the villages on the Allegany Reservation, and the approximate number of acres in the same, respectively, are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Vandalia	240	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,200	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	40

The approximate value of improvements in each village, respectively, is as follows:

Vandalia	$8,000	Salamanca (exclusive of railroad property)	$1,200,000
Carrollton (exclusive of railroad property)	30,000	West Salamanca	50,000
Great Valley	20,000	Red House	50,000

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located partly in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing there is 1,483, of whom 1,298 are Senecas, 31 are Onondagas, and 134 Cayugas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are good farmers, and have well-tilled farms, good stock, and comfortable buildings; the majority, however, cultivate only small patches of land. The lands upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, a large portion of them, are valuable, and lie within the grape belt and fruit-growing section of western New York, but a large portion of these lands have been allowed to grow up to brush, second-growth timber, and such other vegetable growths as are indigenous to the locality. If these lands were properly cultivated and improved every Indian on this reservation could be independent and have all the comforts of a civilized life. This is true of all the reservations.

The Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body, under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York and have a constitution for their government. The president is the executive officer of the Seneca Nation, and the sixteen councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation there is a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and an overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year, except the surrogate and peacemakers. The surrogate holds for two years and the peacemakers are elected for three years, their terms expiring in alternate years.

The peacemakers are judicial officers. The peacemakers' court is a court of general jurisdiction, although the practice is the same as that in courts of justices of the peace. An appeal lies from the decision of the peacemakers to the council and the decision of the council is conclusive. The peacemakers' court has the same juris-

diction as the courts of record of this State, or rather as the courts of record having general jurisdiction. This gives the peacemakers' court jurisdiction over all actions at law and actions in equity without any prescribed practice, except such as is had in courts of justices of the peace, which are not courts of record and of limited jurisdiction; and there is no practice in justices' courts regulating actions in ejectment, partition, and all actions involving the title to real estate.

In all controversies between Indians the Indian is practically without any adequate remedy at law. The peacemakers are men unlearned in the law and are without any knowledge of the rules of practice in any court. They have not the least notion whatever of equity and no knowledge of the rules of evidence. In fact, they do not know what is or is not legal evidence of a fact. They are captious, arbitrary, and sometimes mercenary, and many times arbitrarily refuse to issue process or entertain an application for process, and in cases where important rights are involved. There is no power to compel them to issue process or entertain a cause, however just it may be, and if the applicant chances to be inimical to any member of the court he is likely to have his application arbitrarily refused. If a cause is entertained by the peacemaker's court and an appeal taken to the council the same incompetency is found there, as the members of the council are without any learning in law and without any knowledge of the rules of practice or the rules of evidence. The administration of justice in these Indian courts amounts to but little more than a farce.

In my opinion legislation in this behalf is greatly needed. If the State courts were given concurrent jurisdiction with the Indian courts, with the right of appeal to the State courts, the rights of person and property among the Indians could be protected.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located partly in the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara. It lies along the Tonawanda Creek on each side of the stream, and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by 500 Senecas belonging to the Tonawanda band of that tribe, a few Oneidas, and a few members of other tribes. This reservation is a fertile tract of land, and there are a few good farmers among the Tonawandas. A large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda band of Senecas is by chiefs, who are elected for life, according to Indian customs. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, a clerk, a treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tuscaroras.—This tribe is located on a beautiful reservation in the county of Niagara, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. The Tuscororas are good farmers; their farms, fences, and buildings will compare favorably with those of the white farmers in their neighborhood. There are 6,299 acres in this reservation, and the Indian population aggregates 378.

The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs elected according to Indian customs. At the present time there is a contention existing between two sets of chiefs. Each set is acting as de facto chiefs, and this situation has continued for some months past; but I am glad to state that this contention is now in a fair way of being amicably settled, and the persons who are chiefs de jure designated and recognized.

There are but few pagans among the Tuscaroras. On all the other reservations the pagans are in a majority.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south from the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and 4 miles long, and contains 6,100 acres. The topography of the reservation is quite broken, and the steeper hillsides are worthless except for woodland and pasturage. The arable land is largely cultivated by whites under leases authorized by a State law. Some revenue is derived each year from stone quarries on the reservation operated by whites. There are several Onondagas who are good, thrifty, farmers, and have homes as comfortable as the average white man.

The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs chosen for life, according to Indian customs. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans, who are antagonistic to any innovations upon their Indian customs and religious observations, and are also antagonistic to any progression which interferes with their Indian customs. The Onondagas on this reservation number 385, and residing with them are 87 Oneidas.

The St. Regis.—This reservation is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the county of Franklin, and on the northern boundary of New York. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,105 American St. Regis and about the same number on the other side of the line. The reservation in New York State embraces 14,640 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a part is very stony, and a part low and swampy. The reservation is 7.3 miles long and about 3 miles wide. The government of the St. Regis is in the hands of chiefs, chosen according to Indian customs. The St. Regis have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket making. They are adepts at the work, and their product aggregates a considerable sum each year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneida Indians removed to Wisconsin in 1846. Those who remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison. This land was divided in severalty and the Indians are citizens. Something over 100 Oneidas reside in the vicinity of Windfall, near Oneida, and most of the remainder reside upon the Onondaga Reservation. But few of the Oneidas are now landholders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres. Although the Oneidas are citizens and entitled to the elective franchise, a large majority of them refuse to exercise it.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 168 and reside principally on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Schools.—The schools on the several reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the salaries of the teachers, and in some instances buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate what the State is doing for them in the matter of education and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce good results. The following are the tabulated statistics relating to the schools on the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Pupils of school age.	Average weeks taught.	Number attending some portion of year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	700	34	441	173	16	$4,873.24
Onondaga	1	100	36	70	18	1	407.39
St. Regis	5	325	36	164	66	5	1,507.10
Tonawanda	3	135	36	91	38	3	823.24
Tuscarora	2	128	35	70	32	2	600.00
Total	27	1,388	35.4	736	327	27	8,210.97

An industrial school for Indian children is supported near Tunesassa, on the Allegany Reservation, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia. The school is a most excellent one, and gives instruction in all the substantial branches of education. The annual cost of maintenance is about $3,200, in addition to the income of the farm of 464 acres upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian Children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully located on a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State pays $100 per capita annually for the support and education of 100 Indian children, in addition to the income of the farm. Extensive improvements have recently been made in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations have been made by the State legislature. The superintendent is George I. Lincoln, who has proved to be an efficient manager of the farm and asylum. This asylum has recently been put under the management and supervision of the State board of charities.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute religious mission work on the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian churches, with a reported membership of about 125. There is also a Baptist church, with upward of 40 members. Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian mission work on the Allegany Reservation, and also upon the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has been in charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of something over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is on this reservation a Baptist church, in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Collins preaches regularly in the Methodist Episcopal church on the reservation. This church has a membership of about 50. During the past year a union chapel has been built on the reservation, principally by the Indians themselves.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian church. The Baptist church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mt. Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher, and the Presbyterian church work is directed by Rev. John Gansworth, a native Tuscarora preacher. The membership of the Baptist church is 200.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church. A native preacher has charge of the Baptist church, which has a membership of about 50. The Methodist Episcopal church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian church has

a membership of about 50. Rev. Mr. Trippe is with the church one week in each month, and in his absence services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. John Scott has had charge of the former for a number of years. Rev. Abram Fancher is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Thomas La Fort, a brother of Chief Daniel La Fort, is the leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests of the St. Regis Reservation are looked after principally by the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches. There are about 750 American St. Regis who are communicants in the Catholic mission, which is in charge of Father M. Manville. Rev. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has a membership of about 50. Charles White, a St. Regis Indian, is leader of a Free Methodist class.

Citizenship and lands in severalty.—During the year 1894 a movement was inaugurated on the Cattaraugus Reservation by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on that reservation in favor of citizenship and division of lands in severalty. A petition in favor of breaking up the tribal relations was circulated among the Cattaraugus Indians and quite numerously signed. On the 16th day of January, 1894, an election or meeting was held by the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation to vote upon the question of citizenship and a division of lands in severalty. The result of the vote was 40 in favor of citizenship and division of lands and 200 against it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which inaugurated the movement, was at the time of the vote about equally divided. A large majority of the Indians on that reservation and on all the other reservations are opposed to citizenship and a division of lands in severalty.

The opposition to the proposed change in making the Indians citizens and dividing their lands in severalty does not proceed, in my opinion, wholly or principally from the causes assigned by my esteemed predecessor, A. W. Ferrin, in his annual report for the year 1894. It is apparent to any interested observer that the Indians are not prepared to become citizens; and without a home and a place of refuge a large majority of them would very soon become paupers. A large majority of them are shiftless and indolent, and will work only when necessity compels them to do so. If their lands were divided in severalty and the power of alienation suspended for twenty years they would hardly then be prepared to become citizens or self-supporting at their present rate of progress. The avarice of the whites and of the more intelligent and crafty of the Indians would soon absorb the lands allotted to them, even after a period of twenty years, unless the Indians make much more progress in the twenty years to come than in the twenty years past. Under the present system every Indian must have a home, and the fact that a large portion of their lands are uncultivated and of no use to anybody furnishes no reason why the whites should absorb them or deprive the Indians of them. The more intelligent and honorable Indians, and those who have the welfare of their race at heart, fully appreciate the disastrous consequences which would ensue to a majority of the Indians from a division of their lands in severalty, with the power of alienation, until they are fully prepared to become citizens. The industrious and well-to-do Indians are not at all exercised about the fact that if the lands were divided in severalty they would lose a portion of the lands under their control. They are aware that if the lands were allotted, due consideration would be given to the improvements made by them upon the lands allotted.

Obstacles to moral improvement.—The propensity to strong drink among the Indians continues to be one great obstacle in the way of their moral and material improvement. The law is ample and sufficient to protect the Indians from this vice, and to punish the whites who surround the reservations and openly sell intoxicants to the Indians. The difficulty is with the police department. A deputy United States marshal has been located at Salamanca for a number of years, and but very few arrests or prosecutions of real culprits and those who do the most harm to the Indians have been made. The difficulty does not consist in the inability to make the proof necessary to convict. The deputy marshal has arrested many tramps and hangers-on within the past few years for the sale of liquor to Indians. These arrests have usually been the result of a scheme or conspiracy among certain Indians for the purpose of having some worthless fellow or tramp arrested and taken to Utica or Albany to attend the United States district court at a large expense to the United States, the Indian witnesses receiving mileage sufficient to make it a nice pleasure trip. The result is the conviction of some transient, worthless fellow who never sold any liquor to Indians except as he was induced to do so by persons who procured his arrest.

I have received many complaints during the past year from reliable Indians and prominent business men upon and about the Allegany Reservation of the open violation of the law in the sale of liquor to Indians, and that the offenders could easily be punished if the officer or officers whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced had any disposition to do so. The promoters of the prosecution of these transient, worth-

less persons are aware that such persons can be prosecuted without antagonizing the resident liquor sellers and their friends. They also believe that such prosecutions will mitigate somewhat their omission to prosecute the real culprits. They are also interested in the fees and mileage. This is the condition, not a theory. A vigorous prosecution of those engaged in the sale of liquor to Indians would soon stop it.

Another obstacle in the way to moral improvement is the Indian practice of cohabitation between the sexes without formal marriage. Many of them live together and separate at will. This tends to destroy the home, and is a pernicious example for the young Indian people.

Legislation.—The legislature of New York at its session in 1894 passed an act providing for the maintenance in county almshouses of all poor Indians who may be so disabled that they can not maintain themselves.

Such pauper Indians are to be committed to the almshouses by the poor authorities, and will be subject to the supervision of the State board of charities.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust $238,050 for the Senecas, and $86,950 for the Tonawanda Band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $4,349.50, respectively, is distributed per capita by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $4.10. Each of the Tonawandas received $7.90 from their fund and $4.10 from the general fund, or a total of $12.

In addition, the Federal agent distributes each year $3,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations November 17, 1794.

The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, $2,340; Cayugas, $2,300; St. Regis, $2,130.67; Senecas, $500.

Very respectfully,

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 26, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of this agency and the existing conditions, habits, and circumstances of the Indians under my charge.

Devils Lake Reservation.—The reservation is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, which forms its entire northern boundary, and is about 35 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 18 miles south to the Cheyenne River, which forms its southern boundary. It contains 166,400 acres, about one-half of which is fair agricultural land, the balance being timber land, hills, and meadow only fit for hay and pasturage, being capable of maintaining 20,000 head of stock, or enough, if properly managed, to support the entire people of the reservation.

Buildings.—The buildings are located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devils Lake, at about the center of the reservation from east to west, except the gristmill, which is located about 7 miles east of the agency. They are in fair condition—except the want of paint, repairs to some of the chimneys, and new roof on agent's house—and are ample for the accommodation of the employees and the transaction of the business of the agency, with the exception of quarters for two families of Indian employees, who now live in the old Government buildings, which are much poorer than most of the houses of the Indians out over the reservation, and which have been repeatedly condemned with the recommendation that they be torn down, which I have been unable to do on account of not having any other place for them to live, and I deem it very important that quarters should be erected at an early day for their comfort and convenience as well as for the example of teaching them how they ought to live.

The gristmill, while it has been of much assistance in making flour for those Indians who were fortunate enough to have wheat to grind during the last two seasons, is located so far from the agency, and at times is so short of water and so badly in need of some repairs, that it can not be run to the advantage that it could if moved

to the agency and placed in condition to turn out a better grade of flour, and which I think would then become a source of great saving to the Government in the way of furnishing subsistence to the Indians of this reservation.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians on the reservation as shown by the census just completed is as follows:

Males	498
Females	523
Total	1,021
Males over 18 years	287
Females over 14 years	378
Total	665
School children between 6 and 16 years:	
Males	102
Females	99
Total	201

Agriculture.—There are 4,700 acres of land under cultivation on the reservation the present season, most of which was prepared for crop last fall, and includes the following kinds and number of acres sown or planted to each:

Wheat	3,000	Potatoes	100
Oats	750	Corn	80
Barley	723	Other small seeds (estimated)	50

The following statement gives the kind and quality of seed issued to the Indians last spring, and the estimated yield therefrom:

Variety.	Quantity issued.	Estimated yield.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Wheat	4,001	54,000
Oats	1,500	25,000
Barley	1,446	18,000
Potatoes	800	10,000
Corn	15	1,000

Five pounds of onion seed and 20 pounds of ruta-baga seed were also issued. A very few Indians had a small quantity of seed wheat on hand.

A severe storm accompanied with hail passed over a portion of the reservation the last of July, destroying the entire crops of ten farmers and more or less injuring a few others. With this exception the season has been quite favorable.

It would seem from the foregoing figures that there was enough grain raised to support the entire people of the reservation. But when we remember that this is the first crop they have raised in a number of years, that they have been compelled to contract obligations which they are in duty bound to meet; (and I may say they will meet them just as quick as white people of like financial condition) and that many old people, women, and children have no crops, after paying for twine and other expenses, retaining seed for the coming year, and the very low price of grain, we must see they will still be far from self-support.

There has been about 200 acres of new breaking and 300 acres of summer fallowing done during the present season.

Stock.—There are 689 head of horses and ponies, 295 head of cattle, 10 hogs, and about 300 domestic fowls on the reservation. I am aware that there has been a falling off in the number of cattle during the last year, as there must have been in the years preceding, as I see there was a large number of cows issued to them a few years previous to my coming among them. I can only account for this by the fact that they were entirely destitute of meat, which is the chief food of the Indian, and that they have killed off the increase and lost many of the older animals.

It has been my purpose as far as possible to prevent the killing of stock and to encourage the increase until such a time as they might have a sufficient number, so they could be permitted to kill each year enough for their use and still keep their number increasing. But with the failure of crops, the small number of animals here when I came, and their utter destitution, I have been unable to make any showing in this direction. But notwithstanding this discouraging fact, I believe that could

they be furnished with cattle and hogs sufficient to give them a good start, and support to maintain them until the increase would be sufficient to produce their meat, it would bring them to a condition of self support quicker than any other policy that could be adopted. It is true that they have once partially failed in this direction, for the reason that their other support was not sufficient to maintain them and keep them from destroying much of the increase before maturity; but it is also true that they have, on account of rigidity of soil, unfavorable seasons, inexperience, and a multiplicity of causes, done what even experienced white farmers with better advantages have—signally failed in agriculture for the last number of years, which is enough to discourage the inexperienced, let alone the untutored Indian, and which makes our labors to induce them to continue farming doubly burdensome.

Conditions, habits, and dispositions.—In the face of all these failures and trying conditions I can safely report an advancement of these people since I have been among them. I know nothing of the condition or stage of advancement these people were in five or ten years ago, but only the condition in which I found them. Then they were indulging in the grass dance and enjoying the medicine feasts, as I have been informed, without molestation, and given permission to visit other reservations whenever they wished by simply asking to do so. My first act was to forbid the dances and feasts and deny them the privilege of leaving the reservation or visiting other agencies except when urgently necessary, and I can say that while I experienced much opposition at first I have had very little complaint in this direction during the last year, and so closely have we adhered to this rule and kept these people at home, attending to their crops and other duties, that complaints have come from some people from whom we ought to have received encouragement for so doing. Never before did these people have so much land prepared for crops in the fall as last year, and that in the face of the failure of the previous year. I mention these facts as controverting statements which have been made doing injustice to these people.

Indian police and courts.—The captain of police has served continuously since 1883, and many of the privates since 1885, 1886, and 1887, and two of the judges of the court of Indian offenses since the court was established. The reservation is divided into districts, one policeman residing in each district, and, with but one or two exceptions, which have caused me to make some changes, I have found them trustworthy and of great assistance, and with better prospects in view I have great hopes of a better showing in the future.

The court of Indian offenses meets every alternate Saturday to attend to any matters that may be submitted to it, and it is a noticeable fact that the petty offenses, violation of rules, and questions for the court to consider have decreased 50 per cent over the first year of my services.

Sanitary.—The health of the people has not been what it should be, the death rate being nearly double what it has been during the two preceding years, or nearly 70 to the 1,000; yet I can assign no cause except want and destitution. I have been compelled to use subsistence furnished me with a sparing hand, and I am satisfied that at times I have been unable to satisfy the demands of hunger.

With the failure of crops, the limited supply of Government assistance, and scarcity of game, they have become beggars for food, until the daily appeals, could they be seen and heard by Congress, would receive a better reward.

Schools.—The only school at present on this reservation is the Fort Totten Indian industrial training school, under the management of Supt. W. F. Canfield, which includes the school in charge of the Gray Nuns. The school is wholly under the charge of the superintendent, who I have no doubt has given you a full and complete report.

Conclusion.—In closing this report I can, contrary to my last annual report, note some changes, as I have already said, for the better. With the present crop secured there will be quite a number of farmers on the reservation who will be able to take care of themselves the coming year, and who have shown that they are capable of managing their affairs in a careful, industrious, and workmanlike manner, and with their example in view and as favorable a season the coming year there will be many more in like condition.

While this is true, there are two classes of these people of whom I feel compelled to speak more fully. One is a class of younger men, numbering about 75, who have allotments of land and have grown up to manhood within the last few years, but who have neither stock, wagons, plows, nor machinery of any description with which to work or till their land nor means of getting them, and never will have until helped by the Government either to tools and stock for farming or helped to acquire stock for stock raising. Until something of this kind is done they may be expected to depend on Government support to a greater or less extent, as there is not sufficient demand for daily labor in this country to enable them to earn with their hands more than temporary aid. That they are ready and willing to work is evidenced by the number who apply to me to assist them in getting work and for leave to go off the reservation to obtain it during the thrashing season. I have obtained work for a

number in harvest and thrashing; but that only lasts a few days at most, and will not more than buy the clothing they need for winter.

The other class are the old and infirm. Out of 1,029 people here 118 are over 60 years of age, 49 males and 69 females, being over one-tenth of the entire people. They have always, since their confinement on the reservation, been dependent on the Government for their support, and have now arrived at an age when they can not be expected to do very much toward self-support. They depend wholly upon what is issued them from the agency, obtaining whatever they can from their friends, who, however, on account of their meager supply, can do but little for them.

It seems to me that I have done nothing but beg and appeal for these people since I have been among them; but when I realize that they are among the poorest and most unfortunately situated band of Indians I know of, having no game to hunt, no treaty with the Government giving them a certain amount of annuities (which with the Indians of many other agencies is sufficient for their entire and luxurious support), depending wholly upon the gratuitous liberality of Congress, which has but little conception of their actual condition and needs, I feel that I am but simply doing my duty to these people and to the Government which has placed me in charge of them in thus openly and plainly citing their condition and circumstances. There has been some criticism made concerning these Indians, a portion of which perhaps is warranted, and for which I can not see that I am responsible, having but just closed my second year with them; yet, while I know that my knowledge is not so extensive as it might be concerning other tribes and bands of Indians, I am willing to contrast them with any full-blood Indians I have ever seen or known for sobriety, morality, and industry, and believe them entitled to much better encouragement in the way of assistance from the Government to aid their advancement, which I sincerely hope and trust they may soon receive.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN SUBAGENCY.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 23, 1895.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the people belonging to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas. They do not all reside on the reservation proper, but in the immediate vicinity.

The reservation is composed of townships 162 north and ranges 70 and 71 west, located in Rolette County, N. Dak., containing 46,890 acres, divided into farm, timber, and grazing lands. The population is divided as follows:

	Adults.		Aged 6 to 18.		Aged 1 to 5.		Total.	Number of families.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Full bloods	84	85	32	40	24	16	281	89
Mixed bloods on reservation	329	283	221	194	153	139	1,319	277
Mixed bloods away from reservation	96	89	80	53	41	50	409	88
Total	509	457	333	287	218	205	2,009	454

Number of births, 97; deaths, 34.

In addition, there are residing here 175 people who are not recognized as Turtle Mountain Chippewas, but who have been allowed to remain pending action in the treaty by Congress.

Agriculture.—The following amount of seed was issued to all who had land prepared. The issue was made in April and May and at the proper time for seeding: Wheat, 3,000 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels; barley, 750 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; ruta-baga seeds, 71 pounds.

The following statement gives the acreage as found by the census:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Summer-fallowed.	Broken ground.	Fenced.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Full bloods	48	13	8	13	12			30
Mixed bloods on reservation	1,544	502	300	88	124	300	262	1,250
Mixed bloods outside reservation	746	130	85	30	45	312	302	173
Total	2,338	645	393	131	181	612	564	1,453

We have a herd law on the reservation, and the fencing is for pasturage and corrals only.

The season has been very favorable, and the prospects at date are for a large crop. Cutting will commence in a few days, and then all danger from hail and frost will be over.

Schools.—There are three day schools and one boarding school, the latter under contract with the Sisters of Mercy. All the schools are provided well with appliances and in charge of competent and devoted teachers. A midday meal given at the day schools adds greatly to the regularity of the attendance. Below is a statement of the enrollment and average attendance.

Name of school.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
Sisters' boarding school	165	142
Day school No. 1	66	23
Day school No. 2	45	18
Day school No. 3	50	19

In addition, there are children at the Government school at Fort Totten, N. Dak., the contract schools at Clontarf and Morris, Minn., and Van Rensselaer, Ind.; but there have been so many changes of late, of which I have no account, that I can not give the exact number at each place, but estimate the total number at all the places named at seventy-five pupils.

Churches.—All the mixed bloods are Catholics, about fifty full bloods are Episcopalians, and some retain their old ways.

We have two Catholic churches. The Episcopal Church is closed, but Mr. Welling Salt, one of our day-school teachers, visits the people of that faith to give them religious instruction.

Indian offenses.—The court to try offenses is made up of the captain and two members of the police. Most of the business brought before the court were disputes about money and family quarrels and minor offenses, which were adjusted without difficulty. Little trouble was experienced from liquor, as the people were too poor to buy it, although it can be had without much trouble at the towns in the vicinity.

The trouble last May, which gave so much notoriety to these Indians, was located at St. Johns, away from the reservation, and caused by Canadian mixed bloods, who are not recognized by the United States, and arose from causes having nothing to do with the affairs of the reservation. Only a few of our Indians were drawn into it, and those through sympathy and bad advice.

With the prospect of a good crop, plenty of employment, and the hopes of an early adjustment of their matters with the Government, the Turtle Mountain people have reason to feel more encouraged at their prospects for the future than they have for several years past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. Brenner.

Ralph Hall,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Fort Berthold Agency,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 19, 1895.

Sir: I have the honor to make report of affairs on this reservation during the fiscal year 1895 as follows:

The year has been without special distinguishing features. There have been no disorders or troubles, but rather continued and earnest effort, resulting in substantial progress, and giving promise of a time when these Indians will become self-respecting and self-supporting citizens. The work of transforming them is slow, but the old, nonprogressive element, which, happily is becoming less, has also less influence as old traditions become dim and savage customs fade away.

As has been set forth in my annual reports for two previous years, the location of these Indians precludes successful agriculture. Even could crops be raised at any profit, they could not be marketed except at a loss, as the nearest available railroad station is distant 70 miles, and there is no longer any river transportation. These Indians should, however, attempt each year to raise enough for their own needs, and this they try to do; but the result on the average is disproportionate to the effort and is discouraging. Its best feature comes from the fact that even unremunerative industry is better than idleness.

The raising and fattening of cattle is the only industry to be depended on. This is being fostered in all possible ways, and the number of cattle on the reservation is rapidly increasing. The last winter was unusually favorable because of the absence of severe storms, though the temperature ranged as low as 54° F. below zero. Yet cattle not only wintered well, but many were fit for beef in early spring before new grass had come, and this when the cattle in question had subsisted through the entire winter without shelter of any kind and without other food than they found on the prairie. This is possible any winter when the grass is not too deeply covered with snow, as it cures on the stem and remains very nutritious until spring.

Allotments.—The work of allotting lands to these Indians in severalty, prosecuted last year, was considerably delayed this year by the death of Mr. W. S. Grady, allotting agent. His successor, Mr. C. N. Bennett, arrived on May 16, and immediately resumed operations. The field work is now substantially completed and the Indians satisfactorily located.

It is a source of gratification that the band of Crow Flies High, which was forced upon the reservation in the spring of 1894, and which last year refused to be allotted, is now settled permanently and the people have all been located.

In all cases where practicable the Indians are required to live upon and to improve their lands, and in a short time should have quite comfortable houses. The policy of requiring them so to live, and to make their improvements permanent, will produce good results. Those who will build houses of a certain grade are assisted by the issue to them of windows, doors, pine flooring, hardware, etc., and some really creditable houses are, as a result, being erected. It is very desirable to encourage this, both for sanitary reasons and as a long step toward right living.

During this season a large amount of new land has been broken and partly fenced, and during the fall stables will be erected sufficient to shelter the stock. Much unusual work of this character has resulted from the changes of location consequent upon allotments, but the Indians have worked well and the result is encouraging.

Education.—The accompanying report of the superintendent of schools exhibits in detail the condition of the reservation schools and the progress made therein. These consist of the Browning boarding and day school at the agency and two day schools located at Armstrong and Independence, both distant about 18 miles from the agency. All of these, under the superintendence of Mr. O. H. Gates, have progressed satisfactorily and are doing good work. So far the grading of scholars therein has not been practicable to any extent, owing to the conditions, but in time it is hoped that at least two more day schools may be established, when it will be practicable to use the Browning school building for boarding pupils only, and to have therein few, if any, pupils who require primary instruction.

At the Browning school and at Armstrong considerable planting has been done by the larger boys, and promises to yield satisfactory results. At the Independence school this was not practicable, as no land had been broken. The policy has been adopted at the detached day schools of raising garden vegetables, in doing which the boys are taught how to plant and care for them, and then permitting such as can not be utilized for the noon lunches to be carried home by the boys who raised them.

At Armstrong especially, where some repairing is done, the services of the larger boys are used in the shops under the supervision of the teacher and the farmer in charge, so that considerable manual instruction is given. Similarly, the girls are taught housewifery, especially bread making and sewing, and a system of varied instruction is given which promises to do lasting good. As fast and as far as possible this will be applied in other day schools.

There has been a commendable zeal among parents and children in all matters relating to schools, no pressure or urging having been necessary to get children into the schools.

During the spring there were frequent requests that night schools be held, that adults might attend. To the extent practicable this was done, and such school will be reopened when the heavier work of the season is over and the evenings become longer. Instruction in such schools will be confined to lectures on subjects in which the Indians can be readily interested and which will do them the most good, and to the acquirement of sufficient English to make themselves understood.

I am each year more thoroughly convinced that the best education for these Indians is that acquired among the people and amid the surroundings where they are hereafter to live. While not so complete as that gained at nonreservation schools, it is sufficient and vastly more practicable.

Missionary work.—There are on the reservation two missions, one under charge of Rev. C. L. Hall, Congregationalist, located near the former site of the agency, which supports a school where some forty-five Indian children were taught during the last school year, and from which missionary efforts are directed throughout the reservation. This mission maintains two branches or substations, one at the agency and the other at Independence. The second mission is known as the Sacred Heart Mission, and consists of a community of eleven Indian Sisters, presided over by Rev. Father F. M. J. Craft, Roman Catholic.

These missions are well conducted, and especially by means of societies among the Indians are influencing the people toward good. Both the missionaries are zealous and painstaking. Father Craft, especially, is thoroughly American and progressive, encouraging schools, and greatly assisting to wean the people from former barbarous beliefs and practices. Both missions are supported by the voluntary contributions of their respective societies.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has met regularly each ration day and has taken cognizance of all offenses and disorders among the Indians. It has been efficient in promoting good order. It has recently been given executive authority regarding the personal estates of Indians dying intestate, and now sees that widows and children are not robbed of their inheritance by relatives who have no just claims on the estate, as is frequently the Indian custom.

Since acting as agent here I have allowed this court to take jurisdiction in divorce proceedings only where the marriage had been informal or according to Indian custom. I have doubted the propriety even of this, but now that all marriages among these Indians are lawfully solemnized cases of extreme hardships arise—cases when one or the other party is clearly entitled to a divorce and can only obtain it from the civil courts, for which they have not the means to employ an attorney and prosecute the action. In the interest of morality, and especially in view of the future inheritance of landed property, some relief should be found. I see no way to do this except for Congress to recognize these courts and give them jurisdiction in divorce cases. Not to do something of this kind will bring discredit upon the white man's way of marrying and discourage Indians from adopting it.

Road making.—Little road making is required on this reservation. Some bridges are occasionally required to be built and approaches thereto graded, but very little more. Such work has been done by the Indians, under the supervision of the district farmer, and is usually of a permanent character.

Industries.—Nothing in this direction seems possible among these Indians beyond simple husbandry, to supply their own needs, and stock raising. The whole country is bleak and inhospitable, with long, severe winters, and farming is unprofitable.

Vital statistics.

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Arickaree	194	226	420	13	13		
Gros Ventre	233	248	481	25	18	1.4	
Mandan	117	148	265	15	16		.0037
Total	544	622	1,166	53	47		

It is believed that the physical condition of these Indians is slowly improving. The mortality is still high, but the deaths during the year were largely of old chronic cases, among whom deaths were unusual in point of number. With the building of better houses, improvement in sanitary conditions may be expected, with correspondingly better health.

The Indians appear to have nearly abandoned the fetish practices of the medicine men, and to have realized the advantages of rational treatment of the sick. This is true to such an extent as to overwork the agency physician, who is called upon by them to visit patients in all weather and at long distances from the agency. A hospital at the agency has been nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupancy. This, with the services of an assistant to the physician, granted by the Department, will greatly improve the present conditions. Two of the Indian Sisters from St. Francis Mission, who are reputed to be excellent nurses, have promised to act in that capacity without compensation and to give their services in caring for the sick in hospital. This will, I think, be a new experiment, and I have great hopes of its success.

Conclusion.—There is no question but that these Indians are slowly but steadily gaining ground in all respects, but, like others of their race, are improvident and often wasteful. While willing to work in most cases, they take little thought for the future, and wish only for present repletion. They require to be firmly controlled, and so long as they are will continue to improve. They ought to be for the most part self-supporting by the time their present treaty funds are exhausted.

During the year the employees have rendered faithful and efficient service in their several positions, and I am grateful to them for prompt and willing assistance in the conduct of reservation affairs. I desire to thank the Department for prompt and courteous consideration of my requests and for generous support of my efforts to make this work a success.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOLS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, *Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 13, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this, the first annual report of the schools on this reservation.

The entire system is yet in its infancy, having been in operation less than six months, and has not had sufficient time to attain its highest possibilities. The superintendent arrived on the ground the latter part of November, expecting to open school January 1, or very soon thereafter. No teachers arrived, however, until the latter part of February, consequently the opening of the schools was delayed.

The school system comprises the Browning boarding and day school and two day schools.

Boarding school.—The Browning school, located at the agency, opened March 15, with an attendance of 54 boarding and 19 day pupils. Ten pupils had been brought in January 3 to assist the several employees in putting the building in shape to receive other employees and pupils. At the end of the fiscal year 57 boarding and 21 day pupils were enrolled. Since that time 10 new pupils have been added, and several more are expected. The average attendance from March 15 to the end of the year was 77, 57 boarding and 20 day pupils.

Intellectual conditions and progress.—One-third of the pupils that entered the Browning school had had no previous schooling and absolutely no knowledge of English. Most of this class came from Crow Flies High's band, which has only recently settled on the reservation; a few of them were children who had just arrived at school age. Another third had had two years' schooling or less. The remaining third had been in school from two to eight years. Those that had had schooling had been running wild for eight months before their admission to this school, owing to the fact that no schools were in operation. It will require a year of school life to counteract the effects of those months of camp life on the younger children. One-half the pupils are under 9 years of age. It was impossible to admit only the advanced pupils, or all of them, to the boarding school. We had to take such as could not attend the day schools because of distance therefrom.

With the material we have tried to do the best that could be done. Gradation and a strict following of the course of study as outlined for boarding schools have been impossible. Much time and effort have been expended in teaching the English language. The child's greatest hindrance in learning it is the fact that every pupil speaks or understands the Indian language used by the others; consequently, and naturally, they prefer to converse in their mother tongue. However, all pupils understand simple English now, and speak at least enough to make their wants known. The schoolroom work occupies about five hours a day and one hour in the evening, which is devoted to music and talks to the children on various subjects. A brass band has been organized and is making fair progress. All in all, the intellectual progress has been just about what could be expected. There seems to be nothing of which to boast and nothing of which to be ashamed.

Industrial Work.—The industrial teacher arrived April 1. The work has been more arduous than it ever will be in the future. Owing to the newness of the plant innumerable little things had to be done, besides fencing and breaking. The entire school grounds, including campus, garden, and pasture, have been fenced. Ten acres have been placed under cultivation—4 acres in potatoes, 3 in corn, and 3 in garden vegetables. The season has been most favorable, and we expect a large return from the garden. The boys are constructing a root-cellar in which to store vegetables during the winter. They will also erect a small shop in which carpenter work or any odd job can be performed. The industrial work, because of the amount to be performed, has received a greater part of the superintendent's time and attention.

The stock belonging to the school consists of 2 horses, 6 cows, 10 pigs, and 100 chickens.

The girls are regularly detailed for work in the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen. Details are so arranged as to give every girl some training in each department. The work in the sewing room and laundry has been satisfactory. The conduct of the kitchen was most unsatisfactory, and a change was made there recently.

Religious and Moral.—There are two mission churches—Catholic and Congregational—within walking distance. The pupils attend at least one service every Sunday at the church of their choice.

Morally our children are very good. Though less active mentally and physically than some Indians, they are remarkably free from the vices common to many tribes. They are never guilty of petty thefts, and are generally truthful. During more than two years of life among these Indians I have rarely locked the door of my room or cottage, and have never lost a single thing by theft.

Health.—It is the intention to admit to the boarding school only such children as are free from disease. Every child is examined by the agency physician before admission. The only sickness we have had was the usual spring sickness, which took the form of quinsy this year. One case of pneumonia developed, but no deaths occurred.

The ventilation of the building is all that could be desired. All waste water, etc., is carried away by a sewer.

General remarks.—There probably never will be a more trying time in the school's life than the past six months—the first six of its existence. The plant was new; all the necessary buildings had not been erected, because time did not permit; many of the pupils were new; the employees were inexperienced; none of them had ever worked in a boarding school. Then, too, among a set of new employees there are always some who prove failures. The superintendent's life has not been one of continual ease and pleasure. No one who has never organized a new school can know the work connected with it. We have tried to remember that the infant will grow stronger. When discouragements appeared we endeavored to remove their cause, and then forgot them. We have not failed to find, however, intermingled with work and care, some pleasant and encouraging things. Day by day employees have gained knowledge and pupils confidence and familiarity with school life. Without any optimism or egotism we say that the hardest work has been done. The school is, of course, not what we want to make it. The pupils have not learned all they need know. The work is not ended. But we have made a beginning, which is one of the most difficult things in life to do cheerfully, one beginning requiring more tact and courage than half a dozen successful endings. There is much more work to be done; there is room for improvement; but we feel that a given amount of work or energy will produce better results in the future than in the past. The statement needs no explanation.

Day schools.—Day school No. 1 is located at Armstrong, in the Arickaree settlement, 18 miles east of the agency. It opened February 25, with 46 pupils. As the day schools were built to accommodate only 40 pupils some were afterwards transferred to the Browning school. The average attendance during the year was 39.

The school being situated near the subagency, it enjoys many advantages. In the spring the farmer furnished a team and about three acres of ground were broken and planted in vegetables, which the boys are successfully cultivating. The farmer can also occasionally give the boys some work to perform under his supervision, either in the shops or outside. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping. The Indians in that section are very proud of the school, and have exhibited an unusual amount of enthusiasm.

Before farm work began they asked for a night school, which was held until work became pressing. It will doubtless open again in fall. We believe much good can be done in the night school, and if time and work will permit it is our desire to attend some of the sessions.

The people in charge of the school came to the work with no previous experience with Indians and no knowledge of Indian character, consequently they will be able to do more and better work in the future than in the past.

Day school No. 2 is located at Independence, 18 miles west of the agency. It opened February 27 with 28 pupils. The average attendance during the year has been 18.

The school being situated on the west side of the Missouri River it was impossible to give very much assistance in farm or garden work. The teacher managed, however, to place some ground under

cultivation. The girls receive the same instruction as in the other day school. The intellectual progress of this school has been most gratifying; in fact, more has been accomplished here than in any other school. This may be accounted for by saying that the school is the smallest, and that the teacher has had some experience in the Indian school service.

All day-school pupils are given a noon lunch.

I believe it is the intention of the agent to build another day school. If this is done most of the Gros Ventres will be within reach of one or the other of the day schools. This will enable us to grade the schools, at least to a certain extent. I need not say that even a partial gradation will add both to the ease and usefulness of the work.

Thanking you for earnest cooperation at all times, and hoping for a continuance of the same, I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

Capt. W. H. CLAPP,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 24, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, together with the statistics called for by office circular letter of June 15 last.

As I have been in charge of the agency but a short time, viz, since April 1, 1895, my report will be limited almost entirely to statistics and other information gathered from the agency records.

Reservation and location of agency.—About two-fifths of the Standing Rock Resevation are situate in the State of North Dakota and three-fifths in the State of South Dakota. About an equal number of Indians belonging to this agency are located in each of said States.

The reservation is bounded on the north by the Cannon Ball River, on the east by the Missouri River, on the west by the one hundred and second degree of longitude and extends south to a point 10 miles north of the mouth of Moreau River in South Dakota, being in a direct line, between boundaries, about 65 miles from north to south and 70 miles from east to west.

The agency proper is located in North Dakota, about 11 miles from the southern boundary of the State, about 25 miles south of the mouth of Cannon Ball River where it empties into the Missouri River, and 60 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point and from which railroad point all agency supplies, other than flour and corn, are usually transported by Indian teams.

The buildings of the agency proper are adjacent to the military post of Fort Yates, which is at present garrisoned by three companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry. About 2,000 acres of the Indian reservation is temporarily occupied for the use of the post.

Tribe and population.—The Indians of this agency are of the Sioux or Dakota tribe and are scattered over the reservation from 3 to 80 miles from the agency proper. The following statement gives number and classification of Indians, taken from the census of June 30, 1895, making a grand total of 3,763, viz:

Families	1,000
Males over 18 years	1,012
Females over 14 years	1,395
Males under 18 years	736
Females under 14 years	620
Total of all ages	3,763
Males between 6 and 16 years	373
Females between 6 and 16 years	336
	709
School age, between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	443
Females	390
	833

Agriculture and industry.—As but one crop in five years is about the average, little can be said in favor of farming. This year is the exception, as most of the crops on the reservation are good, and grass and hay in abundance. This may be a blessing or a misfortune, for if by a mere accident fire should start on the prairie during a stiff wind (wind is almost continuous in this region) the whole country and nearly everything in it would be consumed, grass, hay, houses, stables, etc., as the stand of

grass is extra heavy, and is as dry and crisp as cured hay. We are living in a state of hope and fear, for our joy in the prospect of an abundant harvest may soon turn to grief and despair by the destruction of both grass and hay, in which case there would be a very poor prospect for the cattle of the reservation to pass the winter on ranges swept by fire and without hay, especially if we should have a severe winter. To-day the thermometer stands at 100, and it feels as though everything were anxious to flash into a flame. Stock raising may be successful, but under the above conditions, as at present, chance and good luck cut more of a figure than good management or calculation. However, they say "God is good to the Irish." I hope He may also be good to the Indians and send many and copious showers of rain to prevent the threatening possibilities.

In this connection the question naturally presents itself: Is there no remedy or guard against such calamities, and are the Indians of this reservation always to live in the suspense and dread that their lives and property at any moment by an accident or mere chance may be almost totally wiped out and the Indian problem, as far as this reservation is concerned, be solved by fire? There is a remedy and preventive sure and certain, and one moment's unnecessary delay should not be allowed to pass before adopting it, viz, a perfect and complete system of irrigating ditches supplied by artesian wells, arranged and located so that it would be impossible for prairie fires to travel far in any direction before reaching a wall of green grass sufficiently moist to extinguish fire. On some of the best ranges on the reservation, where water usually could be had the year round, I am told there is no water now within 20 to 30 miles. Thousands of cattle should and could be raised on such ranges if we had the water for sustenance to the grass and cattle and for protection from fire to both. These Indians have a good start and have some very fine cattle and in a few years should raise enough cattle to supply their requirements for beef without having recourse to a contractor, and eventually become self-supporting through the cattle industry. I hope this matter will receive serious consideration with a view to a prompt execution of the plan and system above proposed.

As far as I am able to judge of the character of Indians, the Indians of this agency show a good disposition to work and are ever ready to engage in freighting or other occupation in which they see a probability of earning money.

The following statement, taken from the records, shows the amount of money they have earned during the year ended June 30, from all sources, as far as I have been able to collect information on the subject, viz:

Paid to them by Government for freighting:	
64,519 pounds agency and school supplies from Mandan to agency, 60 miles	$3,601.93
37,312 pounds agency and school supplies from Mandan to Cannon Ball subissue station, 36 miles	173.15
1,110,695 pounds agency and school supplies from agency to substations	5,398.39
Total for freighting	9,173.47
Paid to them by Government for 150 tons of hay, 990 cords of wood, for agency and school use	5,330.00
Paid to them by Government for 1,593 head of beef cattle, 1,707,360 pounds beef, gross	40,616.45
Salaries of 47 Indian police, 3 Indian judges, 8 agency employees, 4 assistant farmers, and 17 Indian apprentices, aggregate	21,210.53
Irregular labor by Indians, including $1,266 paid to 16 herders	1,394.25
Total paid by Government for labor and products	77,724.70

Indian traders purchased and paid to Indians for the following-named articles during the year:

For beef hides and furs	$6,176.00
For wood	435.00
For hay	145.00
For 75 head of beef cattle	1,864.00
Other articles of merchandise, aggregating	3,000.00
Total	11,620.00

The Indians were also paid a per capita sum of $4 (interest on Sioux fund) amounting to $15,852, making an aggregate cash revenue of $105,196.70; $11,770 of this money was expended in the purchase of mowers, horse rakes, wagons, harness, hay forks, cultivators, and other agricultural implements.

The crops which are now being harvested, but not yet thrashed, are estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels	400	Onions	bushels	1,200
Oats	do	20,000	Beans	do	100
Barley	do	500	Other vegetables	do	6,000
Corn	do	20,000	Melons		10,000
Potatoes	do	8,000	Pumpkins and squashes		12,000
Turnips	do	670	Hay	tons	20,000

Road work.—There were 37 miles of new road, or rather new trail, opened on the reservation during the year, the work performed on these roads consisting of grading in a few places. There were also about 38 miles of old road repaired where needed. One hundred and eight Indians worked on the roads and performed two hundred and seventy days' labor.

Subissue stations.—There are now four subissue stations in operation on the reservation, one of which (Porcupine) was completed during the year. A double set of quarters for Indian employees at each of the four stations, also a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop at the Oak Creek and Porcupine stations. Shops at the other two stations were already established. The additional buildings so authorized will be completed this fall, and each station will then be provided with warehouse and issue room, slaughterhouse, one double set of quarters for Indian employees and one double building for blacksmith's and carpenter's shops.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good, and no epidemic has prevailed during the year. As gathered from the reports of the agency physician, there were 152 births and 126 deaths, being 26 births in excess of the deaths. It would appear from the agent's reports for several years past, except that of last year, that deaths have always been in excess of births. This may be some evidence that the observance of the laws of health is on the increase in its practice. From the same reports it appears that 513 cases were treated by the agency physician, of which 4 died and 509 recovered, so that 122 cases of death did not come under the notice or treatment of the physician.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency, consisting of 3 officers and 44 privates, maintains its efficiency and usefulness, and but few changes in the personnel of the force have been made during the year.

Indian courts.—The court of Indian offenses was in existence during the entire year. The court holds session every two weeks at the agency, and occasional sessions are held at the subissue stations. Twenty-four cases of a criminal nature and 61 of a civil nature were tried by the court during the year. The court is a valuable factor in preserving order on the reservation.

Education.—There were three Government boarding schools and five Government day schools in operation on the reservation, also one mission boarding school. The aggregate enrollment of pupils in these schools during the school year was 550, of whom 254 were males and 296 females, and the average attendance for the same time was 446. There were also 8 male pupils belonging to this agency who were in nonreservation schools, and 11 males and 9 females who attend public schools near their homes.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency had an enrollment of 143 (57 boys and 86 girls), with an average attendance for the school year of 113.91. It is acknowledged that this school is one of the best Indian schools in the service, and I can not speak too highly of the work and fidelity of the superintendent and her efficient assistants. I invite attention to the superintendent's report herewith. There has never been any protection from fire at this school building, and there are no means whatever to prevent the entire destruction of the buildings in case of a fire at the present time.

The agricultural boarding school, located about 16 miles south of the agency, had an enrollment of 118 (55 boys and 63 girls), with an average attendance of 100 during the school year. I invite attention to the superintendent's report as to the condition of the school and the good work in progress thereat. The school is well and ably conducted and stands in the foremost rank of successful Indian schools.

Grand River boarding school, located on Grand River, 32 miles south of the agency, had an enrollment of 85 (45 boys and 40 girls), with an average attendance of 70 for the school year. The school is ably conducted under the present management. The superintendent's report is inclosed.

St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding school, on Oak Creek, 38 miles south of the agency, had an enrollment of 45 (13 males and 32 females), with an average attendance of 40. This school is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal mission under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, and under the immediate management of Miss Mary S. Francis and a corps of efficient assistants. Miss Francis is an experienced worker in Indian schools. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars has been expended by the mission in support of this school, and the cost to the Government for the year for clothing and rations amounted to $1,496.67. Miss Francis's report is herewith.

Four day schools were in operation during the entire school year, viz, Cannon Ball, No. 1, No. 2, and Bullhead; and one school, the Porcupine day school, from May 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895. This last-named school was built during the year. The total enrollment at the five schools was 159 (84 boys and 75 girls), with an average attendance of 122.22. These day schools are located as follows: Cannon Ball, 25 miles north of agency; No. 1, 18 miles north of agency; No. 2, 3 miles north of agency; Bullhead, 40 miles southwest of agency; Porcupine, 30 miles west of agency. All the schools are well managed and successfully conducted.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on this reservation is conducted by three denominations, the Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Episcopal.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church was under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Marty, and was conducted by three priests and one lay brother, also eleven sisters, all of the Benedictine Order of the Catholic Church, at an expense of $12,942 for education and for support of missionaries, building of churches and society meetinghouses, church bells, furniture, etc. The superior in charge reports 901 communicants, 5 church buildings, 30 marriages solemnized, 151 baptisms, of whom 36 were adults, and 78 Christian burials during the year. In connection with the missionary work of this church there are two religious societies, the St. Joseph's, with 340 Indian members, and the St. Mary's, with 407 Indian members. The sum of $3,286.73 was collected by these Catholic Indian societies, of which $2,679.13 (being part of the above sum of $12,942) was expended for church repairs, buildings, for the sick, and toward the expenses of the general congress of Catholic societies held this year at Oak Creek, on this reservation.

The Congregational mission work (American Missionary Association) is under the superintendency of Rev. George W. Reed, who reports that the mission has had during the year 6 male and 8 female missionaries, 234 communicants, and 16 formal marriages. The association has 3 chapels, 1 hospital, and 6 mission houses located on the the reservation. The expenses of the mission were $3,475.

The mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church was under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare for that portion of the reservation which lies in South Dakota and Right Rev. Bishop Walker for the portion in North Dakota. The approximated cost of the missionary work on the reservation, under the auspices of this church, is $2,500, exclusive of the cost of St. Elizabeth's school above reported. The mission has 3 church buildings and several log structures for society gatherings. The total membership will approximate 280 communicants, and the Rev. P. J. Deloria, the missionary in charge of St. Elizabeth's mission, reports 16 formal marriages.

Surveys and allotments.—No allotments have yet been made on this reservation, and I invite attention to my predecessor's last annual report, in which he recommends that surveys be made of 10 additional townships in South Dakota upon which Indians are located; also that the boundary line between the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations be surveyed and properly defined. In these recommendations I concur.

Conclusion.—There are no sinecures in the agency employee force at this agency. It requires hard work and plenty of it on the part of every employee, and for their faithfulness and willingness, and for their assistance to me from the time I entered upon duty as agent, I desire to record my hearty thanks, and also to the Department for its prompt and liberal support.

The statistical report, together with list of school teachers and others in the Indian school service on June 30, 1895, are transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 13, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June, 1895.

The work done at this school is based on the principle that the test of education is efficiency. By efficiency I do not mean the mere knowledge of facts or the mere skill to do one thing or another more or less well. Efficiency, as I understand it, is the power to use head, hand, and heart intelligently and successfully in whatever position or amid whatever environments one may be placed. I think it the part of educators to develop and guide and to promote the growth of the powers of head, hand, and heart of their pupils from earliest childhood until they have grown strong enough to continue their work independently without directions from others.

I regard no pupil a success who, having started out in life under the care and supervision of his or her educators, after a reasonable time, is not determined and able to "go on" for himself or herself. If these girls and boys have not learned to "help themselves," to make the best of their environments, to think and reason, and to apply their knowledge to different circumstances, to set to work with determination, with that self-reliance and consciousness of power which assures success, their education has been a failure, however "high" it may have carried them.

Hence the teaching in all the different departments of our school pursues the distinct and definite aim to get our pupils to think and reason for themselves, to put the knowledge acquired to a definite practical use, first under the guidance of teachers, and then independently for themselves without assistance from anyone. This purpose underlies all the work done in the schoolroom, the sewing room, the kitchen and bakery, the laundry, etc. We try to reach also the homes of our pupils on the same principle, and every vacation is carefully made use of to attain this final end.

I think the work of this school has improved from year to year. We measure each year's progress by the results manifested during vacation, when most of the pupils are out at their homes. What the pupils retain and gain during vacation is more to us than all the good deportment and showy attainments displayed during the school year. The vacation puts to test the pupils' growing power to see, to do, and to resist. The reports coming in during this present vacation are very encouraging; the girls especially are doing remarkably well.

The Indians of this reservation seem to appreciate the value of education. They, with a few exceptions, take pride in bringing their children to school. They eagerly watch their progress, and after vacation report how their children conducted themselves at home.

The condition and personal appearance of our pupils on returning from vacation, their dress and manner, are improving from year to year. Many of the older pupils bring their brothers and sisters with them, and, as a rule, we find such new pupils in good condition, clean, and neatly dressed.

The total enrollment during the entire school year was 143; male, 57; female, 86. The average attendance during the school months reached 113.91. We could have easily secured a higher average attendance, but on account of the crowded sleeping rooms we did not admit any children that gave evidence of having weak lungs.

Quite a number of the pupils were under 6 years of age, thus necessitating a kindergarten. The agency carpenter was kind enough to furnish us a fine kindergarten table, and sufficient material was introduced to make quite a good beginning in this new branch of school work. Most of all were the songs and games enjoyed, furnishing an everflowing source of pleasure during recreation hours, when the children would repeat of their own accord what they had learned at school. The teachers were very eager to avail themselves of the kindergarten literature recommended at the teachers' institute in St. Paul.

Speaking of the institute, I desire to say that I noticed its salutary stimulating influence on our teachers during the entire school year. From the second one we attended, at Sioux City, Iowa, during this vacation, I hope still more beneficial results.

The school as it is arranged and carried on at present affords every facility for girls to acquire all the education they need. In the class rooms, music rooms, laundry, kitchen, bakery, and sewing room very good and thorough work was accomplished.

In the boys' department manual training should be provided. Our so-called industrial teacher is fully employed with the care of the stock, the garden, and in winter with preparing fuel for 32 wood stoves. This kind of work is taught and done well. The boys are active and always willing to work. Still I think they waste a great amount of valuabl time that could be employed to advantage if an industrial teacher were to instruct them to handle tools. It seems strange that girls are expected to learn to cook, to bake, to do perfect work in the laundry and sewing room, to keep the house clean, etc., while the boys make such little use of their hands. To mend a shoe and make boys' clothing, to plaster up a hole in the wall and whitewash it, to paint the woodwork, to make shelves and tables and other useful articles, to keep fences and roofs in repair, and a number of other little things a boy ought to learn, while the girls are brought up to do all that pertains to housekeeping.

I am certain that if manual training were given at our school the boys would love it all the more, and the improvements this would bring us can not be overestimated.

Very respectfully,

BEATRICE B. SONDEREGGER.

DR. W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent Indian Schools.
(Through John W. Cramsie, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the work of the school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The school was in session during ten months. The total enrollment during the school year was 118—55 boys and 63 girls—with an average attendance of 100 for the school year.

The number of pupils for the different grades was as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
Males	12	11	16	9	6	1	......	55
Females	19	17	9	7	3	5	3	63
Total	31	28	25	16	9	6	3	118

The average age of the pupils was 11 years. Of the total enrollment of 118 pupils for the entire school year 98 regular pupils were actually present at the close of school, plus five who had been promoted to the position of Indian assistants during the school year, making in all 103, which is not such a bad report for a reservation boarding school, of which it is so often asserted that the attendance is so very fluctuating and uncertain, the pupils dividing their time between running away and being withdrawn, and for some reason or another not being there at all, that the population is altogether changed and different at the end of the school year from what it was in the beginning.

The general health of the pupils was good; no death occurred at the school. We had some cases of pneumonia, which turned out very favorably, owing to the careful nursing the patients received. The same fact or reason and the having at hand most of the common remedies for the ordinary ailments among children reduced the calls on the agency physician to a minimum.

Right here I have to state that there is no infirmary at the school, which presupposes considerable sacrifice on the part of employees in more severe cases of sickness in regard to giving up rooms and other inconveniences to be encountered on such occasions. Everything possible was done for the health and personal comfort of the children in the line of preparing good meals, care and ventilation of rooms, proper supervision, outdoor exercise, cleanliness, and cultivation of a cheerful, contented spirit.

The course of study prescribed for Indian schools was followed as closely as possible.

Proper attention was paid to industrial work in the shops and on the farm and garden. Shop work was mostly confined to repairs, the waterworks also requiring a good deal of attention from that department. Some exercises in sloid were had according to ideas taken from Salomon and Hoffman and the elementary chart of Gustaf Larsson. Altogether, it was our principal aim in all instruction that the children should learn by seeing, handling, and doing things. Lessons were given in color form, modeling, paper folding and cutting, knife work, weaving, and drawing in accordance with suggestions derived from the principal kindergarten works, Primary Methods, Cutler's and Augsburg's manuals, and others. The cabinet of weights and measures, clock dials, Prang's models, and other devices and materials helped to impart valuable instruction and information. From all these exercises the smaller and larger pupils learned many lessons of neatness, exactness, patience, and perseverance, and they served as such for scientific and moral education. Two albums of school and kindergarten work were prepared for the Atlanta Fair. In the class rooms the suggestions contained in the language and number syllabuses were used to great advantage. During the last quarter of the school year two kindergarten classes of fifteen each of the smallest girls and boys were organized, which arrangement proved to be very profitable in developing the powers of perception and mental conception and reasonable thinking in the children, and was also helpful in promoting the English and singing of the little ones. Walks and outside exercises were greatly enjoyed by them.

A great number of pupils received instruction in singing; three on the organ, four on the piano, which was purchased by the employees, and furnished good music on many occasions. While we had no regular brass band this year, the boys who belonged to it formerly kept it up among themselves to some extent and instructed also some tyros so that they were able to render some pieces, mostly national airs, very creditably.

Military drills and gymnastics were not neglected and the boys had over and above some practice on that cheapest and best gynasium in the world, which will exercise every bone and muscle in the body, and which is simply a flat piece of steel, notched on one edge, fitted tightly into a wooden frame, and after being greased on both sides with a bacon rind rubbed into a stick of wood laid lengthwise on a sawbuck—although most of the cordwood for the thirty or more stoves was sawed up by a sawing machine.

Regular half-day details were made for the industrial work of the boys and for the girls in the kitchen, bakery, dining and sewing rooms, laundry, and other places.

The school garden comprises from 3 to 4 acres and will yield a good supply of all kinds of vegetables. The farm, also, is producing a good crop this year, owing to the many good rains we had in this section of the country during spring and summer, which is rather an exception, the seasons generally being rather dry. We had 20 acres in wheat, 20 in corn, 45 in oats, 6 in potatoes, 2 in melons, and 7 in pasture. Some few days of hot winds in the beginning of July injured the small grain considerably; otherwise it would have been a perfect crop, as the good standing of everything gave the best promises. Our nice herd of 17 cows came through the winter in excellent condition and furnished a sufficient supply of fresh, good milk to the children, which they relished very much.

The national and other holidays were properly observed. Washington's birthday celebration was in the hands of the boys. They prepared an entertainment of their own make-up of recitations and songs and pieces played by the brass band, and sent invitations to their fellow-pupils and school employees to be present at it in their recreation hall, which they had fitted up very tastefully and neatly for the occasion. At Christmas The Mistake of Santa Claus, a cantata with good music and a good moral, was rendered to the satisfaction of all, and at the close of school Columbia, or America's Cantata, formed the principal part of the exercises as a very instructive piece for teaching lessons in American history, for speaking and singing, and for presenting various drills and movements.

Of late the windmill which keeps our waterworks in operation was moved farther away from the Missouri River to secure it from falling into the river, which will save it now for many years to come. In connection with this I can not help mentioning again the imperative necessity of establishing a complete system of drainage or sewerage for the general health and convenience of the school, and if the attendance continues to be what it was last year there should be more dormitory room, also a larger sewing room, and a storeroom or warehouse for the school. The iron bath tubs were used, although they are not put up yet with the heaters and other fixtures belonging to them for want of suitable room and drainage; but even so they are a much-needed improvement over the ordinary washtubs or even the large water basin of the Missouri River.

During the month of July the school buildings have undergone thorough repairs in the line of plastering, which improves their interior appearance greatly, and for which I am very thankful to our good agent, Maj. John W. Cramsie, as also for the building of a good, large cellar under one of the main buildings, which remedied a long-felt want and which will be a lasting benefit to the school as long as it stands.

This last fiscal year witnessed a change of agents, a rare occurrence on this reservation, and we felt sincere regret over the departure of our old and esteemed agent, James McLaughlin, for another field of labor in the Indian work. His long and successful administration of affairs at this agency endeared him greatly to all of us, but I am also very glad to say that his mantle has fallen on a worthy successor, who will be well able to lead these Indians from where he found them onward and upward on the path of righteousness and true Christian civilization, as he conducted years ago the Sioux Indians of Devils Lake, N. Dak., with his strong and skillful master hand to final self-support and, what is still more, honest self-respect.

The change of persons in the office will thus not effect a material change, or rather not any change, in the good quality of the work. Considering what has been done in the past and what will be done in the future under such excellent guidance, our Indians have every reason to congratulate themselves on being thus favored, as everything tends to their social, moral, and religious elevation, if they only understand to profit by the chances and propitious opportunities which they have. There is altogether enough good influence and encouragement on the reservation and so much general success and healthy progress, resulting from the faithful and harmonious cooperation of all concerned, that there is no necessity for anyone to fall back again into old ways and customs, and any relapse of a civilized or converted Indian or of returned or other students into old ways and former bad habits is altogether uncalled for nowadays, and not the reservation's but the individual's fault.

The first time in the history of the school and agency we had the honor of a visit from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which took place during the first month of the school year, and gave much encouragement and fresh, new inspiration to pupils and teachers.

Looking back once more over the work and the events of the entire school year, I take pleasure in stating that it was in many ways the most prosperous one of the eleven years during which I have had charge of this school. The parents showed confidence and willingness, which is evident from the fact that 49 new pupils were enrolled during the year. The children returned promptly, felt at home, were open-hearted and cheerful, which was often commented upon by visitors, and responded faithfully and obediently to the rules of the school and the requests of the teachers. Good order has been easily maintained; no severe measures were necessary, and the work went on in peace and harmony, with satisfactory progress all round.

Expressing my sincere thanks for the general good will and interest manifested in behalf of our work, and the help and assistance so readily granted in conducting the same,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent*.
(Through John W. Cramsie, United States Indian agent.)

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Reservation, August 8, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Grand river boarding School.

During the past year there were in attendance 85 pupils, of whom 45 were males and 40 females; the average attendance for the school year was 70.

The schoolroom work has been graded to conform as nearly as possible to the official course of study. The pupils, especially the younger ones, have made good progress in their studies. Their deportment was good, and they were contented and happy. I do not think the pupils have progressed in English speaking as rapidly as they should have done, but a foundation has been laid upon which good work should be done the coming year.

The industries taught are those of ordinary garden work and care of stock for the boys and domestic duties for the girls. In the routine work of kitchen, laundry, and sewing room the girls show aptitude and proficiency. In all cases, however, both boys and girls require more or less constant surveillance. Details of pupils are made for the industrial departments and changed every two weeks. Under a competent head the pupils are capable of doing the work in their respective departments in a satisfactory manner.

The general health of the pupils has been good. During the months of March and April there were several slight cases of la grippe, all of a very mild type and interfering very little with the work of the school. Great care has been taken to keep the building pure, clean, and well-ventilated.

Very respectfully,

AGNES G. FREDETTE, *Superintendent*.

J. W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. ELIZABETH SCHOOL.

ST. ELIZABETH SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Oak Creek, Standing Rock Reservation, S. Dak., August, 1895.

SIR: Of the five years of our boarding-school work here this last has been of special encouragement, the disposition of the children being of a more settled and harmonious nature than previously, the parents and children evincing also a spirit of appreciation of our efforts to make the school as homelike as possible.

We have registered 13 boys and 32 girls, having had an average attendance of about 40 pupils. The health of the children has been remarkably good, two only being withdrawn on account of scrofula, and one being considered too young to comply with the rules of the school. Both boys and girls have been taught the most practical industries of a school home. The happy spirit generally manifested in their work was gratifying and refreshing.

The requirements of the Indian Department in regard to the national holidays have been observed with marked interest on the part of the parents as well as the children.

Much of our continued success realized in our pleasant school home is due to the faithfulness of my associates and helpers.

To Col. James McLaughlin, our former agent, and to yourself for the continued courtesies shown our mission-school work through the subissue clerk at this point, who has been particularly thoughtful, we are greatly indebted.

Most respectfully, yours,

MARY S. FRANCIS,
Principal.

J. W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., August 27, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the condition of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians.

Population.—The enrollment of June 30, 1895, shows the population to be as follows:

	Name of tribe.		Total.
	Cheyenne.	Arapaho.	
Males:			
Over 18 years	562	272	834
Under 18 years	396	239	635
Females:			
Over 14 years	730	352	1,082
Under 14 years	358	169	527
All ages	2,046	1,032	3,078
Males between 6 and 18 years	287	168	455
Females between 6 and 18 years	309	145	454

Education.—The schools of this agency are in a prosperous condition. The following table shows the average attendance at each school during the years 1894 and 1895:

	1894.	1895.
Number of children of school age	903	909
Average attendance:		
Cheyenne boarding school	103	150
Arapaho boarding school	110	144.87
Darlington, Mennonite mission	14	27.33
Cantonment, Mennonite mission	57	52
Seger bonded school (approximated)	65	85
Total	349	459.20

When it was made mandatory that children of proper age should be placed in the schools in the several districts, and the parents learned that no evasion would be tolerated, they brought their children of their own accord. Nearly all opposition to the schools has been broken down by the firm measures adopted. There is no difficulty now in filling the schools to their capacity, but it takes a lot of determination and persistent denial to resist the appeals of parents to get their children out of school on slight pretexts. Runaways are invariably brought back. Pupils are not allowed to go to their homes except at Christmas and the end of the school year. I doubt the policy of allowing even these visits to the camps; perhaps it might be better to allow only one-third of the pupils to visit their homes at one time, and thus the schools would be in continuous session throughout the year, as is the case with nonreservation schools. The longer the children are kept away from the uncivilizing influences of the camp life the better it will be for them.

Taxation.—They can not understand why they should be required to pay taxes. They hold to the belief that they ought not to be taxed during the period their lands are held in trust by the Government, and claim that they were so informed by the Commissioners when they sold their surplus lands.

In many instances they have been unjustly taxed; improvements upon allotments, such as houses built by the Government, farming tools, and implements issued by the Government have been included in the list of taxable property by the local assessors, which is clearly illegal; injunction suits have been filed in such cases.

Crops.—The drought which prevailed during the spring months caused a total failure of the wheat and oat crops. During the summer, rains have been frequent, resulting in good crops of corn. Some of the Indians who never farmed before have done well and feel much encouraged.

The lack of sufficient farming tools and implements has hindered the Indians from raising larger crops. A much greater increase in the quantity of farming tools is imperative when so many are anxious to plant crops. It will take a larger quantity of fence wire to protect their fields from destruction by trespassing stock.

They are heavily handicapped by lack of horses, wagons, and harness. The ponies are too small to break the sod; they need larger and better horses, and to this end authority was obtained to purchase a number of French coach stallions to cross upon the Indian pony mares, with a view to improving the size and quality of their horses, thus furnishing them without expense the means to secure animals better adapted to their wants in the future.

Sanitary.—During the year there have been among the Cheyennes 75 deaths and 65 births; among the Arapahoes 35 deaths and 48 births. A great improvement is observed in their habits of living. District farmers are required to enforce hygienic rules. They are not now nearly so much on the go as in former years, when they had to travel long distances to get their supplies. Attention is invited to report of agency physician, herewith submitted.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 23 privates. They are loyal to the Government and their agent; they are obedient, efficient, and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Crimes.—But few cases of violation of local laws by these Indians have occurred. It can be safely said that they are far more peaceable and law abiding than their white neighbors. With the exception of one case of rape, no serious crime has been committed by an Indian of this agency. The guilty party in this instance, supposed to be Little Man, a Cheyenne, has evaded arrest and is still at large, though persistent efforts have been made by the local authorities to apprehend him. It is thought he has left the country.

For this crime Cosah Red Lodge, an innocent party, was arrested and taken 60 miles from home to Arapahoe, in G County, where he was held for trial and where he was most brutally shot, cut, and beaten into insensibility by an excited mob of citizens, and but for the timely presence of a detachment of United States troops would have been killed. This affair created much bad blood on the part of the Indians, which it will take a long time to quiet. Only the presence of the military prevented retaliation on the part of this Indian's friends. Fortunately young Red Lodge recovered from his injuries, and peace now prevails between the Indians and whites in that section.

Allotments.—There are in all 3,332 allotments of 160 acres each, and fully two-thirds of the heads of families reside with their families on the lands belonging to them. It has required energy and perseverance to induce settlement and permanent residence thereon. Their nomadic habits militate against the permanent occupation of any locality as a home. In order to localize them I have, with the approval of the Department, constructed four new issue stations, making seven in all, and in connection with each of these a blacksmith shop, implement shed, farmer's house, and a good well. At present none of the Indians are required to travel more than 25 miles to receive their supplies, whereas they formerly had to go from 60 to 75 miles every two weeks for this purpose, which kept them almost constantly on the move with all their camping outfit. To live in one locality is repugnant to the Indian idea of home. That they must have a permanent abiding place in order to make any sort of progress is evident. They must learn to cultivate a love of individual ownership. Property in common is not appreciated.

The most common and pernicious custom among them is the habit of visiting their relatives and friends and eating their substance. All food supplies are common property. Their lavish hospitality militates against the accumulation of wealth by individuals. Tribal visiting keeps alive old customs that should be abolished. The visiting tribe is loaded down with presents that the donors can ill afford to bestow. Often the last pony or blanket will, in a fit of generosity, be given away, while frequently the party making the gift is in debt and owing more than he is able to pay. On such occasions there is one continued round of dancing and dissipation day and night. Excitement runs high, while all the injunctions and advice of the agent in charge is forgotten for the time being. All work is stopped, no matter how important, while nothing else is thought of but "a high old time." On such occasions an Indian can not be hired for love or money to do manual labor. I trust that for the future such visits among the tribes may be forbidden and that agents may be instructed accordingly.

Indian houses.—There is an increasing demand among these Indians for houses, many of whom desire to adopt the white man's way of living. A serious question presents itself in this connection as to where the funds must come from to build houses for such as desire to improve their mode of living. The majority of the Cheyennes are averse to using a portion of their funds on deposit in the United States Treasury for that purpose. There are no funds available to construct such houses. While some of them have timber on their allotments, the greater portion have none suitable for this

purpose. Cottonwood timber at best is but a poor substitute, and when used affords but temporary shelter.

They must be given assistance by the Government before they will be able to abandon the tepee for the more desirable dwelling house. A limited number of cheaply constructed box houses, costing $135 each, were built during the term of my predecessor. These were simply shells, without plastering or ceiling, and afforded insufficient shelter in cold weather, making it more comfortable for the inmates to live in the tepees during the winter months. The manner in which these houses were constructed rather discouraged others from asking for them. Suitable dwelling houses, comfortable at all seasons, containing two or three rooms, can not be built in this section for less than $250 each.

Evidences of progress.—Soon after taking charge of the agency I found it necessary to adopt stringent measures to break up the large camps, where idleness and dissipation prevailed, and compel residence on the allotments made to these Indians; and to this end it became necessary to invoke the support of the Department in my endeavors to accomplish this object. The following is a copy of orders issued:

I. In order to promote the civilization and progress of the Indians of this agency, and to hasten their approach toward a condition of self-support, it is hereby ordered that all large camps and villages be broken up within the next thirty days, and that hereafter not more than four families shall congregate and settle in one locality without express authority of the agent in charge.

II. All able-bodied male Indians over 18 years of age are required to locate on their respective allotments and to establish residence thereon without unnecessary delay.

III. After the time fixed for the breaking up of the camps and villages no rations or other supplies will be issued to Indians who fail or neglect to comply with the requirements of this order.

IV. No further issue of rations will be made to able-bodied male Indians over 18 years of age who will not work or who show no disposition to help themselves or their families. The several district farmers are hereby required to promptly report the names of all such to the agent in charge.

V. In order to discourage and break up wandering habits, rations will not be issued to Indians living or visiting outside of the district in which their allotments are located without the written authority of the agent in charge in each case.

VI. All Indians are enjoined to remain at home on their allotments, to properly protect their timber, crops, farming implements, and stock from trespass and theft by evil-disposed persons and, when called away by necessity, to leave some one in charge to guard their property.

VII. All Indians are required to strictly observe the rights of others, and in no case will any one of them be permitted to use the property of another without the consent of the owner thereof.

VIII. All plural marriages are prohibited by law, and hereafter all persons who desire to marry must do so according to local statutes. The district farmers and police are required to report all violations of this law, to the end that the guilty parties may be punished.

IX. The practice heretofore prevailing of spending nearly a whole week in going and returning from the several issue stations should cease. It is recommended that one wagon from each beef band be sent after the rations of those families who live farthest away, and thus avoid the movement of the whole family with camping outfit; by so doing much valuable time can be saved, while closer attention can be given to the care of crops and personal property.

X. The habit of gambling and the use of the mescal bean, which have heretofore been so prevalent, are strictly prohibited in future; and all old-time customs that existed during the reservation system which served to keep alive superstition and barbarous practices must be abandoned.

XI. The farmers, assistant farmers, and police on duty in the several farming districts are hereby required to aid and assist in the execution of the foregoing orders; and any failure on their part to do so will result in a recommendation for their summary dismissal from the service.

The formal indorsement of the Honorable Commissioner was received at this office June 16, 1895, in the following letter:

I have had the subject under careful consideration again, and in view of the representations you make and your firm conviction that you will be able to carry out such orders without friction or pronounced opposition, and that it is your intention to "make necessary exceptions where occasion demands, in order not to impose undue hardship," I have, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, concluded to approve said orders, and have formally indorsed my approval upon a copy of the same, which I inclose herewith for your use.

The office will support you by all proper and lawful means at its command in the enforcement of said orders, expecting, of course that you will, exercise leniency, patience, and forbearance to the end that unnecessary hardship may be avoided.

It seems to me that Rule V is particularly severe. These Indians have taken their allotments and become citizens, endowed with all the civil and political privileges of other citizens of the Republic, and it would hardly be consistent with the idea of civilized manhood, into which we are trying to lead and elevate them, to say to them that they must not visit outside of the district in which their allotments are situated, on pain of being deprived of their rations. In saying this, however, I do not deny that their wandering habits are fatal to progress in the paths of civilization, and should be discouraged and broken up by every proper means.

Another thing suggests itself here, and that is that the time might be extended for the enforcement of the rules, owing to the unfavorable conditions existing in that region of country on account of the recent extended drought and crop failure.

This, however, is left to your wise discretion, in the confident hope and belief that you will meet all these things in the conscientious, painstaking, and businesslike manner that has characterized your work among these Indians from the beginning.

Rapid progress has been made during the past few months by the Indians in this direction. They have shown in a marked degree their readiness and willingness to comply with the requirements of the orders. Exceptions have been made in the enforcement of the same whenever it appeared necessary. No hardship has been inflicted and no sacrifice of comfort or privation has been endured by them in bringing about the desired results. I find that when firmness with kindness is used

with these people they readily yield to the governing power; when once they learn that no evasion or failure to do as required will be tolerated, they become subservient to the control of the agent in carrying out the instructions of the Department with surprising acquiescence. If fully supported in my efforts, I apprehend no marked opposition to the plans formulated by myself and approved by the Department for localizing these Indians on their respective allotments. When they learn that their agent is supported by the Department in all that he does to improve their condition they will accept the inevitable.

Of course, my régimé is distasteful and unpopular with the older Indians. They only wish to be let alone and to drag along in the old way, confirmed in the belief that they will always be fed and clothed by a generous Government, and nothing can be said that will convince them that the day will soon come when they will no longer be fed at its expense. Of course they do not accept the innovations imposed upon them without determined opposition, but firmness and persistence in the course outlined eventually wins the day. Like children, they succumb when a will-power greater than their own is exercised. There are some that hold out in the hope and expectation that a change of agent will relieve them from the necessity of compliance with the requirements of the orders. They are emboldened in their hope for a change in the knowledge of the fact that in times past agents have been removed at the request of the Indians concerned.

Experience teaches that the ration system seems to hinder any very rapid advancement of the Indian to a condition of self-support. Unless used as a reward for industry to deserving Indians, the issuing of rations but serves to confirm habits of indolence in those who possess no desire or inclination to work for their own subsistence. I have carefully observed the effects of promised reward, and have found that the Indian is an energetic and industrious worker when he knows that he is to receive prompt payment for his labor. It is therefore respectfully suggested that with allotted Indians rations should be given to deserving Indians only, and such as are incapacitated by disease, age, or physical infirmity, and withheld altogether from those who show no disposition to help themselves or labor for their own subsistence.

An increase in the quantity of farming tools and agricultural implements is far more necessary than rations to be distributed indiscriminately to Indians who demand the same as a vested right guaranteed by treaty stipulations, when in fact these rations are gratuitously issued under an annual appropriation by Congress, and are not provided for (as they contend) in the provisions of their treaty, which expires June 30, 1898.

When the agent is instructed to make issues to those only who show a willingness to labor for their own support, and to such as are incapacitated by disease or physical defect, then his instructions will be readily complied with, while his hands will be strengthened with the power to compel observance of the rules and regulations adopted by the Department for promoting the advancement of these people.

That they must abandon tribal relations and tribal customs before any very marked advancement will become observant, is quite evident. That the authority of so-called chiefs must be ignored by the Government is imperative. That they should no longer be permitted to control the actions of their people or dictate to them what they shall or shall not do, or use their influence to incite opposition to the methods adopted for their progress, is demanded. The fact that these chiefs are consulted in matters pertaining to their people and are required to witness the issues of rations, clothing, farming tools, and other supplies seems to magnify their importance until they assume an air of censorship and control over the Indians and the agent as well. They are quick to note a failure on his part to consult them as to what ought to be done for their people; in fact, the greater portion of the agent's time is occupied in listening to the grievances of these chiefs; they monopolize all the talk in any council that may be held, so that the younger and more intelligent Indians have no opportunity to be heard. I am strongly committed to the necessity of ignoring these so-called chiefs, who are a hindrance rather than an aid in the effort to civilize their people. They seldom want to do what they are advised to do, but wish to plod along after the old fashion, always growling and wanting more, no matter how much is done for them. Therefore I assert that the sooner they are ignored and relegated to their proper sphere the sooner will come independence of Government aid to these people.

A people who are not sufficiently intelligent to discriminate as to what is good for them must be urged to adopt the plans outlined for them and all proper means used to compel compliance with rules and regulations prepared for their guidance as long as they remain wards of the Government. There is no need for severity or harshness, but firmness, tempered with kindness, is called for in such cases.

I have watched these Indians for ten years, and can truthfully state that they are progressive, energetic, and industrious when the incentive or the reward is in sight. Millions of pounds of freight have been moved by them during winter and summer,

across swollen streams and by difficult roads; thousands of cords of wood have been cut and hauled, and much other hard labor performed by them when they had the assurance of prompt payment. In my opinion, they will display quite as much energy and industry as the white man in laboring for their own subsistence when they find they can get it in no other way.

Condition and disposition.—A marked change is observed in the dress of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Whereas but two years ago the greater portion wore the blanket, now nearly all have adopted citizens' dress. It is rare to see an Indian with blanket only. They spend more of their money for clothing than anything else. They are always respectful in their deportment, and are as a rule obedient to the authority of their agent.

They dwell in peace and amity with their white neighbors, who are thickly intermingled with them and whose adjoining farms serve as an object lesson to their less fortunate red brothers. They are beginning to emulate their white neighbors in their farming operations, and point with pride to their growing crops while comparing them with those on adjoining fields.

They exhibit a laudable pride in their individual possessions, and are fast learning the value of the products of their own labor. They are learning the lessons and acquiring the experience which is necessary to enable them to cope with their more astute white brothers in the conduct of business transactions. They are no longer at the mercy of unscrupulous and designing individuals who once fattened and grew rich on the spoils of traffic with them, while they are fast imbibing a knowledge that renders them able to drive a shrewd bargain and to obtain the full value of their merchandise.

Plural marriages.—Plural marriages are strictly prohibited, and the younger Indians are showing a desire to follow the advice given them to marry according to the white man's law. As an instance of their disposition to observe this injunction, I may mention the fact that only a few days since Left Hand, the acknowledged chief of the Arapahoes, came to see me and to say that a young man wanted to marry his daughter and that he desired that the ceremony should be performed in my presence and according to law. I sent him to the judge of the probate court for a license, which cost $2 and for which I paid. At the stated hour the bride and groom, family, and friends were present in the office, where the officiating minister was waiting. The pair approached the minister, while all stood up. It was then announced that the ceremony about to be performed would bind this man and woman together for life. When the ceremony was concluded it was followed by a prayer, in which all the Indians joined. Then the bride and groom were congratulated by the agent, who added a few words of advice and encouragement, after which the father of the bride came forward and greeted her. Left Hand, holding his son-in-law's hand, uttered a prayer for their future welfare. Touching his heart and then his head, he took the hand of the bride, blessed her, and wished her a happy life. Each of the others came forward in turn, and after touching the ground, touched their hearts and heads, and then, holding the hands of the bride and groom, muttered a short prayer. The ceremony was very impressive throughout.

The agent said:

> The ceremony you have just witnessed binds this man and woman together in the sight of God so that no one can separate them. A record of this marriage will go down in the big book in the courthouse at El Reno and will show for all time to come. The children born to them will inherit their land. I advise all of you that have sons and daughters who wish to marry to see that they are married according to law. This is necessary to make their children legitimate and that they may share the land among them which you now hold. Unless this is done endless litigation will ensue, and in the end the lawyers may get the land that your children and grandchildren should inherit. The law says "no man shall marry more than one wife," and I charge you to prevent, as far as you can, any violation of this law.

Employees.—The employees of the agency and schools have, with few exceptions, been faithful, energetic, and interested workers. Success in the efforts which are being made to promote the civilization of these Indians is clearly dependent on the fitness and efficiency of the employees engaged. The farmers should be well qualified to discharge their duties as civilizing agents. In my opinion, more depends upon their efficiency than any other employee in the Indian service. If they are not interested workers, but little progress by the Indian can be expected. Unfortunately, some of these employed at this agency are not up to the standard of efficiency required, being handicapped by age, infirmity, or lack of interest in the work in hand.

Conclusion.—I desire to express my appreciation of the support and cooperation of the Department in my conduct of the affairs of this agency, and gratefully refer to the encouragement received at the hands of the President and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior in my efforts to promote the welfare of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOODSON,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., July 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Cheyenne boarding school.

I receipted for the material here September 20, 1894, and assumed control the same day. In the main I found things in good condition. My predecessor is a thorough gentleman and a good school officer. He had made many and valuable improvements during the one year of his stay; but as many grave abuses had crept into the school during former years, I found my first year not all "clear sailing."

In order to "popularize" the school with the Indians they had for years been encouraged to hang around the school and eat at the school table. Sometimes as many as fifty of them were to be seen in the dining room at once. In breaking up this habit I antagonized a great majority of the tribe, for an Indian, like his white brother, is remarkably sensitive as to the stomach.

The improvements to buildings, etc., during the year are as follows: An old condemned barn has been moved, placed upon a good rock basement (the latter being used as a "rough-and-tumble" play-room for the boys), entirely rebuilt and converted into a gymnasium 18 by 32, a lavatory 18 by 6, and a bathroom 18 by 12. Above the lavatory and bathroom is a very desirable room 18 by 18, which will be used as a tailor shop.

In order to guard against contagion as much as possible we use neither bath tubs nor wash basins. The lavatories are furnished with a large number of water faucets, and the children wash from the running stream. The bathrooms are furnished with stalls, in each of which is a circle of three-fourth-inch water pipe, perforated on the inside by twenty-seven holes, from which the water is thrown at different angles and at a pressure to suit the bather. The pipes are so arranged that water may be admitted from both the supply tank and the pressure boiler, and the temperature adjusted as the judgment of the employee in charge may indicate. The water which has been used upon one child can not by any chance be used upon another one. The stalls are so arranged as to be used as dressing rooms when desired, thus securing perfect privacy in bathing.

The kitchen has been entirely rebuilt, and now, although not large, is one of the most convenient I have seen. A dilapidated, unused cow shed, once a good one, 15 by 80 feet, has been moved a quarter of a mile and entirely remodeled. A good chicken coop has been made out of an old hut, and a good apartment now being used as a kindergarten has been made out of an old ruined shanty. This will be used as an employees' room as soon as the new kindergarten room in the basement of the brick building, which is now in an advanced stage of completion, is completed. A good corral has been built and not less than 10 miles of fence has been overhauled.

The waterworks have caused a great deal of trouble, but we hope to put them in shape before another winter.

The buildings are heated and ventilated by the Smead system. This had been received from the contractors before completion, and of course was very unsatisfactory. Much work has been done in connecting foul-air ducts with the ventilating shaft, and without doubt, as soon as two more air chambers have been constructed and one remodeled, which will be done before the fires are started next fall, this system will do all that the originators recommended it to do. The dry closet is a perfect success as it is.

The stock is in fine condition, and it is to be hoped that they will enter the winter in as good a shape as they are now. It is best, in my judgment, that the present herd (110 head) should be increased to 1,000 head within the next three or four years. It seems hardly right that this fine tract of land (4,800 acres) should remain almost entirely useless. We make not the slightest use of at least 3,000 acres, and the 1,800 acres which we do pretend to use should support more than twice the stock it does and the farm products should be doubled.

Owing to the protracted drought our wheat (51 acres), oats (104 acres), potatoes (8 acres), garden (8 acres), and early corn (8 acres) were an entire failure. A late planting of Kaffir corn (60 acres), cowpease (25 acres), and field corn (49 acres) promises well. We shall make an abundance of hay, but can not hope to do this until as late as September.

The imminent needs of the school are a complete overhauling and modernizing of the laundry, the painting of the entire school plant, and the grading of the school yard.

The health of the pupils during this year has been good. Much of our good health may be accredited to the favorable location of the school, but much more is due to the earnest, watchful, and unremitting attention of Dr. G. R. Westfall, the agency physician.

As seen by the annexed figures, the school has increased wonderfully this year. This is due to the strenuous and well-advised efforts of Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent. Highest enrollment, 1894, 103; highest enrollment, 1895, 175. Fourteen pupils have gone to the training school at Haskell and 2 to Carlisle during the year.

My thanks are due to the school employees, who have ably seconded me in my efforts to place the Cheyenne school upon a high moral and intellectual plane. But more especially am I indebted to Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting agent, the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who have so kindly and promptly indorsed all of my applications for needed improvements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. VIETS,
Superintendent Cheyenne School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., July 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I assumed charge of the school as superintendent on August 15, 1894, and regret to say that I found things very unfavorable in many respects, buildings out of repair, conductors from the extensive roofs discharging on the ground and damaging the foundations of the buildings and flooding cellars; bed linen, towels, and pupil's clothing in a filthy condition; kitchen and dining room very dirty; water system leaking away half of the totally inadequate supply, tank in such a shape that a new one was under consideration, windmill so out of adjustment as to be of little use; grain still in the field and damaging each day; barnyard full of débris, tenanted by skunks and other vermin; kitchen and laun-

dry utensils nearly useless for want of repairs; while clothing for pupils was very scarce indeed. Another thing was the disregard of the rule requiring the sexes to be separated. All of these things, and others as well, confronted me at the very outset, demanding immediate attention; not a very pleasant prospect, surely. Then began the work which only ended with the year.

The buildings consist of two main structures, the older and more extensive of the two being occupied this year as dormitories for girls, sewing room, superintendent's office and bedroom, and three rooms for employees on the second floor, and on the ground floor is found the assembly room, three class rooms, two play rooms, reception room, bathroom, and two dressing rooms. The newer building is used exclusively for dormitories for boys, on the second floor, with the dining room, kitchen, pantries, bakery, and two play rooms below. The third stories of both buildings are used as store rooms and dressing rooms. Eleven other buildings are on the premises and are occupied for laundry, hospital, mess dining room and cook's quarters, employees' quarters, carpenter shop, barn, teachers' quarters, henhouse, employees' laundry, stable, and cow shed.

Extensive repairs and many changes have been made in the main buildings, mess quarters, and cow shed. In the girls' building the fitting up of the bathroom with an abundant supply of water and an admirable arrangement for heating the water by steam is especially to be noted on account of its utility and convenience. The metamorphosis of an ill-smelling and dilapidated lumber room into an elegantly finished reception room, now tastefully furnished and carpeted, is another important item to be noted. In this matter Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting agent, personally selected the furniture and carpets, both of which are especially adapted for the purpose. The present quarters of the mess are convenient and comfortable. This building was formerly occupied as a bakery. Much grading has been necessary to save the foundations of the buildings from settling any further. New and substantial walks have been built. A laundry was made from an old stable, which has since its completion received considerable commendation, and is well constructed and well adapted to the purpose desired. Buildings have been put in repair and kept in good shape, though still further work is now in progress.

The cisterns I found at the beginning of the year have been cleaned out and connected with the roof. Two new cisterns with an aggregate capacity of 800 barrels have been constructed, and will certainly prove of great help to the laundry as well as affording protection to the foundations of the buildings. The change made in the system of waterworks has been, perhaps, the most important improvement made during the year. It, too, has caused lots of work. All of this was accomplished without asking for anything from the Department but the material, and resulting in the completion of an efficient and economical service, as against the very inadequate one I found. In fact, it is an entirely new system, with the material of the old system utilized. Over 2,500 linear feet of ditch were dug by the pupils.

The cow shed was partially blown down during a heavy wind storm in May, and was so badly damaged that restoration was next to impossible, and it was then carefully taken apart to be reconstructed later on. A portion was used to build a henhouse, and the remainder of the material carefully saved.

A considerable amount of new fencing, something over 2 miles, has been done; all of the available land lying contiguous to the school farm has been inclosed with a good and substantial fence. A large poultry yard has also been inclosed.

Attendance.—The attendance of the year has been very satisfactory, and was over 90 per cent of the average enrollment. The total enrollment amounted to 156, with 10 withdrawals, principally on account of sickness. The following summary shows the attendance by quarters:

First quarter	118.40
Second quarter	151.+
Third quarter	143.57
Fourth quarter	126.50
Average	144.87

The total number of runaways for the year amount to six, all of which where promptly returned as a result of the vigorous policy of the agent, who will not tolerate any interference with pupils in school, in any way. It is but simple justice to remark right here that I realize fully that all credit for this extraordinary showing in the matter of attendance is due to the consistent, cordial, and unwavering support I have invariably had at the hands of the acting agent, Capt. A. E. Woodson, in my efforts to retain pupils at school.

The radical changes made by me in the practice of allowing pupils to visit their parents in camp, in allowing parents to visit the school at their option, of feeding them in the dining room whenever they did come, all of which practices had obtained under my predecessor, stirred up very bitter feelings among the Indians, both pupils and parents, which bitterness was taken advantage of by certain employees who had been connected with the school prior to my administration, to make unfavorable comparisons, in some respects, but which did not deter me from doing my duty in the premises. Pupils were not allowed to go to camp, nor to leave the campus without permission; girls over 12 only when accompanied by a white employee. All old Indians except the board of school visitors were not allowed to visit the school nor enter the campus, nor were they fed, except on the afternoons of Saturdays and Sundays. The refusal to feed them whenever they came to the school was especially resented, and the serving of what entertainment they did get out in the grove was the occasion of a lot of wasted eloquence.

The rigid enforcement of the rule requiring the separation of the sexes and the constant surveillance to which they were subjected was the cause of no little bitterness, and this was most noticeable among the larger girls. However, I can point to the entire absence of any repetition of the scandalous occurrences of last year as the result of my caution in this matter.

The Arapaho is, as a rule, kindly disposed toward the white man, but is dilatory in conforming to new ideas and opposes any changes of what he considers established customs. He is affectionate and intelligent, and has respect for firmness, with a corresponding contempt for weakness. He adapts himself readily to the conditions of civilization when forced to do so. The indolent habits of pupils make the discipline at an Indian school very irksome, and it must be maintained with an iron hand to accomplish any great good.

That physical, moral, and intellectual betterment is obtained by enforced industry is a proposition which can not be refuted. All of our boys were persistently and systematically trained to labor energetically and continuously, and they were better in every way at the close of the year than when they entered the school. The same thing was true of the girls, but in a less degree. It is a noticeable fact that the better a pupil does his detail work the better he progresses in his literary studies.

During the year several changes have taken place in the teachers who had charge of the two primary grades. Each room had three different teachers and as a matter of course suffered therefrom to some extent, but not as much as would have been the case had the objectionable ones been retained. My experience with teachers since I have been in the service has not been a satisfactory one, and had I not had some who taught to my satisfaction I might be termed too exacting in my requirements. I believe that too much inefficiency is tolerated in this branch of the service.

Excellent discipline has been maintained without corporal punishment being resorted to in a single instance, save one, where a teacher in a fit of passion slapped a boy in the face and in return received a severe blow on the forehead with a slate, the two offenses being about equally censurable under all the circumstances. I confess to have been a disbeliever of my ability to get through a year without recourse to corporal punishment when I assumed charge here, but I determined to give the rule a fair trial for a year, and am constrained to say at the termination of the experiment that I consider corporal punishment entirely unnecessary, and not only that, but emphatically a thing to be avoided.

The school has been especially unfortunate in the matter of competent teachers of music, not one of the five different teachers employed being able to play a simple march in correct time. Ample equipment for the teaching of both vocal and instrumental music we have; in fact, the best of any school I know of, for where is there another school with two good organs and a piano? Due consideration should be given this very potent factor in our work of teaching the English language.

The establishment of a kindergarten at this school was of the greatest benefit, and the experiment is a grand success in every particular. I can not too highly extol the benefits which attend upon the work among the Indians in the kindergarten; but one thing about the work which must appeal to the judgment of every intelligent Indian-school worker is the opportunity of having the children at an age when their minds are free from pernicious ideas and at a time when the impressions received are most enduring. Of the pupils received for the kindergarten a large number had never spoken a word of English when they came here during October. At the close of school not one among them was unable to talk and understand it. The stolid look of half fear and half defiance had disappeared and in its place a look of confidence and intelligent inquiry. To sum up the whole matter, I think every school should have its kindergarten.

The class which completed the course of study this year consisted of but three, all of whom are recommended for transfer to the Carlisle Training School.

Industrial work.—This part of Indian education is admittedly the most important one from several different points of view—from a utilitarian standpoint, from a moral standpoint, from a physical standpoint, and from an intellectual standpoint. As the future home life of the pupil will in the nature of his environments be upon the farm, I have made all other industrial work subordinate to that of the farm. By this I do not mean that instruction was confined to work in the field, but the reverse. All work which usually occurs on a good farm, indoors as well as out, has been thoroughly taught and proficiency exacted. The quarterly system of changing details I find to be the most satisfactory and productive of the best results. The girls were divided into four groups and assigned to work successively to the kitchen, the laundry, the sewing room, and to general housework. The boys were assigned to regular details on the farm and to special details at whatever work was being done in the improvement of the school, and that, as has been stated, was very extensive. Every sort of mechanical work was made use of to instruct pupils as far as possible in a knowledge of how such work should be done, if not able to do the work themselves. Much stress has been laid upon the explaining to pupils of the whys and wherefores of their work, and the results are entirely satisfactory, the increased efficiency of pupil labor being almost incredible.

The work on the farm proper, while very unsatisfactory when measured by the crops produced, has been the means of giving the pupils detailed to that work much valuable training. Lack of rain was the principal cause of the failure of the wheat and oats to make a crop. The fields were in foul condition and the farmer was unable to properly plow the land, on account of its never having been plowed to exceed four inches deep before. The very dry and hard condition of the soil made it impossible to plow any deeper than it had been plowed before, and also made the effect of the dry weather far worse than it would have been otherwise. The early garden failed from the same causes. Sixty-five acres of corn have been planted, all but about fifteen of which was planted on the ground that had been previously sown to oats, when it was certain that crop was a failure. Twenty acres of sorghum for hay and forty acres of millet were also sown on the oats ground. Of all the crops, corn, sorghum, millet, onions, and beets are the only ones from which we can hope for any returns, and these will do fairly well if the rains continue, as it looks probable now. I estimate the corn crop at 1,500 bushels and the hay at 125 tons.

Deep plowing is an absolute essential to successful farming here and until the land can be plowed to a depth of 10 or 12 inches total or partial failure may be expected. It is not the fault of the farmer that good crops of all sorts have not been raised here this year, for he has toiled diligently and intelligently under adverse circumstances, and should not be blamed for the disappointing returns. He has always pushed his work and, as far as possible, seeded properly and at the right time. The seed furnished in many cases was of an inferior quality, which contributed to the failure of crops in no small degree. When this farm is put in proper condition it should yield a large surplus each year, but it is useless to expect satisfactory returns until it has been plowed deep with a sulky plow and subsoiled. This cannot be done until the ground has been thoroughly soaked with rain and even then different plows must be had from those ordinarily furnished to do the work well the first time. A 16-inch sulky plow is what is needed, and it should be followed by a subsoiler.

The school orchard is in good condition and has nearly recovered from the damage by fire in the spring of 1894. Some fruit will be gathered from it this fall.

The stock belonging to the school is in fair condition and is well cared for by the farmer.

Religious work.—During all the year Sabbath school has been maintained and there has been preaching regularly every Sabbath evening for a larger part of the time. Sacred songs and memorizing of Scripture lessons formed part of each day's work in every class room. This was supplemented by instruction in good morals, and conduct in consonance with such instruction was strictly required.

Health.—The health of pupils in general has been good and has steadily improved throughout the year under the excellent sanitary conditions which have been maintained here. Proper food and constant labor has greatly improved the physical condition of the pupils, and at the close of the year the gain in this respect was remarkable, while the ability to work was trebled in many instances. No deaths have occurred at the school, but five pupils died in camp after being withdrawn from school on account of sickness, two of whom, I believe, would have lived had they been retained at the hospital and had proper care.

Census.—I have, by careful inquiry and comparison of records in the agent's office, been able to compile a complete census of all Arapaho children of school age in the tribe. This, taken with the historical register I was obliged to have compiled, will much simplify the work of the new year when the time comes for opening school.

Accommodations.—This school has heretofore been rated at 100 capacity, but it will now accommodate 80 boys and 80 girls quite comfortably, and by crowding some can accept 10 more girls than that. The increased capacity has been obtained principally by putting employees in smaller rooms in the outside building instead of quartering them in large and commodious rooms in the main buildings which should have been used for dormitories. Ten rooms thus used are now used as sleeping rooms for pupils. Two storerooms are also utilized as dormitories, and without doing any injury to the stores when crowded into other rooms.

Fire hazard.—I feel that the peril human life is subjected to at this school is not fully understood, or changes would be made in the methods of heating and lighting. The situation is by far better than it was a year ago, but it still is very hazardous in the winter. Because no fires have occurred is no assurance that none will occur, for the multiplicity of means by which fires may be started, when considered in connection with the number of pupils here, almost precludes the possibility of always being thus fortunate. Eternal vigilance will do much, has done much, to this end, but the time will come, I fear, when an incipient blaze will be discovered a minute too late, instead of in time to extinguish it. A fire once under good headway will surely destroy the two main buildings. If these buildings were heated by steam and lighted with electric lights, the greatest hazard would disappear.

Conclusion.—No idling has been allowed, and each day has its record of duty performed. This is evident, for the work of the year could not have been accomplished had it been otherwise. Inability to secure competent help in some departments has caused some trouble. I may be overparticular in my ideas of efficiency, but I must insist on having the best I can get.

Mr. C. C. Painter, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, paid us a visit late in the fall and gave us much encouragement by his approval of what he termed "wonderfully improved conditions." Col. Paul W. Faison, United States inspector, made the school two visits, and made thorough inspection of all its departments. . He is a courteous gentleman, whose practical good common sense is of great benefit to the service.

The entire school was taken to the El Reno fair last fall, and saw much to interest and instruct them there. During the winter 24 pupils participated in an entertainment given by one of the churches of El Reno, and were highly complimented for the proficiency shown.

The commencement exercises were held on the afternoon of June 15, and were the occasion of many complimentary remarks from the large number of visitors present, not the least enthusiastic coming from Rev. E. D. Cameron, Territorial superintendent of public instruction, who delivered an interesting address on that occasion.

It is hard to estimate the results of the year's work at this time, but apparently much has been done in the work of civilization. The work of undoing is as important as that of doing; pernicious habits must be broken up; distrust of instructors has to be disarmed; false ideas of the relations existing between the Indians and the Government have to be corrected. Much has been accomplished in correcting these fallacies. The development of right habits of thought and action has had constant attention, and the results obtained are very encouraging.

I have to thank Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., acting agent, for the unflagging interest, the kind consideration, the cordial support he has uniformly given me as superintendent during the year. He is unquestionably the right man in the right place. I thank you for the many times you have helped me with suggestions and advice, all of which were good and which I highly appreciate. And lastly, I thank those employees whose hearty cooperation has made the year of 1895 the success it has been, for no superintendent can be successful without the hearty support of his subordinates, such as you have given me.

I am, sir, most obediently yours,

W. J. A. MONTGOMERY,
Superintendent Arapaho School.

(Through Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting United States Indian agent.)

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., August 29, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Order No. 254, War Department, A. G. O., October 29, 1894, I reported to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, when, in obedience to instructions from him, I reported to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under whose direction I proceeded to and arrived at this agency on the 19th day of November, 1894, ready to assume the duty of acting United States Indian agent.

I found the agency under the charge of a civilian agent by the name of W. H. Able. Although it was not until the 3d of December I assumed charge of the agency, still in the meantime I had gained a full and comprehensive insight of the condition of affairs here, and a more discouraging outlook never had presented itself to me. Everything was in the most disorganized condition—property scattered and unprotected, official records a confused mass of filth and corruption, not the slightest evidence of attention or care having been given to the protection of anything. Retained-copy letter books were being used as toilet paper in the closets; rooms occupied as offices and storerooms, stables, shops, and every public building, even the house occupied by the agent as a dwelling, were reeking in filth and decay. As a consequence, on the part of the employees there was a very marked indifference to their responsibility of office or position.

It was under these conditions that I assumed charge of this agency and entered upon duty in the Indian Department, a duty absolutely unsought, and accepted only on repeated appeals and in obedience to orders from my superiors. Having been forewarned, not only by the Indian Department officially, but by others, I was not much surprised to find the condition of affairs as I did.

This being my first experience in the Department, I endeavored to inform myself of its workings and the duty expected of me, as well as that of all employees, and to put matters in a working condition and some kind of a systematic order. This became a work not only of official hours, but of night and day continuously for weeks, before anything like a semblance of order was produced.

To learn the wants of the Indians personally, as well as collectively, was my next duty. I found the Indians loafing about the agency, scarcely ever going to their homes, although many of them claimed that they had houses and lands fenced. The Department had furnished a fairly liberal supply of agricultural implements for issue. It was to determine who were in need of these that became one of our greatest anxieties, so that we might not issue promiscuously to Indians, as had been done heretofore, who were not living on their allotments and working the same. The farmers were directed to visit the Indians of their several districts and, in fact, to visit all Indians by families, and where they found that the Indians were in need to give orders on the agency for such articles as we had for issue to the individual parties. This resulted in the finding stacked up, often in the brush, plows (as many as six in one place), harrows, rakes, forks, shovels, cooking stoves, and everything that had ever been issued to an Indian, which had never been used, and the woodwork rotted, when within a stone's throw would be an industrious Indian, with nothing to work with, and his house absolutely naked of everything in the shape of cooking utensils. Possibly he might have had an old spade or an ax.

This was soon remedied by taking the surplus implements from the greedy old chiefs, who, too lazy to work, pride themselves on their influence to obtain such an abundance of articles, sent them specially by the Great Father in Washington. To be deprived of these things deprives a chief of his greatness in the eyes of his people, and the result has been no end of trouble and discontent on the part of these old would-be chiefs; but it has elevated and encouraged the younger people, and to-day there is scarcely an Indian who wants to work but has tools to work with.

All old wagons and implements have been brought into the shop and repaired, and the shops have been turned into places for the repair of farming implements, instead of a carriage shop, where little was done but repairing carriages and hacks of chiefs and so-called headmen.

Early this spring a most liberal supply of seeds was secured and distributed to these people, but owing to the extreme dryness very little has been matured, excepting late crops. Oats, rye, and early corn were a complete failure. A good many of the Indians who, by constant encouragement, were induced to replant as many as three or four times, have finally secured reasonably good crops. Owing to the lateness of the season the crops have not been gathered and the hay cutting scarcely commenced; therefore it is impossible to tell exactly what will be produced by the Indians in this line. Under these very discouraging conditions I find that nearly all of the Indians are speaking encouragingly of the coming season, and many of them, in fact a majority, are saving the seed which they will require for another year's planting.

The grazing on the reservation has never been better than this season, and while I am not ready to discourage efforts in agricultural pursuits, at the same time I feel that the future of these Indians depends greatly on their ability to secure the foundation upon which to accumulate bands or herds of cattle, as I do not consider that they can depend on the agricultural products of the country entirely as a means of support.

It is only among the older people of the reservation that we find the slightest opposition to work and a desire to secure property and homes; but among this class the effort is very discouraging, and while nothing will result from all our work to bring them to a self-supporting condition, still by helping those who are willing and desire to help themselves, regardless of their tribal relations, I believe that we can make the present and coming generations a self-supporting people in a very few years.

I find the Apaches the most indolent and shiftless and poorest of all the tribes on the reservation. They won't work unless forced to, and with very few exceptions are a people that we can have little hope for.

The Kiowas are in a constant state of dissension and turmoil, as nearly all of them want to be chiefs. But I believe this can be overcome by disregarding all the pretended claims of the would be-chiefs and headmen and listening direct to the wants and appeals of what we may term the ordinary people.

The Comanches are the most progressive and industrious of the three bands, and had their efforts to do for themselves this season been a little more successful, they would have required very little of the Government; and I can safely say that with continued earnest efforts on our part, they will, within three years, be an entirely self-supporting people. Much of this is due to the example set them by their head chief, Quanah Parker, who, although a man with some bad traits, still has many good ones. He is solicitous for his people at all times, and has accepted the inevitable change that must come to them.

The first two named tribes have got to be made to work or starve. So long as the Government feeds and provides for them entirely they will not work, and will remain indolent and troublesome. By helping those who show a desire to help themselves, and in some way make those who are disinclined to do anything for

themselves realize that there are just two roads, one to starvation and one to plenty, I think we can safely say that at the end of four years they may become self-supporting.

The Indians of the Wichita Reservation are a class different entirely from those on the Comanche and Kiowa reservations. They are the remnants of once powerful tribes, and have been beaten and driven from pillar to post for a hundred years or more, until now they are actually afraid to call their lives and property their own. Still they are a comparatively industrious people, and I believe if their rights of land property could be once settled that they would be a self-supporting people. They have a large number of cattle and hogs, and have grown almost enough this season to support themselves till the crops of another season come.

In view of the near approaching time for the opening of their (the Wichita) reservation, I must urge and recommend that they be secured in their homes and location by allotment for at least one year before the country is thrown open to settlement to the whites; and when this country is opened to settlement let it be done in a manner that will not bring such discredit upon the country as the opening of the reservations that have lately been occupied by the whites.

There are four Government and five mission schools on the reservation, and all are doing excellent work among these Indians. Still, with these accommodations, we have several hundred Indians of school age for whom no school accommodations have been provided. The Indians are very much adverse to sending their children to nonreservation schools, and I am so thoroughly in sympathy with the reservation schools that I can not but earnestly urge that abundant and suitable school accommodations be provided for every Indian child on the reservation between the ages of 4 and 16. Objections are made to placing children under the age of 6 in school. My personal observations are that the brightest and quickest weaned from their camp and tribal habits and relationship are the younger children that we get from the camp, even though they are as young as 2 years of age, and these are the most tractable and easily managed, and I do not think we can take them too young under our care and guidance to reap the best results.

The first part of last May a general council was called at the request of the Indians, which was held on Lime Creek, a very central point on the reservation. Among other things that were discussed and talked over was the question of the expenditure of a sum of money which is accumulated every year by the leasing of grass lands on the reservation belonging to these Indians. The proposition was carefully and fully discussed by the Indians, both young and old, and resulted in the unanimous request that the sum of $50,000 be expended in the purchase of yearling heifers, to be distributed per capita to the Indians.

To be sure that this money would be available, in making new contracts for the releasing of the grass lands this year I required all lessees to pay in semiannual installments, the first to be made in advance. This money has been paid and turned into the Treasury, but up to the present date no authority has been given to carry out the request of these Indians, which, no one can doubt, would be one of the best moves in the direction intended; that is, to provide a foundation or basis for the establishing of herds for the Indians. It was suggested and authorized by these Indians that these cattle should be branded with the Government brand, and that they should be issued to the Indians with the understanding that the original cattle and the offspring should not be killed or disposed of inside of three years.

There has been a great deal of opposition to the purchase of these young cattle for the Indians, as it would divert that much money from the traders and speculators. To show what control these traders have over some of these Indians I need only cite one case, where an Indian sold two fine cows to a trader for $20 each, when he knew that I was buying Indian cattle for issue, and that he could have received for these same cows from the Government not less than $35 each; and I find that we have even got to educate these Indians to a realizing sense of the fact that they can get as much for property which they have to sell as a white man can get.

Still, even the short time I have been among these Indians I can see a marked improvement in them; they are beginning to realize the necessity of following the white man's road, and are accepting the advice of those who are interested in their advancement. More of them are dressed in citizen's clothes, and the reports from all the missionaries on the reservation assure me that there is less idleness among the younger people. This certainly is a stimulus to me to continue my efforts to improve the condition of these people.

We are just starting in with the experiment of field matrons. The result can not but be of the most beneficial character. The number of these good women should be increased. It is seldom that I have to resort to other ways of securing a meal or a clean bed than to partake of the Indians' hospitality when traveling among their settlements; this all owing to the training of the girls in our schools and the efforts of the matrons and Christian women who are devoting their lives to improving the condition of the older Indian women.

I have not been among these people long enough to make as full and detailed report as might be desirable. My statistical reports, which are submitted, are as full and complete as it is possible to make them at this season of the year. The censuses were very carefully taken last June and July, and I believe show as nearly as it is possible the correct number of Indians on the reservation under my control.

There is a total of 3,721 Indians under charge of this agency. Of this number there are children of official school age (6 to 16), 902; children of school age (4 to 6), 172.

Utilizing every available space and building intended for school purposes, including the Government and mission schools on the reservation, we can not accommodate to exceed 550 children, and to do this often children are obliged to sleep three in a bed, and the beds so close together that in many cases the children have to climb over the footboards to get into them. I have been unable to arrive at a satisfactory census of the children attending school off the reservation, but with the most liberal estimate there are not to exceed 50, thus leaving on the reservation more than 300 children between the ages of 6 and 16 unprovided with school accommodations, and 172 4 and 5 years of age who should be in school. I submit this without comment, beyond the fact that I believe efforts are being made to provide school accommodations for all the children on this reservation in the near future.

That I may be able to ascertain positively the number of children who are off the reservation attending schools, I have to recommend that the superintendents of all schools where these children are in attendance be requested to report the names of such children, with their age, tribe, time of their arrival at the school, and such other information as may be necessary. I often find it difficult to trace a child at a school, because after arriving at the school it is given a name different from that by which it was known on the reservation, and the parents of the children will tell me that one of their children is in such a school, and to do my best I am unable to locate it satisfactorily.

As soon as the new offices which have been authorized are completed, we will be able to properly collect and arrange the old records of the agency, which are now in such a wretched condition.

I am under great obligations to the Department for its universal support, without which no agent could succeed at this agency, where there are so many conflicting interests among the Indians and white men who claim Indian rights.

I also wish to express my thanks to all employees, who have in every instance shown a manifest desire to assist me in improving the condition of the people and the agency, which, in so marked a degree, has been done.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain Fifth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, *August 25, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I hereby respectfully submit my first annual report of Rainy Mountain School, Oklahoma.

This school is situated on the Kiowa Reservation, 40 miles west of Anadarko, the Government agency, among the Wichita Mountains, whose supposed treasures of gold and silver are now agitating the Western mind. So far the pupils have been drawn entirely from the Kiowa tribe.

In spite of the difficulty in conducting a new and poorly equipped school so far from the agency, the past school year has been very satisfactory, both in work accomplished and the excellent foundation that has been laid for better work in the future.

Buildings.—The original appropriation for buildings at this school was $30,000, but less than half was ever expended, the remainder being returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year, and was never reappropriated.

The present plant consists of one stone building, 45 by 72 feet, with an L 20 by 43 feet, a laundry, a small storeroom, an excellent barn, and a small commissary from which the Indians of Rainy Mountain district draw their biweekly rations. The stone building was originally intended for a girls' building only, and is not adapted to the general school use to which now applied, as it contains no suitable schoolrooms and no chapel. We are forced to use the drying room of the laundry as a boys' dormitory and the ironing room as boys' play room. One end of the dining room is curtained off to form a sewing room, and by thus utilizing every foot of space we were enabled to accommodate an average of fifty-three children in buildings only intended for forty, while there are fully as many more in this district waiting to come to school whenever adequate provision is made for them. If our present building were supplemented by another of the same general construction and capacity, containing school rooms, chapel, and boys' dormitories, ample accommodation would be furnished the children of this district.

Water supply.—By an unfortunate mistake in the location of this school, we have had no sufficient water supply, and for the greater part of last year were forced to haul all water used from a spring 3 miles distant. Recently a well has been dug about three-fourths of a mile from the school, which proves a success both in quantity and quality of water furnished, and if we are allowed the necessary appropriation for conveying the water to the school, a request for which is now in your office, the perplexing problem of a water supply will be satisfactorily solved.

School and industrial work.—As most of our pupils last year were very young, many being in school for the first time, we had only first and second primary grade work. Kindergarten material and plays were introduced into both grades with happy effect. English speaking was successfully enforced throughout the entire school.

While excellent work was done in the schoolrooms, special emphasis was placed on industrial training, as being the ground work of success in after life. Domestic and farm industries were as thoroughly taught as our limited equipment would permit.

At the close of the term every girl in the school over 10 years of age was able to compete for a prize offered for the best made dress, the cutting, fitting, and sewing to be the unaided work of the contestant. Most excellent work was displayed. Also a prize offered the girls for the best bread, provoked a most tempting display of beautiful loaves, which were all so good as to greatly embarrass the judges in rendering a decision.

The ambition of the boys was similarly stimulated by a prize for the best twenty hills of corn, and much interest was developed thereby. For those prizes we are indebted to the kindness of our agent.

Employees.—The employees as a rule were competent, and worked together in a fairly harmonious way. The ubiquitous fault-finder was here, but succeeded in doing little harm. The moral tone of the school was of the highest order, regarding both pupils and employees.

Saturday evenings were devoted to social enjoyment, the employees directing and engaging in the plays of the children. These social evenings were made a strong factor in the discipline of the school, as no punishment was so dreaded as being debarred from attendance.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been so good as to leave no occasion for calling a physician the entire year. Mild epidemics of mumps and chicken pox prevailed during the early part of the term, with no serious results.

During January many of our children were troubled with coughs, colds, and sore eyes as a direct consequence of their Christmas vacation. From this experience I would respectfully suggest that we be permitted to keep the children at school during the holidays and provide entertainment for them here. To change in the depth of winter from the warm clothing, regular meals, and comfortable shelter of the schools to the exposure of camp life is a strain which their naturally weak constitutions can not well withstand and to which they should not be subjected.

Cooperation of Indian parents.—The increasing interest of the Indian patrons of the school is evinced by their constant inquiries regarding the date of reopening school and expressions of readiness to bring in their children at any time, some even requesting that their children be allowed to return before the appointed time. They show great pride and pleasure in their children's work, specimens of which are given them to take to their homes. A touching request was that of a little girl, at the close of the school, to be allowed to take writing material home with her that she might teach her father to write. Truly, "A little child shall lead them."

Running away is exceedingly unpopular in our school, and the few cases that have occurred have been promptly returned by their parents.

Crops.—Though we had no rain for the ten months preceding the 23d of May last, excellent late crops were raised on the school farm. The oats and early garden vegetables were practically a failure. The following is a conservative estimate of crops now on hand:

Kaffir corn	bushels..	2,000
Sugar cane	tons..	36
Oats, cut for hay	do....	8
Hay	do....	35

Needs of the school.—In addition to the building spoken of above, we are in need of the following outbuildings viz: Chicken house, meat house, milk house, and bakery, each of which is indispensable to the successful working of the school. The wire fence around the school yard needs to be replaced by a substantial board fence. In interior furnishings we are well equipped with the exception that we have neither range nor bake oven. All cooking and baking have been done at great inconvenience on cooking stoves

In conclusion, I beg permission to express my deep obligation to Maj. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, acting United States Indian agent, to whose wise suggestions, strong support, and kind appreciation is largely due whatever success may have been attained at Rainy Mountain school during the past year

Very respectfully submitted

CORA M. DUNN,
Superintendent Rainy Mountain School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. F. D. Baldwin, acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA., *July 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report for Osages and Kaws.

The Osage Agency is at Pawhuska, 25 miles south of Elgin, Kans., which is the railway shipping point. The Kaw subagency is 35 miles west of Pawhuska and 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., the nearest railway station.

The census of the two tribes shows the number of Osages to be 1,657, of whom 758 are half-breeds; of Kaws 208, of whom 94 are half-breeds. Total, 1,869.

The Osages own the land occupied by them, having purchased it of the Cherokees for 70 cents per acre, cash. So, too, with the Kaws, who purchased 100,000 acres from the Osages at the same price. The two reservations contain about 1,600,195 acres.

The Osage Reservation is generally hilly, especially so in the eastern half, which is very rocky, with a sparse growth of post oak and black-jack in the hills. Hickory, walnut, and other valuable timber is found along the streams and the Arkansas River, the valleys of which, with a narrow strip along the southeast border and a few favored places among the hills, comprise the agricultural lands of the reserva-

tion, which amount to about one-fifth of the whole, the balance being suitable for grazing purposes only. This remark will apply to the Kaw Reservation, except that all the lands are much better, about one-half being tillable.

The Osages call themselves a nation with a big N, and the government is vested in a principal chief, assistant chief, fifteen councilors, and five district sheriffs, who are elected by the people for a term of two years, respectively. A supreme judge (with four associates) a high sheriff, prosecuting attorney, clerk, treasurer, and secretary are appointed by the chief and confirmed by the council. That of the Kaws is similar, but on a smaller scale. These institutions are very real to these people, and while they afford a fine crop of politicians and so-called reformers, I doubt their usefulness or benefit to the people at large.

Farming is carried on almost entirely by white men under a system of yearly leases for a share of the crop raised. The half-breeds generally reside on their farms the year round and supervise the farming operations, and many of them have houses whose appointments and surroundings would be more than creditable to any people. On the contrary, there are others whose habits and conduct are a disgrace to the community; but such, although always in evidence, are but a small minority. Full bloods are awakening to the necessity of taking farming land, and a great many claims have been opened during the past year.

Very few of the full bloods do any work. Every family has a house in which they live part of the year, but, being eminently sociable, spend most of their time in camps near the trading establishment, or in visiting. I think it would be hard to find as many as twenty who have done ten days of productive labor during the past year, except at the schools under stress of authority. Still, through association with their white renters, the children are gaining some knowledge of agriculture, the care of stock, etc., which, with what they learn at the schools, must slowly, perhaps, but surely lead them to abandon their roaming habits and settle down.

Allotments.—None have been made. During the stay here last summer of the commission it was found that the half-breeds were unanimously in favor of allotment, while the full bloods were as solidly against it, for the reason, as they allege, that there are a number of persons on the roll who are not entitled by law or blood to any share in the Osage tribal property, and they want no division until this question is settled. Another reason is found in the intense jealousy, not to say hostility, existing between the two parties, the voting power of which is about two to one in favor of the full bloods. It is not probable that any plan of allotment will be accepted by the present majority until the question of citizenship is disposed of.

Education.—There are four industrial boarding schools under this agency—two Government and two contract. The latter are the St. Louis Catholic, contract, for girls, situated near the agency; capacity, 125; contract, 50; average attendance, 82, and the St. John's Catholic, contract, for boys, at Hominy Creek; capacity, 125; contract, 40; average attendance, 58. The sisters in charge are devoted to their work, and at the closing exercises their pupils evinced a degree of proficiency which was highly gratifying to parents and teachers.

Government schools at Osage Agency, for girls and boys, capacity 160, average attendance 127; Kaw Agency, attendance 52.

Both of these schools have in the lines of study, industry, and general deportment of pupils attained a degree of success beyond that of any previous year; and this with the Osage school in the face of great difficulties—the late arrival of the superintendent, only one day previous to the opening; insurbordinate and vicious employees, who, however, were dismissed immediately upon the facts becoming known; and a deplorable occurrence, for which blame can be attached to none but the guilty parties, but which has been made the text of a shameful attack upon the character of the superintendent and worthy employees and upon the Governmental system of Indian education by two half-breeds, open enemies thereto, and who, not satisfied with publishing it in their own newspaper, the Wah shah she News, and using their personal influence, successfully so in many cases, to induce parents to withdraw their children from the school, have sent their disgraceful and false statements to all the papers that would publish them.

All of the school buildings are of stone, commodious, well ventilated and arranged, sanitary conditions good, but two deaths having occurred during the year, and those from constitutional diseases. The total average at all the Osage industrial schools has been 268; at private schools on reservation, 28; at public and private schools in Kansas and Oklahoma, 75; total, 371. The average attendance was about 80 per cent of the total school age, 5 to 17.

There is also a Methodist mission day school at the Osage Agency.

Missionary work.—There is a priest at each of the Catholic schools. Services are held in the church adjoining the St. Louis school and in the Methodist Church at the agency, whose minister is supported by the residents of the place. Of general missionary work there is none.

Road making and repairing.—This is done entirely by white residents, and consists of blazing the route through timber and filling up the gullies washed out by the rains. No new roads have been made.

Industries.—None of any kind among the Indians.

Health.—The services of the three physicians are in constant requisition, but nurses are equally necessary, little attention being paid to the directions when the doctors are not present.

Whisky traffic.—I am happy in being able to say that this miserable business has received a severe check. I have not seen a drunken Indian for six months, and it is a common remark that there is very much less drunkenness now than for years past. The rule excluding outsiders from the agency during payment has been of the greatest advantage in this respect, for while it is true that many who came at that time were respectable, law-abiding men, there was also an influx of boot-leggers, thieves, and gamblers whom it seemed impossible to detect or capture. I have sent twelve of the worst drunkards to the Keeley Institute in Kansas City. The treatment was successful, and I hope to enlarge the number of graduates.

The trade is now almost entirely confined to the Oklahoma border of the reservation. The little towns along that border have each one or more saloons and a corps of whisky peddlers, who by every means possible introduce their poisonous compound among the Indians. I have wondered why the respectable people in these communities did not make some effort to break up this traffic, which is the sole objection to freedom of intercourse between the reservation and the Territory. As a result of my efforts to enforce the laws and orders of the Department in this and other respects and to protect the Indians, I am the target of all the mud slingers, regardless of politics, in the Territory.

During the past year the constables and the police have arrested 171 whites and 9 Indians. Three Indians have been killed by Indians in drunken quarrels. It is difficult to convict a white man of whisky peddling, as the Indians are afraid to testify, and when convicted the sentences are so ridiculously inadequate as to have no deterrent effect, although there may be two or three cases pending against the same party. On the other hand, the great desire of the Indian, finding himself among strangers and restrained of his liberty, is to get back to his friends as quickly as possible, and he will for this purpose sign any paper and put himself entirely into the hands of a lawyer, who saves time and trouble by pleading guilty for his client, who, being told to go about his business, returns to his home to find out soon after that he has signed a note or mortgage for legal services and been fined $10 and costs besides. While I have no disposition to shield any Indian who violates the law, I submit that the possession by a poor ignorant Indian of a pint of whisky is not such an offense against the peace and dignity of the United States as to justify hauling him out of the country and piling up fees to the amount of $100 or more against the Government to convict him.

Courts.—There is no Indian court, such as is contemplated by section 580, Indian Regulations, on this reservation. There is, however, an Osage supreme court with jurisdiction, under Osage laws, over all offenses committed by Indians on the reservation. In addition, the Territorial courts have jurisdiction over crimes and civil controversies between Indians and United States citizens and Indians of different tribes. These courts have been appealed to by whites against Indians and by Indians and whites to prevent enforcement of law and orders of the Department by the agent. There are no crimes of Indians except those growing out of whisky.

Grazing lands.—Thirty-four leases were made by the Osage national council for a period of five years from March 1, 1893, at 3¼ cents an acre. These leases were approved for three years only by the Hon. John W. Noble, then Secretary of the Interior. There were no bonds to these leases, some of which have been enormously profitable, while in others, owing to the poor quality of grass of the pastures, and in the opening of farms, thereby shutting off water, the lessees have met with loss, and have therefore refused to pay the rental; and in cases where citizens of the nation alone were interested the council has remitted payment on surrender of the pasture, but in cases where white men were interested has insisted upon payment. Under your directions such cases have been submitted to the United States district attorney in order that suit may be brought where there is a probability of success.

School and agency buildings.—During the year these have been repaired. The walls on the east end and about 60 feet of the south front of the boys' dormitory, which had cracked and settled until they had become dangerous, were taken down and rebuilt on good foundations. The stone barn at the school, which from defective construction was also dangerous, was removed to another site and solidly rebuilt. The stone boiler house, poorly built in the first place and nearly ruined by bad drainage, has been patched up and well drained, so that it may stand for years. A new stone council house has been built, which in material, construction, and appearance will compare favorably with any building of equal cost in the country. The girls' home and the schoolhouse, although but four or five years old, give signs through cracking walls and sills of poor construction, and were besides left in an unfinished condition in many respects, which should be remedied and for which estimates will be prepared at an early date.

Owing to the extreme drought of the past year the water supply of the schools, always inadequate, was almost a failure, and I was obliged to pump from the creek at a point where the water was not of the best quality. Fortunately, seasonable rains filled the cisterns and enabled us to pull through without serious inconvenience. The erection of the new works contemplated will relieve us from future trouble in this respect.

In summing up the work of the year I may say that every effort has been made to conduct it in line with the spirit of the regulations and instructions from your office and consequently in the real interests of these people; and while there has been no great degree of progress to report, I think there has been some. I found in vogue a system of farm leases through which the Indian derived no benefit whatever from his land; the country filled with a set of sharpers, thieves, and whisky peddlers; the schools managed without regard to industrial education or regular attendance, many of the children having never been in school at all. The industrial part has had careful attention and the attendance increased, until nearly every child of school age and physically able to attend on both reservations has been in school some part of the year.

In addition to all this, there are some white men who, under shield of Osage citizens, have been using Osage lands for their benefit for years without making any recompense therefor and encouraging the more lawless to resist authority and evade the law. So there are others around the reservation who for years have levied a sort of blackmail upon these people in the shape of exorbitant interest on borrowed money, and have thus gained control of some of the best lands on the reservation. My attempts to put an end to these abuses have drawn upon me the ill will and abuse of such people and their friends, among them two or three half-breeds, who, no doubt, find their profit therein; and these are the parties now struggling for control of this reservation.

The post of agent for these people is the most difficult one I have ever been called upon to fill. While the full bloods are docile and apparently desirous to obey the rules and regulations of the Department, they have made but little progress. Their physical wants, and they have no other, are amply supplied by their annuity. The younger part, suffering from the sins of their ancestors, are lacking in physical stamina, and they are constantly decreasing in number. The pupils returning from the nonreservation schools have not the energy or ability to influence the others or to fill such positions as I can give them, and sooner or later, casting aside all they may have learned, sink into the common mass of ignorance and idleness. The half-breeds are increasing in number, and the older men retain, to a considerable degree, the habits of industry acquired under stress of former poverty, but very many of the young are growing up in idleness, relying upon the annuity and credit for support. In view of this condition of affairs I regard the continuance of the undivided lands and trust fund as a positive curse to these people, destructive to every impulse toward honest labor and consequent progress.

I inclose report of Superintendent Collins, showing in detail the work done in the Osage schools. That of the Kaw school was conducted in the same manner with like result, but the late transfer of the clerk in charge to another post has precluded making his report.

Statistics of land crops are also inclosed.

With hearty appreciation of the support you have ever given me, and the faithful employees, who through good and evil report have kept their shoulders to the wheel of honest endeavor, I am,

Very respectfully,

H. B. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA, *June 29, 1895.*

SIR: With no desire to complain, some of the obstacles which have been met must be stated in order to form a just conception of the Osage school work for the fiscal year now closing. A garden foul with weeds and trash is the object of much just criticism, but after it has been cleaned it assumes its normal condition and attracts no attention from the casual observer, and there is nothing to indicate the amount of effort expended to put it in order. Thus it has been with this school.

No settled plan of organization; many employees and pupils in chaos as to their duties, places, and responsibilities; pupils very poorly classified, and showing very unthorough work; parents and pupils entertaining a settled, determined, and studied opposition to having the pupils work; parents taking advantage of every conceivable excuse which their imaginations can invent to keep their children from school, with a perseverance remarkable for those so opposed to all other effort; buildings requiring extensive repairs; waterworks system poorly constructed, out of repair, and the water supply given out; a farm and garden as foul with weeds as it seems possible for land to get; yards and grounds strewn with many years' accumulations of sweepings, cans, shoes, trash, and débris of every description—these were some of the hindrances to a smoothly running, neat, steadily and thoroughly progressing industrial boarding school here.

My aim has been to enforce a plan of organization which comprehends every detail of the work, which each and every employee and pupil understands, and which is settled and unchanged during the year; to do thorough work in the schoolrooms; to inculcate and put into practice ideas of good manners, neatness, and respect; to teach industry by regular, constant attention to duties, and especially industrial work; to maintain discipline in all departments; to develop self-reliance and force in the use of pure English by the full-blood Indian pupils; and to teach thrift, economy, and beauty by keeping the school, pupils, buildings, and grounds neat, clean, and tidy.

Although much time was required to get the pupils properly classified, and they were very irregular in their different branches of study, yet nearly all have advanced a full grade during the year. The plan of organization has been enforced, and I can show just where and at what each pupil has been employed during each hour of each and every day of the year. The industrial idea has been enforced in spirit and letter. Each pupil of proper age has worked half of each and every week day, and, on the other hand, no pupil has missed the half of any school day in the schoolroom for the purpose of doing extra work. Discipline has been maintained only by the application of the most vigorous, constant, and ntiring means.

My polic to the patrons of the school has been one of favoritism to none and just duty to all. This has caused many of the mixed-blood patrons, who in years past have been favored and humored until they have learned to very much overestimate their own abilities and civilization, to become disaffected, and to withdraw a number of the children from school. The difference in understanding and accomplishments between the mixed-blood and the full-blood citizens of this tribe, as well as the personal hatred between the two classes, and the lack of forbearance on the part of the mixed bloods, leads me to suggest the advisability of encouraging the attendance of these two classes at entirely different (or rather separate) schools upon the reservation.

Since the new barn was completed a number of the best cows of the school herd have had good care, regular attention and feed, but the returns of milk have been very poor, and unless a good class of milch stock can be had, I see no way of making the milk supply adequate for the wants of the school.

The school buildings and grounds are in clean, neat condition and repair. The property is all in place. A good supply of clothing and table and bed furnishings is now made and ready for use when school opens in September. A good crop of fruit is in the orchard. The oats and wheat were ruined by drought, but the corn crop promises extra good returns. A complete record of the schoolroom and industrial classes, showing just where each class quits work in each study, is on file, so that the work can be taken up next year without loss, even though every employee should be changed.

With thankful appreciation for the prompt and vigorous manner in which my superior officers have upheld my efforts, I have striven to obey their orders and carry out their wishes as I understood them.

I have the honor to be, your humble servant,

RALPH P. COLLINS, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
Ponca, Okla., August 15, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, dated June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs at this agency.

When I assumed charge of them two years ago, I saw room for much improvement, but faintly appreciated the vast room that really existed. It has since dawned upon me that there did at that time exist, and I realize there still exists, much room for improvement with all the tribes making up this agency, viz: Poncas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Tonkawas. After two years of hard work and strict application, with the assistance of some good employees, I must be permitted to state, however, despite modesty in the matter, that many of my Indians have greatly improved in habits of industry, and I believe in many other ways.

A number of Indians who have never farmed have been induced to begin during the past year, and for new hands have really done remarkably well. Our farmers (employees) have assisted them in every way possible, and in the main they have taken kindly to their work and have shown much pluck and energy and a determination to do for themselves with as little assistance from the Government as possible. They harvested very good wheat crops in the beginning of this year and some corn; but it distresses me exceedingly to state that a severe and continued drought will prevent the Poncas and Tonkawas raising anything to speak of for the coming winter, and the Otoes nothing but a remarkably good crop of corn. The Pawnees have an abundance of fine corn coming on.

The Indians of course are very much discouraged over the outlook, and so am I; but we will try it another season with renewed pluck and energy, and trust for a better season. This is a grand agricultural country if the seasons are only favorable, and I look for them to be better when the country is better settled and more of the land under cultivation. I have used neither compulsion or punishment to get the Indians to work their farms, but on the other hand have accomplished what has been done by kindness, persuasion, and assistance. We lead the way and get the Indians to follow, and so well am I pleased with results that I shall use no other tactics so long as I have charge of them.

To fully comply with your instructions, it will be necessary to deal with the four tribes under my charge separately.

PONCAS.

I deem it unnecessary to use space in describing the reservation occupied by these Indians, as it has been done so often in the past by agents in making their reports. The agent has his headquarters at Ponca Agency; the post-office address is Ponca, Okla., and the telegraphic address is White Eagle, Okla.

Population.—The Poncas in Oklahoma numbered 586 at the close of this fiscal year, as will be seen by the accompanying census:

Males	284
Females	302
Males over 18 years of age	140
Females over 14 years of age	168
Children between 6 and 16 years	167

Industries.—During the past year the Poncas have cultivated 1,847 acres—1,000 wheat, 40 oats, 804 corn, and 3 in various other crops. They raised 17,500 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, about 1,000 bushels corn (season unfavorable for corn), 1,500 melons, and cut 150 tons of hay. Two hundred acres of new land were broken during the year, and 1,300 rods of new fence built, giving us a total acreage under good fence of 3,500 acres. Agricultural implements in very fair condition, and Indians reasonably well supplied with those absolutely necessary to carry on farm work. Besides the farm work, these Indians have cut and marketed 225 cords of wood, for which they received $4 a cord, hauled 76,410 pounds of freight, for which work they were paid $76.41, and brought to their sawmill logs enough to net them something over 75,000 feet of dimension lumber, which they used in improving their homes. The Poncas have worked well, and deserve much credit for the same.

Allotments.—The Poncas have all been allotted at last, two-thirds of the tribe accepting them, and the remainder being assigned under orders of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. These allotments were approved by the Department April 6, 1895, but the agent was not informed of the same until two months later. This worked against the leasing of lands for farming and grazing for this year, as the season for breaking sod was so far advanced, yet up to this date over 6,000 acres have been leased to good white farmers at not less than 50 cents an acre a year for a period of five years, a three-wire fence with posts one rod apart to be put around each allotment, and a well that will furnish a good supply of water to be dug on each. This will bring in a much-needed revenue for the Indians who lease their lands, and will get their farms put in good condition. A minority of the Poncas have always fought allotments and still claim that they have no land, but the number is gradually growing less, and when the money for leases already made begins to come in, I am of the opinion there will be few of the kickers left, but they will join the more progressive party and begin to make homes for themselves and children.

Improvements.—A splendid office building has been erected at Ponca Agency, which fills a long-felt want. It was a shame to compel the agent and his clerks to occupy such an old rattletrap as had heretofore borne the appellation of office, and the Department kindly authorized me to purchase the necessary material to build the new office, the agency mechanics doing the work. A nice office for the physician has been fitted up in the front portion of the commissary.

Missionary.—The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church have a missionary and his family here to work with the Poncas and Otoes. A piece of land at each of the subagencies, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, has been set apart for the use of this society, and the place at Ponca has been nicely improved during the past year.

Indian court.—The Poncas are law-abiding Indians and the court has had but few cases for its consideration. What it has had were of a very trivial nature.

Sanitary.—The report of H. W. Newman, agency physician for the Poncas and Tonkawas, submitted herewith, will show the sanitary condition of the two tribes.

Financial.—The Poncas are paid per capita about $2,580 interest money and whatever is derived from the rental of two pastures of 33,000 acres each, which last year amounted to $6,010, but for the year ending April 1, 1896, will only amount to $3,610, owing to the fact that one of the pastures was not leased for the entire year.

Educational.—The reservation school was in session ten months, and I am well pleased with the progress made. A report of the superintendent of this institution will be found elsewhere.

Indian police.—The police force was cut down to one captain and three privates during the past year. This is a sufficient force, and with good men filling the positions, like I now have, I get much better service than I did when the force was larger.

PAWNEES.

These Indians are citizens of the United States, and are enjoying their rights as such about the same as they were when I made my last report. After another year has passed over their heads and the experience they have had during that time with

their white brother, I can not say truthfully that their condition is very much improved. In fact, notwithstanding that some of them have done more farm work than they did last year, I think they are in worse condition. They are rapidly getting onto the fact that their agent has little if any control over their actions, and they are taking advantage of it to spend their time in ghost dancing and other so-called religious worships, not to say anything of over-indulgence in "rotgut" whisky, which they manage to get hold of in some way.

A sad mistake was made when the reservation lines were torn down and the surplus lands opened to settlement. It is a good thing to give Indians their lands in severalty, but don't break down reservation lines; keep the Indians under the control of an agent. Just as soon as a tribe of Indians become citizens, it appears that those of the worst character seem first to realize the absence of authority and show a total disregard for the rights of others. It takes an Indian a long time to become like his white brother; in fact, I doubt if he ever could cope with him successfully.

The following incident fully demonstrates the way they manage things down at Pawnee. Two of the Pawnees wanted some work done and were too lazy to do it themselves, so concluded to get a white man to do it for them. When the work was completed, they had no money with which to pay the man for his work. He waited as long as he could for his money and then brought suit and got judgment against the Ind ans. When the sheriff went out to levy on some property out of which to get the white man's pay, it was found that one of the Indians had nothing whatever upon which to levy. The matter being explained to a brother of the unfortunate one, he immediately came to the rescue and presented him a pony in order that the sheriff might levy on it. Perhaps one of the ponies levied on would have more than paid the indebtedness. They pay all sorts of prices to have work done when they could do it themselves, and would do it if the agent in charge of them had his say. It will be a long time before the Pawnees are fit to be citizens of the United States.

Population.—The Pawnees now number 710, as will be seen by the accompanying census:

Males	342
Females	368
Males over 18 years old	197
Females over 14 years old	222
Children between 6 and 16 years	161

This shows a decrease of 21. The death rate has been very high during the year. This is due almost entirely to the exposure incident to camp life and continual dancing.

Farming.—As I said before, more work has been done by the Pawnees this year than last. The improvement in this line is explained by the fact that I was allowed to employ one white farmer instead of four Indians, who did not do a full day's work in a year, and who, instead of trying to get the other Indians to abandon their dances and go to work, joined in with them. Much credit is due the farmer at Pawnee for the manner in which he has handled and encouraged his Indians.

There were in cultivation 2,102 acres—405 wheat, 65 oats, 1,572 corn, and 60 in various other crops—from which was gathered 135 bushels wheat, 975 bushels oats, 47,160 bushels corn, 500 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels onions, and 300 bushels beans. Besides this, 500 tons of hay were cut and saved, 117 acres of sod broken, 7,830 rods fence built, two houses built by Indians, 96,551 pounds of freight hauled, for which was paid $379.86, and 400 cords of wood cut and sold. The indications are that there will be an abundant corn crop gathered this fall.

Leasing.—Several thousand acres of the Pawnee allotments have been leased to white farmers during the past year for fair compensation. So far we have had no great amount of trouble with white lessees, and will endeavor to get a class of men amongst the Indians who will always want to do the right thing with them. This will be hard to do, and there is no doubt but that we will fail in some instances, no matter how careful we may be. Quite a nice revenue is derived from these leases, and, with the annuity money paid them, gives the Pawnees ample to live on.

Sanitary.—I transmit herewith the report of C. W. Driesbach, agency physician, which gives the sanitary condition of the Pawnees.

Educational.—The Pawnee boarding school has been quite successfully conducted during the past year, with a good average attendance. I call your attention to the report of the superintendent, which follows mine.

Indian police.—There being no further use for an Indian police force at Pawnee, the same was abolished in October, 1894. This left us with no one to care for the agency office or to act as messenger for the clerk in charge. This was made all right, however, by the Department authorizing the employment of a laborer to perform the duties formerly done by the police. This laborer was commissioned as a deputy sheriff, which has made him quite useful, not only to the agent but to the civil authorities of Pawnee County.

OTOES.

These Indians occupy and own a fine reservation of 129,113 acres, 8 miles south of Ponca Agency. Previous to April 1, 1895, two large cattle pastures containing 60,000 and 40,000 acres, respectively, were leased, bringing in an annual rental of $5,600. The larger pasture was not leased for the year ending April 1, 1896, hence now lies idle. The fence around this pasture belonged to the lessee, and consequently reverted to him at the expiration of his lease, and he moved it as soon as he found that he would not want the pasture another year. If this pasture is ever leased again, the Indians will either have to fence it or allow some cattleman a year's rental, almost, to fence it. There was very little demand for pasturage in this section last spring and may be as little next.

Population.—The Otoes now number 348, as will be seen by the accompanying census:

Males	173
Females	175
Males over 18 years old	91
Females over 14 years old	97
Children between 6 and 16 years	83

Farming.—Taking everything into consideration, these Indians have done very well in the way of farming; still they have done nothing like as well as they should, or as they would, could they be persuaded to abandon their nomadic way of living, accept their allotments, go upon them and improve them. They had 1,583 acres in cultivation—483 wheat, 89 oats, 991 corn, and 20 in various other crops. They raised 600 bushels wheat, 15,000 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels turnips, and 20 bushels beans. Their oat crop was an entire failure. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut and saved, which fed their ponies and carried them through the winter in better shape than last year. One hundred acres of new ground was broken during the year and 1,240 rods of fence built, which gives a total acreage under fence of 2,800 acres, only about one-third as much as it should be. They have cut 85 cords of wood, for which they received $3 a cord; hauled 66,396 pounds of freight, receiving therefor $132.79. We shall expect more of these Indians to farm next year, as we have been promised a good agency farmer.

Allotments.—The Otoes, or at least a majority of them, have always been very bitterly opposed to taking their lands in severalty, and from present indications they are going to have their way about it and retain their tribal relations in every respect. An allotting agent was kept amongst these Indians for over three years and succeeded in talking a few of the more progressive and civilized of them into accepting allotments. After all this work and the Department was informed that they would not accept their allotments, the allotting agent in charge of the work was ordered to assign them. This she did and forwarded the schedule on December 31, 1894, along with the Ponca schedules. The Otoe allotments have never been approved, nor does it look like they ever will be. The Otoes are beginning to think that way themselves, and some of those who accepted their allotments in good faith and went to work to cultivate them have abandoned them and joined the camp Indians. It seems to me that this was a very bad way to do the thing. If the Indians were not going to be compelled to take their allotments and keep them, they should not have been assigned.

There is no question but what it would be best for these Indians to be given their land and then adopt stringent measures to compel them to reside on their allotments instead of in camps, where all the vices are practiced, followed by indolence and dissipation of the worst type. This way of living in camps should be broken up in some way, and I believe the proper means to obtain abandonment of all these evils is to segregate them and force them, if necessary, to a separate residence on their allotments. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the Otoes.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court at this place is composed of level-headed Indians who are very fair in their decisions as a general thing. They have had some work to do during the past year, most of their cases being trivial ones. Five criminals were punished by them during the year.

Indian police.—The force at this place was reduced to four at the same time the force at Ponca was reduced and with similar results. It is now composed of one captain and three privates.

The commission.—In December, 1894, a commission was appointed to visit the Otoes with a view to obtaining their consent to a revision and readjustment of the sales of their lands in Nebraska and Kansas, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1893. The consent of the Indians to this readjustment meant a rebate of over $350,000. The commission met the Indians January 3, 1895, and in a very few minutes learned that they would not consent to any rebate whatever. They want the full amount due them for these lands and will hear to nothing else.

Educational.—One thing very commendable in the Otoes is their promptness in bringing their children into school. The majority of the children of school age are brought in the first day of the session and kept there until the close of the school.

After another trial it was found advisable to abolish the position of superintendent and principal teacher and create the position of principal teacher, placing the school under the immediate charge of the clerk in charge. This arrangement works admirably and the school is now in excellent condition. I invite your attention to the report of the employee in charge of this school, to be found elsewhere.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Otoes may be ascertained by reading the report of Dr. Turner, the agency physician, which is submitted herewith.

TONKAWAS.

This tribe of Indians is almost extinct, there only being 56 of them left—24 males and 32 females. Their agency is called Oakland, and is located on the west bank of the Shakaskia River, 12 miles northwest of Ponca. They have some beautiful allotments; in fact, the land where they are located is considered the best in the Cherokee Strip. Out of the 73 allotments made to these Indians about 65 have been leased to white farmers and have been for over a year. The revenue from these leases, together with their interest money, provides a very good living for these good old Indians.

Farming.—No farming worth mention was done by these Indians, the majority of them being too old to work. Some of the younger ones raised a few bushels of wheat and some vegetables. About 50 tons of hay was cut, which wintered their stock in good shape.

Employees.—Only one man is employed at this agency, at a salary of $720 a year. His duties are to look after the general welfare of the Tonkawa Indians and guard their interests in dealing with white men; and to do his work as it should be done gives a good man ample employment. These Indians being citizens, Indian policemen were no longer necessary, hence the force was abolished.

Educational.—The few children of school age in this tribe are sent to Chilocco Indian school.

Sanitary.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year. The physician at Ponca visits the agency once each week for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the Indians and the general mechanic.

CONCLUSION.

A general summing up of the work done throughout the year at this agency is not at all discouraging to me, but I might say I am very well satisfied. I have been ably assisted by a corps of efficient and energetic clerks, and I will say right here that, in the main, I am satisfied with all my employees, and I wish to return to them many thanks for the support they have given me in every effort I have made for the advancement of the Indians and the improvement of the service at this agency.

I could submit many theories for the improvement of the Indians, but as they are not wanted in this report I will refrain. I will say, however, in this connection, that more additional farmers are needed to instruct the Indian men and more field matrons to help the Indian women. An ample appropriation to supply an increased number of such employees is an urgent necessity.

I wish to thank you and your assistants for the kindly treatment my recommendations have received and the help you have given me in conducting this agency, and I will appreciate a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA AGENCY, OKLA., *June 30, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Ponca Indian boarding school for the fiscal year ending this day:

School has been in session during the ten calender months provided for in the regulations. School room exercises proper were omitted during two weeks of this time.

The attendance reached 90 during the first half of September and was maintained at a little above that number during the year, the average being 91.5, about equally divided among the sexes.

The general health has been good. There has been no epidemic. School was quarantined against the tribe during one period of two weeks when there seemed to be danger from measles. There was but one severe and protracted case of illness and that resulted fatally. Two girls with lung diseases of long standing were allowed to go to their homes and one of these has since died. The school has no nurse, but all sick children have been given the best possible care by school employees and the agency physician, Dr. Newman.

Supplies of nearly all kinds received during the year were of greatly improved quality, although the late date at which many goods were received was a great hindrance.

The water supply failed temporarily in October owing to the caving in of the well, while much annoyance, discomfort, and hard labor followed the bursting of water pipes during the winter. A new well was dug, all pipes laid below the frost line, and a new tank erected, giving a water supply unexcelled.

For some reason, or without reason, the school buildings were located about one-half mile from a beautiful oak grove, which might as well have been in the school yard; then, too, the natural drainage would have been perfect, while now our sewers empty into malodorous sink holes. Aside from this, and some discomfort from the sun and sand storms, the sanitary condition of the school is very good.

The crowded condition of the main building was relieved by removing the old council house from the agency to the school grounds and refitting it for employees' quarters. This gave us much needed hospital and play rooms. The bathroom and its equipment are, however, "of the most primitive type" and quite inadequate. Coal and wagon sheds have been built.

In schoolroom work three teachers were well employed until March 1, when one was lost by transfer. It is earnestly hoped that this vacancy may be filled. The good work done by our teachers has been mentioned in former reports. Estimates of efficiency there given are here reiterated. The physical and mental improvement in pupils of all grades has been gratifying. A careful record of work done by individuals and classes is preserved.

Christmas, Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, and the close of school were observed by the school with appropriate exercises. Seven pupils completed the work laid down for reservation schools and have been recommended for transfer. Four of these are girls who may soon marry and lapse into camp life if they are not kept in school, and the compulsory transfer of such pupils, if necessary, is believed to be justified.

The Sunday school as previously organized has been continued, the school employees teaching the classes and furnishing the literature. Practical lessons drawn from the life of Christ have been taught, the simplest possible methods being used. The work of the Methodist Episcopal missionary at this place has been of little benefit to the children owing to a lack of simplicity in teaching and consequent inability to interest the pupils.

Frequent outings and occasional picnics were allowed the pupils, and social intercourse between the boys and girls was provided for at stated times. Football, and later, baseball, was introduced. The interest of the boys in the latter game is keen, and the sport, better than any other devised, stimulates them to physical and mental activity.

On the school farm drought ruined what promised to be a fine crop in 1894, and wheat planted on the same ground was frozen out last winter. A fine crop of melons was harvested last autumn. This spring the first planting of corn, oats, and garden vegetables was almost totally destroyed by sand storms. One field of 12 acres of oats had over most of its surface the entire soil blown away to the depth of the plowing. The later planting of corn, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and garden vegetables now promises well.

All stock is in good condition, although the cattle are a very inferior grade and of little value for milk. One mule and one cow have died during the year; 19 hogs and 19 cattle have been slaughtered; and 60 head of hogs were issued to Indians. A detail of larger boys has rendered material assistance in this department, and they have learned rapidly the details of farm work.

The household affairs of the school have been ably conducted. Buildings from kitchen and dormitories have been clean and in order. The laundry has been under the same management as the previous year. From 850 to 1,000 pieces per week were laundered and the quality of the work was strictly first class. In the sewing room there was a change in the assistant October 1, resulting in an improvement. All the mending for the pupils was done in the sewing room, and the following list shows articles manufactured, viz:

Aprons	117	Sheets	138
Dresses	274	Skirts	31
Drawers ... pairs	35	Tablecloths	15
Gowns	24	Towels	224
Pants ... pairs	79	Underwear ... suits	378
Pillow cases	198	Waists, boys'	155

A problem of considerable importance has been the management of Indian parents. The rule of allowing visits of a purely social nature to be made to the school only on Saturday has been strictly enforced and the results justify its adoption. Pupils are not allowed to visit their homes, except in cases of severe illness in the home. A strict separation of the boys and girls has been found necessary, except when under the supervision of an employee. General good discipline has been maintained.

The personal character and efficiency of employees has been satisfactory with but few exceptions. While harmony has not at all times prevailed, owing chiefly to a lack of sufficient self-control and mutual forbearance on the part of a small number of employees, a healthful, hopeful feeling pervades the school at its close.

The uniform support and courtesy of Agent J. P. Woolsey and his clerks is gratefully acknowledged.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through J. P. Woolsey, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE, OKLA., *July 3, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Pawnee boarding school.

Location and Buildings.—The school is located about 1 mile east of the thriving town of Pawnee, the county seat of Pawnee County. The drainage is fine, the land sloping in all directions from the buildings; the ground is dotted with large oaks; the buildings and fence are in good repair, and the school presents an attractive appearance to the passer-by.

Farm.—The school reserve consists of 630 acres, about 350 of which is in pasture and 160 acres in farm and garden. On account of the extremely dry spring our 75 acres of wheat and oats were a failure, only a few acres of the very short wheat being cut for feed. But with the abundant rains of June the prospects for good crops of corn and millet is flattering. It is our intention to farm well a small quantity of land. While the ground was overrun with weeds, all work has been done in proper time and with a view to putting the land in better condition. The garden was large, and produced well

considering the season. The children had a few cherries and peaches before they went home, and there will be a small crop of late peaches and grapes. In the spring several acres were set out to fruit trees received from the Chilocco industrial school, but on account of drought they were a total failure.

As this is an agricultural country, and it is the policy of the Government to encourage and instruct the Pawnees in cultivating the soil, it seems to me that the school farm should be a model in every respect. We have sufficient land, all under fence, and an ordinary amount of farm implements, but to farm in the best way additional machinery is needed, as grain drill, lister, improved plows, and garden cultivators, and the results of intelligent work will be successful financially in an average year and as an example every year. The Pawnees, if they farm at all, will copy after their white neighbors, and they might do worse than spend their annuities in furnishing their farms. The average farmer has a sufficiently hard time, even with the assistance of modern invention and improved methods, to make a living.

Statistical.—During the year there were enrolled 56 boys and 74 girls, a total of 130, with an average attendance of 48.6 boys and 63.8 girls, or a school average of 112.4. Eleven were transferred to Chilocco, one died, and four were dismissed on account of their health. The average age was 9.16 years. The school has been filled to its proper capacity, and almost if not quite every Pawnee of proper age and physical condition has been kept in school. Besides the children transferred directly from this school, 39 were taken to Chilocco from their homes, including a large number of the former pupils of this school.

Industrial.—In the sewing room there were manufactured 1,628 new articles, besides cutting down and making some new coats and vests for Sunday wear, and doing the repairing for the entire school. It was the endeavor to give each girl special instruction in some branch of the work each month.

In the shoe shop 177 pairs of new shoes were manufactured, and all the repairing was done for the school, in addition to repairing harness and the school hack, etc. The boys made excellent progress in learning the trade.

One boy has been under the steady instruction of the baker. A few had some special teaching in the use of carpenter's tools, but the principal industrial work is comprised in farming, gardening, and caring for stock. The work details were rotated monthly with boys and girls, and "chore details" were changed every two weeks. Although the work force available was very small, the industrial work was carried on with a view to giving the most instruction to the greatest number. Too great credit can not be given to both employees and pupils for the industrious, faithful, and harmonious manner in which they have labored together during the year.

In the fall a windmill, pipe line, and a 350-barrel tank were put in place and connections made with hydrants in the various buildings. While the water supply has been far better than ever before, it was still inadequate, and in the spring a new well was dug and an excellent stream of water (for this country) was struck. If another windmill can now be furnished we ought no longer to be compelled to haul water on account of accident, dry weather, or lack of wind. The estimate for repairs needed to put this plant in first class condition has been submitted.

The need of milch cows for this school has received your careful attention, and will doubtless be supplied in the near future.

Sanitary.—During the year there have been no epidemics at the school and but few cases of serious illness, although the hospitals have been in constant use for treatment of temporary ills and chronic affections. The Pawnees are a very unhealthy tribe and are still rapidly decreasing in numbers. The physical condition of the children at the close of school, as compared with their condition at the beginning, speaks volumes for the difference between camp and school life in its effects upon them.

Educational.—In the schoolroom the work has been characterized by thoroughness, and progress has been substantial. All the grades pertaining to a reservation school were well represented, but 75 per cent of the pupils are not beyond first-reader work. Singing and English were the special features of the evening hour. Regular instruction was given in calisthenics, marching, and military drill, and outdoor sports were encouraged. The holidays were observed with appropriate exercises.

During the greater part of the year a teachers' meeting was kept up and a comprehensive study of Compayré's Lectures on Teaching, using all the supplementary matter available.

An interesting and helpful feature of the work this year was the holding of a convention for workers of this agency at Pawnee in August, and another at Ponca in December.

Official visitors.—During the year we have been favored with pleasant visits and encouraging words from Supervisor W. M. Moss, Inspectors P. McCormick and Paul F. Faison, and Special Agent William H. Able.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my hearty thanks to you as well as to Hon. W. B. Webb, clerk in charge at Pawnee, for your deep interest in and strong support of this school, and your cordial friendship at all times.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *July 1, 1895.*

SIR: In submitting to you a report of Otoe school for the year ended June 30, 1895, I am glad to be able to state that advancement in all departments is quite noticeable.

Toward the close of the session ended June 30, 1894, the position of superintendent and principal teacher was abolished and the position of principal teacher substituted. At the beginning of the last session this arrangement was changed, and the position of superintendent and principal teacher again created, and maintained till March 1. On March 1 this position was again abolished and a principal teacher sent here, since which time the work has moved steadily forward, harmoniously, and without clashings except in the department of the matron, who was not entirely adapted to her work.

The average attendance for the year was 67.7, and larger than for any year heretofore. There were only three runaways within the year, these being three boys who left together. They were voluntarily returned by the parents as soon as found, and after an absence of only one day.

It is exceedingly gratifying to note the interest with which the old Indians regard the evidence of any improvement in their children. Their manifest satisfaction at our closing exercises, on the 27th ultimo, were highly encouraging to those who have faithfully labored to accomplish decided results in the right direction.

The buildings are of ample capacity for the present demands of the school. They are in need of repairs, the authority for making which has already been granted, and work upon them will shortly be

begun. Some inconvenience is experienced by the close proximity of the primary schoolroom to that of the highest grades and by the distinctness with which the sounds from either room is transmitted to the other through the folding doors by which alone the two rooms are separated.

The 70 pupils in attendance at this school were for the last session equally divided between the primary and the higher grade rooms. The details for industrial work were taken almost exclusively from the higher grade room, the primaries with but few exceptions being in school all day. The details are divided into two sets, each set attending school one-half the day.

The industrial work has been well kept up. The year's crop consists of 18 acres of wheat, 8 acres of oats, 6 acres of millet, 26 acres of corn, and 5 acres of garden. Wheat, oats, and garden were failures on account of early drought. The prospects for good corn and millet crops are very flattering.

This year 22 head of cattle have been butchered, making 7,442 pounds of net beef, and 6 hogs, making 1,170 pounds of pork and 166 pounds of lard; also, 7 hogs were sold for $89.80.

In the sewing room there have been made 115 dresses, 128 aprons, 78 pairs of pants, and 451 other garments and articles of household use. The Otoe children are intelligent and faithful workers, and render valuable assistance in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and in all departments of the farm and household work.

The health of the school for the past year has been remarkably good. There has been very little sickness of any description, only one or two very severe cases, and no deaths. We are still without a hospital or any suitable rooms for the exigencies of sick pupils.

It gives me great pleasure to state that our long-felt want for an abundant water supply is now entirely obviated; and aside from the cost of the windmill, pipes, etc., this has been accomplished by the labor of the school and agency employees without any demand upon the Government for the price of outside assistance.

Very respectfully,

W. J. Mills, *Clerk in Charge.*

J. P. Woolsey,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., *September 1, 1895.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Sac and Fox Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The Indians included in this agency embrace five tribes: Sac and Fox, Iowa, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, and Kickapoo, scattered over an area of country about 100 miles in length and 60 miles in width.

Each tribe has had lands allotted to them in severalty. Most of the Indians have taken their lands in good faith and many have settled upon them and are making some effort to build up a home for themselves and their children; others still cling to their old customs and traditions, and prefer banding together, and living in small villages. Every effort has been and is still being made to induce them to go upon and improve their allotments. I find that a large majority of these disaffected Indians are willing to accept the inevitable, and move on their own land, but are controlled and directed by some of the older members of their tribes. I think this change can be affected before a great while.

The census taken at the end of the last fiscal year shows the total of—

Sac and Fox	511
Iowas in Oklahoma	94
Absentee Shawnees	575
Citizen Band of Pottawatomies	753
Mexican Kickapoos	271
Total	2,204
Sac and Fox:	
Males over 18 years of age	136
Females over 14 years of age	169
Males and females between 6 and 16	150
Absentee Shawnee:	
Males over 18 years of age	135
Females over 14 years of age	179
Males and females between 6 and 16	184
Pottawatomies:	
Males over 18 years of age	206
Females over 14 years of age	224
Males and females between 6 and 16	246
Mexican Kickapoos:	
Males over 18 years of age	64
Females over 14 years of age	88
Males and females between 6 and 16	87
Iowas:	
Males over 18 years of age	22
Females over 14 years of age	34
Males and females between 6 and 16	18

There has been a slight increase in numbers since my report of 1894, owing I believe in a great measure to the improved manner of living, which has been plainly shown since I first took charge of this agency. The health of the different tribes has been very good.

There has been a very decided improvement among some of the Indians of this agency in regard to the education of their children, showing a very commendable spirit in making every effort in their power to induce others to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded them.

The two reservation boarding schools, one located at the agency, the other, the Absentee Shawnee school, located near Shawnee, Okla., about 40 miles south of the agency, are doing well, with a fine corps of superintendents and teachers. The two schools can easily accommodate over 200 pupils. Every effort will be made to have these schools filled to their full capacity the present fiscal year.

Sacred Heart Mission is located 65 miles from the agency, one school for boys, under the control of the Benedict Fathers, and one under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. These two schools have done and are now doing much to elevate and civilize the Indians intrusted to their care.

Also the Kickapoo Mission, located about 45 miles from the agency, is doing much for the benefit of the Indians of that tribe. Miss Test, the field matron, has kept up a small school, without expense to the Government. This mission is under the management of the Society of Friends. There has been great advancement made in the last year among these Indians in farming, improvements of their homes, and efforts to adapt themselves to the ways of civilized life. Where one bushel of corn was made before they have raised twenty, and many have erected comfortable houses where bark tepees once stood. Everything promises a brighter future for these Indians if proper care be taken to protect them in their persons and property and guard them against encroachments of thieving and designing men.

There is a very large class of disreputable white men in this Territory who think an Indian has no right which should be respected, and in many cases hold the Indian's land in violation of every principle of justice and right, and openly defy all authority to eject them. I am using every effort in my power to remove these trespassers from Indian allotments and have them brought before the courts for punishment, and am more than pleased to say that, being sustained by the Department and courts, I purpose to move forward in discharge of my duty and have these intruders removed, and every Indian in this agency put in possession of his allotment now illegally held from him.

I will say in conclusion that I have tried to do all in my power to manage the business of this agency to the satisfaction of the Department and to the best interest of the Indians under my charge. My clerks and all other employees have united with me in this effort, and I have ever found them true and faithful in discharge of every duty.

Permit me to thank you for all the kindness and courtesies shown me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

EDWD. L. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREG., *August 23, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith submit my third annual report of this agency.

The school has been very successful, and it has been a great source of satisfaction, to both the agent and employees, to receive the most flattering congratulations from the Honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools during the past year. The employees are very efficient and painstaking. Five of them are Sisters of the Benedictine order, and the care, attention, charity, and self-sacrifice shown by these are remarkable. There exists the best of feeling between the different employees and the agent at this school and agency.

This school needs a new woodshed and barn. A better kind of milch cows should be supplied. A Shorthorn or Jersey bull should be purchased, and the two bulls we have should be disposed of in some way.

In my first and second annual reports I called the attention of the Department to the fact that the water supply was very poor. The facts are that there is only one good well for all the employees, the shops, the agent, and school. There is not one

bucket of good water within 200 yards of the school. In January Mr. Supervisor Rakestraw was here, and in his report he says that—

The water supply is unsuitable, both as to quantity and quality; the principal well from which the water is obtained is only 8 feet deep, and all the wells are in fact merely depressions in the ground for collecting surface water; a sewer passes within 15 feet of the principal well.

On February 11, 1895, I submitted estimates for a tower and waterworks, and on March 15 authority was given me by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to erect the necessary waterworks. On April 8 this authority was recalled for some reason, and we are still without water supply.

The spiritual affairs of the Indians are attended to by Monsignor Croquet. This wonderful man has labored among these Indians for thirty-five years. He is now 76 years old and has sacrificed the better part of his life for the civilization and Christianizing of these Indians. He is still strong and vigorous, and it is hoped that he may continue many more years in the noble calling he has chosen.

One-half of this reservation is in Yamhill and the other half in Polk County. The county court of Yamhill established road district No. 1, so as to include that part of this reservation which is in Yamhill County. A white man living in the eastern part of this road district was appointed road supervisor. He compelled the Indians to leave the reservation and go a distance of 12 or 14 miles from their homes and work near his (the supervisor's) home. He did not permit one day of labor to be performed on the reservation roads. The Indians did not like this very much, and it was evidently very unjust. I visited this officer and tried to induce him to let my Indians work near their homes. He insisted that the roads on this reservation were not legally established according to the statutes of Oregon, and that the Indians should work where he ordered it. It is my opinion that the State of Oregon must hold these roads as public roads, they having been established before the State had jurisdiction on this reservation. Moreover, the supreme court of this State has decided at the December, 1874, term (Douglas Road Company v. Abrahams et al.)—

That a highway may derive its existence from the dedication of the land over which it passes is a principle too firmly fixed in our jurisprudence to be now questioned or shaken. As was said in Carter & Mason v. City of Portland (decided August term, 1873), the dedication may be by grant or rest on parol. Furthermore, it may be manifested by acts inconsistent with any other inference. When there can be no direct proof of acts of dedication proof of actual public use, general, uninterrupted, continuing for a length of time, will be sufficient to raise a presumption of a dedication, and where the length of time of such use by the public has been greater than the period prescribed by the statute of limitations for the recovery of real property that will be regarded as sufficient evidence of the existence of a highway independent of any supposed dedication.

The statute of limitations for the recovery of real property in this State is ten years. These roads have been in actual public use, general, uninterrupted, for over twenty-five years; hence I conclude that they are public roads. As it is now, our roads will be impassable next winter, and the bridges are even now dangerous.

There have been no prosecutions for selling whisky to Indians on this reservation for over a year. This is caused by the decision of the United States district judge, who seems to think that it is no crime to sell an Indian "allottee" whisky. My experience in this particular matter is not very pleasant, as the last ones I had arrested seem to have left the court-house with almost a benediction. In fact, they felt very elated and did not neglect any opportunity to let me know that I had better attend to my own business and let them drink and do what they liked. Outside parties inform the Indians that they are now just like "white men" and that neither the agent nor the Department has any control over them. If such were the intention of the act of February 8, 1887, then the Indian question is solved in a most radical manner, for I can not conceive of any legislation that Congress can do which would not be nullified on the same grounds.

From the above it may be inferred that all my Indians are drunkards. This is not the case, however. The majority of the Indians are opposed to drunkenness and greatly deplore the crimes that are committed in consequence. The facts are that many of my Indians are in all respects fit to stand alongside of their white neighbors, while there are quite a number that are as little fit for citizenship as they were when they were first removed to this reservation.

I regret greatly that the Department has seen fit to discontinue our "court of Indian offenses." They were a great assistance for the punishment of crime and had the support of the better class of Indians. Of course this court had its enemies; but they were only among the criminal class. The way it is now crimes go unpunished. The counties do not feel disposed to pay the costs of prosecuting Indian criminals, as the revenues received by assessing the Indians are very small. "The court of Indian offenses" was very successful in punishing the crimes of larceny, assault, adulteries, etc., but these go entirely unpunished now.

The "medicine men" still have a great hold on the Indians of this reservation. Whenever any of them are sick they will call in one of these frauds, and night after night one can hear the monotonous music of their medicine dance. These medicine men lose no opportunity to cause the Indian to lose confidence in the agency physi-

cian, who is a most competent and reliable officer. I have lately informed all medicine men that I will not issue anything to them, and I believe that I will break up this pernicious practice.

During the year past a mixed-blood Indian came on this reservation and soon made himself very free with one of the women. I called him in my office and questioned him as to his intention, when he plainly informed me that all he wished was to seduce her. As the fellow did not belong here, I promptly removed him from the reservation. Some time after I was surprised at his return, and I wrote to the United States attorney at Portland, who had him promptly arrested and brought to Portland for trial. At the trial Judge Bellinger held that the penalty in this case could only be recovered by a civil action and not by a criminal action, and discharged the defendant. If such is law, it is a dead letter; for what does one of these trifling and worthless fellows care for a civil judgment? The judge, moreover, seemed inclined to think that, this fellow having some Indian blood in him, he had a right to be on the reservation and I had no right to remove him.

It is with pleasure that I say that the Honorable D. R. Murphy, United States attorney for Oregon, is most willing to assist me in all things for the benefit of these Indians; but I regret that I have received but very little consolation from the action of the honorable district judge.

Some of the Indians have lately commenced giving "Indian exhibitions" to whites. They go to the neighboring towns and show the war dance, etc. This I have advised them not to do, as it keeps up their old customs. But as they earn a few dollars, and as the whites encourage them, it is hard to prevent.

The Indians have raised a very good crop; in fact, it is the best they have ever raised.

I think that there is a marked improvement in the industry of my Indians. A larger area of land has been sown this year than at any time before, and I think that in the future they will continue to do better. They see plainly (with a few exceptions) that they must earn a living. I inform them very often that they are now citizens and must prepare themselves to stand on equal footing with their white neighbors.

There are about 70 old Indians that need more or less support the year around. It takes a good deal of judgment to make the allowance sufficient.

I have tried to encourage them to plant more fruit trees, but unfortunately the Indians have not enough foresight. They all enjoy fruit, but do not like to wait for its coming.

In bringing my report to a close, I thankfully acknowledge the uniform kindness and support given me by the Indian Office.

Every year I am in the service I learn something, and by the time I am ready to quit and make room for another "green" hand I shall be quite well posted. There are many discouragements in the Indian service; but, on the other hand, there are also many consolations.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN F. T. B. BRENTANO,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RONDE SCHOOL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Grand Ronde Agency, Oreg., August 23, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with Indian school regulations I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

School has been in session, with but few intermissions, for the past ten months, a short vacation at Christmas and Fourth of July being sufficient. Parents have brought their children to school willingly, there being no force used to compel attendance except the sweet force of love and attachment which exists between the teachers and pupils.

Work in the several class rooms has been attended with gratifying results, promotions having been regularly made after careful examinations. I think that the teachers may well feel proud of the progress made by their pupils during the past year.

The industrial work has been well carried on under the direction of our efficient and obliging industrial teacher.

The health of the pupils during the past year has been good despite the impure water which they are obliged to drink, and of which I made mention in my report of last year. If waterworks can not be allowed this school I would advise that one of our two wells be dug deeper and lined up with brick; in this way we may be able to obtain a supply of pure drinking water. I agree with Supervisor Rakestraw in his remark made while at this school last February, "The two wells at this school are simply depressions in the ground partly filled with surface water." I would also add that Supervisor Rakestraw was generally pleased with the conduct of this school, and in proof of this statement will insert the following lines, taken from a letter received by our agent from Superintendent Hailman:

"Permit me to congratulate you upon Supervisor Rakestraw's report on the condition of the Grand Ronde school. He speaks in high terms of all the employees, etc."

There are many repairs and improvements needed about the school buildings and grounds, but I understand that these have all been mentioned in our agent's report. I sincerely hope that the Department will grant these requests, as I can affirm that they are all necessary.

Hoping that the coming year may prove even more prosperous than the past, and thanking our agent, Mr. J. F. T. B. Brentano, for the kind and fatherly assistance rendered to us during the past year,

I am, very respectfully,

MARGARET T. O'BRIEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 1, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit my first annual report, covering the period from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.

Location and area of reservation.—This reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, but a few miles east of the Cascade range of mountains. The snow-clad peaks of Mountains Shasta, Pitt, and Scott are visible from the agency. This reservation is also 90 miles from the nearest railroad point, Ager, Cal., from which place the Government supplies are freighted in wagons by Indians over a rough mountainous road. We have had a daily mail by stage from Ager, Cal. Persons desiring to reach this reservation should take the stage from Ager, Cal., it being the most direct route.

Climate.—The altitude of this reservation is 4,500 feet, which accounts for the frequent heavy frosts during the summer months. The summers are delightful and pleasant, while the winters are generally long, and a great amount of snow falls, frequently to a depth of 4 to 5 feet, which seldom leaves under five months. We are not, however, subject to thaws and freezes, as in other parts of the country.

Products.—This is not by any means an agricultural country. The severity of the winters and the cold, frosty summer nights render this country useless as an agricultural section. However, the Indians are making an effort on a small portion of the reservation to raise grain, but are seldom rewarded with a crop. Their frequent failures would discourage the ordinary white man. The only grain they can raise with the most favorable season is oats, rye, barley, and occasionally a little wheat, which is never well matured. They raise turnips, ruta-bagas, etc., in small quantities on parts of the reservation.

I can not make a report as to the amount of products sold, for the reason that their mainstay, cattle, has not been disposed of as yet, except an occasional one sold now and then to meet some urgent need. It can, however, be safely estimated that they will sell $5,000 worth of cattle this year, which is the only revenue for the entire population of this reservation.

Improvements.—When I took charge of affairs here last winter I found some of the buildings in need of repairs, especially the machine shed, which was in a tumble-down condition, and the machinery exposed to the storms; I had same repaired. A cellar was completed under the girls' boarding house, which added greatly to the convenience of the culinary department of the school. The provision of wood for the winter was found inadequate for the schools. It engaged our time during most of the winter to provide sufficient fuel for the schools, as the winter was long and hard.

The Indians seemed to lack energy and were discouraged. After much persuasion on my part to have the Indians make an effort toward building themselves homes, I was rewarded with the sight of 600 logs being hauled to the agency mill and about 1,200 to the Yainax mill through their own efforts. I do not wish to criticise my predecessor's administration, but when I first began talking to the Indians about hauling logs and building homes, they would remark, "We have logs on the yard that have been there for ten years; we can not get them sawed." I finally gained their confidence, assuring them that I would do all in my power to assist them, and they took hold of the matter with willing hands. In this connection I wish to add, I was given $500 wherewith to purchase nails, glass, putty, etc., in assisting the Indians to build better homes. I have, however, been forced to withhold the nails, etc., until the Indians knew where to build, only giving assistance to those that had received their land and had lumber to build with.

The sawmills here and at Yainax underwent a complete overhauling; new repairs added where it was found impossible to do without them. We have a steam mill at Yainax and water power at the agency. The agency mill looked as though it was doomed to destruction; i. e., from the outside one would have imagined it to be a large pile of rubbish; accumulation of years of slabs from the logs had piled up to a height of 20 feet; the underground supports were rotted, and in consequence every time the mill was run the machinery would get out of line.

I discovered that the few boards used as a dam were entirely inadequate for its requirements, there being danger of its giving way at any time and leaving us in a critical condition as regards our sawmill and depriving the school and employees of

water. Under authority from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior I had the pleasure of placing this matter before the Indian Office while in Washington, D. C., last March, and was favored with an appropriation of $500 for the construction of a new dam. I can say with much satisfaction that the donation was used to a good purpose. We now have a substantial dam that supplies water for the sawmill, gristmill, and school and agency purposes. I must add that this dam would have cost $1,500 to have built by contract. There was fully $500 worth of labor expended on it by the employees and schoolboys outside of the $500 appropriated, which was mostly used for timber and excavating.

There have been two laundries erected, 36 by 36, two stories high, one at the Yainax and one at the Klamath schools, both of which were necessary structures and almost indispensable; also necessary repairs on agency and school buildings have been made during the year.

Most of the agency buildings are very poor and should be replaced with new ones. The commissaries, five in number, are almost unfit for use and inconveniently located.

Barns are directly in front of agency buildings and entirely too near them for health. In this connection I would therefore recommend that a new barn be built and the large barn converted into a general warehouse for the reception of all goods. Its capacity is sufficient for the accommodation of the year's supplies. The above change would add greatly to the appearance of the agency grounds, and would improve the sanitary condition of the school as well as add greatly to the convenience of business in that direction.

Over 40 miles of fence has been built this summer by the Indians, and it is my opinion that if these Indians are made self-supporting they will have to be assisted and encouraged by the Government while the spirit of improvement is high.

Irrigation.—In studying the topography of the country I am convinced that a ditch can be constructed across the southwest corner of the reservation that would reclaim from its present aridity six townships, a full estimate and report of which will be forwarded to your office later. I have reported to your honor that 90,000 acres of swamp land on the Big Klamath Marsh could be reclaimed by lowering the channel of the Williamson River. This would provide a fine quality of grazing and hay land. to be allotted to Indians, without which a number of them will be compelled to accept land that will not produce hay or grazing. The land on this reservation that does not produce grass is worthless, except it be timbered. It has been estimated by a civil engineer that the school grounds at the agency could be irrigated and made a beautiful greensward at a small cost. I would recommend that this improvement be made.

Drunkenness and crime.—I recall the fact with much pleasure that there has been no case of drunkenness or crime on the reservation during the past year. There were but two instances of Indians obtaining whisky off the reservation. Drunkenness and crime would be unknown among these Indians if let alone by the whites.

Grazing of outside cattle on the reservation.—This is a matter that has required no little time and annoyance, and has been a very difficult one to handle for the reason that owners of stock have not heretofore been compelled to pay for the grazing of their cattle on the reserve. The question will, it is hoped, give less trouble in the future, and it is hoped that a considerable revenue will be derived from this source next year, as stock men express their willingness to take out permits next spring and pay for the privilege of grazing.

Allotment of lands.—Charles E. Worden, allotting agent, is constantly in the field and is progressing as rapidly as possible with the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. The Indians seem satisfied and are anxious to get their land. There have been 322 Indians allotted, scattered promiscuously over the reservation.

Boarding schools.—I regret very much that owing to the recent changes in superintendents at the Yainax and Klamath schools I am unable to furnish a report from them. We have two boarding schools—one at Yainax and one at Klamath. The schools have made fair progress this year, but have lacked good management and discipline, both of which are essential parts in such institutions. The Yainax school has a capacity for about 110 children, while the Klamath school at the agency will accommodate 125. With the enthusiasm that seems to prevail among the newly installed superintendents, I am satisfied that we can report glowing success for the schools next year.

Civilization.—We have two church buildings located on this reservation. The people enjoy the blessing of religious services usually every Sabbath, and manifest quite an interest in the teachings of the missionary stationed among them. In fact, there are several Indians here that would surprise any one to listen to their pleadings and endeavors to have their brothers gathered into the fold.

Water facilities.—In the all-important question of water I would feel that this report was incomplete without mentioning something of the water facilities. The purest and coldest water that can be found comes gushing from the mountains of this reservation, forming streams of considerable size, which abound with the finest moun-

tain trout. We have a spring located at the head of the agency grounds that affords water enough to give us 50 horsepower at our mills, besides furnishing the school and agency with water for all purposes.

Employees.—The present employees are efficient, pleasant, and agreeable, and are interested in their particular work, and especially in the success of the schools and the Indians. I am confident that there is not an employee here who has not genuine interest in the advancement and financial success of the Indians. I wish to express my sincere thanks to them for their hearty support and cooperation shown me during the past year, and I feel well repaid for my labor with them.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Honorable Commissioner for his support, and for the prompt manner in which he has responded to the numerous requests from this office. Certainly no man could take a deeper interest in Indian affairs.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MARSHALL PETET,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *August 26, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The census roll submitted herewith shows a population of 507—males 264, females 243; between the ages of 5 and 18 years, 117—67 males and 50 females. The record of the physician shows 20 deaths and only 11 births, a decrease of 9 during the fiscal year 1895.

The condition of these Indians is not as much improved as I had hoped to be able to report at the end of the fiscal year just closed, yet some Indians have made good advancement, while others have made none.

The cause of most of the trouble and hindrance to progress has been the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors to them. While a portion has not been seriously affected, a portion has been, and unless some measure can be adopted to control or prohibit the sale of intoxicants to these Indians the results are much to be feared for them. We are situated near some small towns where the Indians do most of their trading. When they go out they are sought by whisky men and loafers who congregate about saloons, whose influence is always bad; and since they have become citizens, and backed by the decision of the United States court that it is not a violation of law to sell them whisky, these men have used every means possible to induce the Indians to buy whisky. The consequence is we have had much drunkenness among them.

We have some increase in the amount of grain, hay, and vegetables produced; we also have an increase in live stock. The most notable increase is in horses. Only a part of this is natural increase; the greater portion have been bought by the Indians since the payment made by Special Agent Lane in November last; the horses purchased, however, are a good class of work animals

With the payment of $23,025 above referred to, to these Indians, they should have made greater advancement than they have, and I can only attribute the failure to the demoralizing effect of the liquor traffic.

Educational work.—The Siletz boarding school being the only school maintained on the reservation, especial attention has been devoted to the work connected therewith and the result is very satisfactory.

The health of the school was very good until April; at this time quite an amount of sickness developed, as stated in my monthly report for the month of May.

The agency physician, superintendent, and myself commenced a thorough investigation to see if any local cause existed. We found that the pipe from the kitchen sink had become disconnected and all the wash water was running under the house, becoming stagnant and very offensive. Since the close of the school I have been putting in the water-closets authorized for the dormitories, and necessarily had to open up the sewerage to make connections. I found the entire system clogged and in a very bad condition, no cement having been used in laying the tiling. These conditions necessitated the taking up, the purchase of cement, and relaying the whole system. I also found no traps to prevent sewer gas from escaping into the building. I have purchased these traps and now have about completed the work, greatly improving sanitary conditions.

Aside from these unfavorable conditions the results of the year's work in school are very gratifying—the advancement is much greater than in any previous year; this progress is attributed to the unremitting labor and efforts of all school employees. The school has been unusually well supplied with vegetables; during the entire school year we had vegetables every day while school was in session, all grown on the

school farm by the schoolboys under the supervision of the industrial teacher, and our prospects are reasonably good to be well supplied for the coming year, though we have been and are now suffering a considerable drought which may result unfavorably.

During the vacation I have used all the paint we had on hand, but did not have sufficient to cover more than half the surface of the school buildings. This work will be continued as soon as we receive the paint estimated, which work is very necessary in preserving the buildings.

Agency buildings.—All agency buildings are in need of repairs, and unless repaired soon they will become unfit for occupancy. The only repairs made on agency property during the year have been the purchase of a new boiler for the sawmill. This we have in place and it works finely; but we still have another attachment to the mill that is entirely worn out—the old planer. A new planer is much needed.

Leasing allotted lands.—While it is the expressed purpose of the Government in dealing with the Indian to induce him to work and build a home, there are so many of these people that are unable to improve their land that it would be far better for them if their land could be leased for the full term allowed by law for improvements only than to let it remain unimproved and unproductive, which must be the case with the greater portion of the allotted land. Were these lands in cultivation the rental value alone would do more toward the support of these people than we are now deriving from them with all the labor we can induce them to do.

Permit me, in conclusion, to thank the Indian Office for their prompt action in responding to our request and the uniform kindness with which we have been treated. Much of our success has resulted from your actions.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

SILETZ INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Siletz Agency, Oreg., August 28, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Siletz industrial boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I took charge of the school on the 18th of last September and found an insufficient number of employees, who were putting forth every effort, doing double and sometimes triple work to maintain anything like order and discipline.

The total enrollment for the year was 95—41 girls and 54 boys. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was 92. The attendance for the year by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 81; second quarter, 88; third quarter, 91; fourth quarter, 89.

Schoolroom work.—From the beginning of the school, on the first day of this year, up to the 1st of March there were many changes in teachers, and anyone who is acquainted with school work understands the result of frequent changes in instructors; but from that time on to the close of the school excellent work was done in the schoolroom. The progress was equal to that of white schools in similar grades. The pupils were placed as nearly as possible in the grade in which she or he belonged. Promotions were carefully and judiciously made, with an "eye single" to the best interest of the pupil and school. Text-books were used as closely as possible according to the course of study as laid down by the Superintendent of Indian schools.

The school was divided into six grades, Miss Emma Miller having the three in the primary room and Mr. B. Stillwell having charge of the three in the advanced room. In due regard for Professor Stillwell, I must say that he is an able instructor and an excellent disciplinarian.

The children, one and all, use the English language; in fact, there are a great many who can not speak a word of their mother tongue. I did not at any time hear a word of Indian language spoken during the school year, and it is a fact to be commended that not once was there an occasion to use or to hear that old-time and oft repeated command, "Stop talking Indian," that is so often used in so many Indian schools by the employees.

Industrial work.—Details were not made at stated times, but at irregular intervals; that was thought to be to the best interest of the school. As a rule, these boys and girls are willing workers, anxious to do and always delighted to show how well they can do their work.

The girls were taught to sew, darn, patch, knit, and quite a number can with a high degree of exactness cut, fit, and make their own dresses or other garments from start to finish without any assistance from the seamstress. They also cut and made pants for the little boys, and so apt are they that they can make all kinds of garments equally as well as their white sisters, who have better advantages.

Last year the boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, tended and raised an abundance of pease, beans, cabbage, carrots, turnips, and potatoes. They produced enough potatoes to last the school the entire year, and the prospect for another good crop of vegetables is very flattering. Besides doing the farm and garden work and the necessary chores about the school, the boys were regularly detailed to do laundry work, to make beds, and keep their dormitories in good order.

During the latter part of the year 15 cows furnished an ample supply of milk and butter, and through the vacation four boys remained at the boarding hall to milk the cows and churn the butter, which was packed away for the school for next winter.

The girls are so proficient in caring for the milk and in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-room work and the keeping of their dormitories in order, and in fact in housework in general, especially the older girls, that they need but very little instruction other than would be given to ordinary girls.

The buildings are in very good repair and are being treated to a coat of paint both inside and outside. I am also glad that the sewerage is being overhauled during the vacation and water-closets placed in the dormitories and the stairways for fire escapes put up, as recommended by Supervisor Rakestraw.

The health of the school up to the month of April was unusually good, but at about that time several children were confined to the hospital, and so on up to the close of the school there were from two to four in the hospital all the time. And, notwithstanding the good nursing by Mrs. Newlen and the closest attention and efficient medical aid by the good Dr. Hardin, in April a little girl succumbed to the dreaded disease of consumption, and later on, in June, two boys who had been sent home sick died, and also a little girl, since the closing of the school, died on the 4th of July.

Before leaving this subject I want to thank the parents of the children and the other kind friends and yourself, in behalf of the employees and for myself, for the great manifestation of kindness and assistance given in times of sickness and death. And I also want to say that at no time, day or night, was there a single employee but who was willing to do even more than her or his part to assist in caring for the sick.

The visit of Supervisor Rakestraw and his counsel with the Indians last January, followed by a visit by Inspector McCormick, who was "alle samee like Rakestraw," had a wonderful influence on the older as well as the younger Indians, and one that resulted in much good for the school and agency in general. Come again, gentlemen.

Religious services.—A union Sunday school was maintained in which most of the employees took part, and was regularly attended every Sunday by all the children. The superintendent is a native, and the exercises were something like any ordinary Sunday school.

Rev. Mr. Potter, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached every third Sunday in the morning, and then in the evening and on the Sundays between Mr. Potter's time of preaching services were conducted either by U. S. Grant or John Adams, both natives and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Father Bucer frequently visited, preached, and administered to the spiritual wants of the Catholic portion of the Indians on the reservation.

In conclusion I want to thank you and your clerk, Mr. James Gaither, for your willing and ever-ready support and encouragement given at all times for order and discipline; also the employees for their aid in the management of the school. And, last, I wish to say that much of the success of the school was due to the encouragement and commendations received at your office from the Indian Office at Washington.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS, *Superintendent.*

BEAL GAITHER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *September 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of the Umatilla Agency.

My Indians have made so little progress during the last year that I can not discover any, except among the school children. Fully one-third of the adult Indians have retrograded, and that one-third is being constantly added to from the other two-thirds, and if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue it will not be amiss to predict that within a very few years the whole business will reach the end of its journey. Within the last twelve months there have been pawned, or "soaked," as it is called here, and lost about $3,000 worth of saddles, blankets, and other pawnable things by Indians. A half year's rent is often transmitted from an Indian's pocket into a saloon keeper's pocket in one or two days. When his rent is gone his saddle goes, too; then follows his wife's blanket; then his neighbor's saddle, blanket, etc. The majority of the males "neither toil nor spin;" the wife digs roots, and, like Ruth of old, "gleans after the harvesters," and while her husband drinks and sleeps and chats on the streets she is up with the lark rustling and hustling to feed and to clothe him. In some cases she has given up the job and hustles for herself and children.

There is but one way to improve the adult Indian and teach him to become a self-supporting citizen, and that is to advise him as to what he ought to do, and see that he does it. But the time for doing this has passed. For the first year of my administration I adopted this rule. The Indian and I thought I had the right to do so, and everything worked harmoniously and satisfactorily, and I entertained great hopes of getting the former to work on their allotments. Within the past year it has been discovered that the allotted Indian is a full-fledged citizen of the United States, with all the rights and privileges of a citizen. He is no longer amenable to the agent or any tribunal on the reservation; no one on the reservation has authority to control him. He is, if tried for crime at all, tried by the civil courts outside the reservation. The taxpayers, who sustain the courts, naturally ignore as much as possible his misdemeanors from the fact that he is no taxpayer, and this laxity of law must necessarily be detrimental to the best interests of the Indian.

Nor does the Indian seem to have any aspirations to better his condition. The first year of my administration I thought I had succeeded in arousing in him a spirit of self-recognition. I have often been consulted in reference to lumber to build houses with, so much so that I notified the Department of the desire of my Indians to get lumber with which to improve their allotments, and have been authorized to

make an estimate for a sawmill. About that time the courts made the discovery that the allotted Indian was a citizen. The Indians were informed by me that I had authority to estimate for a sawmill. They soon convened a council consisting of all the leading Indians, and requested that no sawmill be bought, but that the money now in the Treasury be given to them so they could do with it as they pleased. I consulted and advised with them as much as was possible, and became convinced that it would be useless to purchase a sawmill.

For all this the Indian is not to blame. I am fully satisfied that legislation in his behalf has been based on roseate reports of agents as to his progress in farming, the amount of wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, etc., raised by him, and as to the number of Indians speaking and understanding the English language. From these reports Indian societies in the East and those who really wanted to benefit him honestly thought the best thing to do for him was to make him a citizen, a position he is utterly incapable of filling. It turns him over in his almost primitive state of ignorance into the hands of parties who religiously think that there are no good Indians except dead ones and that an Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

The Indian has two enemies, and of the two it is a question which is the worst. One is the "set" of people who live around him; the other, the Eastern Indian societies, who are honestly endeavoring to do him good. But I will venture the assertion, without in the least casting any reflection upon the intelligence of those societies, that they know nothing of him except from the roseate reports of agents and others. The societies seek to legislate him into competency to citizenship by having him allotted. As soon as his allotment is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, then, according to the act of 1887, known as the Dawes Act, as construed by the courts, he becomes a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other citizen. I believe the date of the approval of the act is called "the Dawes emancipation day." So far as a great majority of my Indians are concerned, it should more appropriately be called "the Dawes bondage day," because the drinking ones are slaves already, and those who do not drink are in a measure at the mercy of those who are anything but their friends.

All this ought to have been avoided by not conferring citizenship until the end of the twenty-five years, as understood by the Indian and as implied by the special act of 1885, under which he is allotted, and also by the treaty. To continue guardianship and at the same time turn him over to the State make complications which will be a source of much trouble and vexation. It throws a burden upon the State and county to prosecute or protect him, as the case may be, and to attend to these civil matters without taxing him, only perhaps as to his personal property, which is small; and it is natural to suppose the taxpayers will be slow to discipline him should an emergency demand it. All discipline under felony ought to emanate from the reservation authorities as long as he has an agent to look after his interests, until the United States shall have ceased to act as his guardian, and when the State will have authority to take full charge and have full control over his person and property.

As I understand the situation, the agent's duty is narrowed down to the leasing of the Indian lands, the collecting of rents, the giving of advice, and to the preservation of order through the civil authorities. The agent will have all he can do to do that much, and can, if ordinarily honest, save thousands of dollars to the Indians. But with all his honesty and diligence they will lose a great deal. The main end in view, however, namely, to make of him a self-supporting citizen by his own labor, will never be accomplished, for, as those initiated into the facts concerning the real character of the Indian know, he is a subordinate to the one who controls him; and while my Indians seem to have the utmost confidence in me, advice is seldom acted upon by them unless I see it acted upon.

I am fully aware of the Department's position on the sale of whisky to allotted Indians—that it is a violation of the law to sell them whisky, although allotted. I am also aware of the efforts to have Congress change the law so as to include allotted Indians. But I fear that if the law is made plain or changed so as to include allotted Indians it will not cure the evil or check the traffic. The question is discussed among lawyers here as to the constitutionality or legality of the law, if passed. The point is made that if the Indians are citizens no line of distinction can be drawn between them and any other citizens, and that an act of Congress prohibiting the sale of whisky to Frenchmen, Germans, negroes, or Indians, or to citizens of any other race, would be null and void. However, I sincerely wish and hope that when Congress does change the law so as to include allotted Indians it will cure the evil and stop the traffic.

If the Congress that passed the act of 1887 (which is construed as conferring citizenship upon allotted Indians) was at that time fully or even partly aware of the true condition of these Indians then it could not have intended that act to confer upon them the great responsibility of citizenship; and to construe it as confer-

ring citizenship upon them is an insult to the intelligence of that Congress. A more honest, humane, and intelligent construction would be that Congress intended that at the end of twenty-five years, when final patent issues to them and the United States relinquishes all control over their person and property, they would then become citizens of the United States and will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens.

This twenty-five years' limit was, in my opinion, intended as a formative period in which the Indian was to be taught the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No one who knows the adult Indian dreams of his ability to become competent to exercise the duties or to understand the responsibilities of citizenship even after the expiration of the above limit. But this formative period was intended for the children, as I construe the law, and while I have done all I could to improve the condition of the adult my hope for the race generally has been centered upon the children mainly, if not exclusively.

At this juncture the cooperation of the courts could have rendered an inestimable amount of valuable service. But when local lawyers and agents differ and the courts construe the allotment act in favor of the local lawyers, losing sight of or ignoring the best interests of the Indian, all that remains for me to do is to bow with reluctance to their will and judgment.

The treaty, which was ratified March 8, 1859, in article 6 says, with reference to the Umatilla Indians—

* * * and he [the President] may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its limits, shall have been formed and the legislature of the State shall remove the restriction: *Provided, however*, That no State legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided for without the consent of Congress: *And provided also*, That if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, etc. (Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 991.)

Thus, from the treaty of 1859 it seems that the understanding then was that after this "location" or "assignment" of land had been made, if the Indian did not make the land his home and roamed about that the President could revoke the patent.

Then comes the act of 1885, under which these Indians are allotted, or under which they have "located" or have been "assigned," in pursuance of the treaty of 1859. About three years have passed since this "location" or "assignment" has taken place and numbers of those who were "assigned" have neglected to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned and have "roamed from place to place." Suppose the President were to cancel the assignment, and I think under the treaty he can, would that particular Indian be a citizen then? If, as construed by the courts, the assignment or allotment makes a citizen of him, I presume that revoking or canceling the patent will deprive him of his citizenship. This is a position that can not be taken against any other citizen.

As to the claim that the act of 1887 is the one that made him a citizen, I, with all due respect to my superiors in office and in wisdom, do not think so, for the subjects proposed for citizenship did not want it and were not competent for it. In fact, they insist that they were assured they would not be citizens until the end of twenty-five years, and I agree with them that they ought not to be citizens before the end of the twenty-five years. Section 5 of that act reads:

That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust, etc.

Thus Congress in passing the law provides, first, that the Secretary shall issue to the Indian a patent which is simply a guaranty that the United States will hold the land for twenty-five years for his sole use and benefit (this is the formative period), and then, after the expiration of that term, the United States "will convey" that land "by patent" to the Indian or to his heirs. The first is a trust patent; the second a deed to the land. Why this trusteeship, if by "allotment only" he is made a fully privileged citizen? Is it not reasonable to suppose that a person enjoying all the rights and privileges of a citizen is able to manage his own affairs without a guardian or trustee?

Now, section 6 of the act which is construed as conferring citizenship upon the allotted Indian reads:

That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of th. lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside.

This section plainly states that there are two things essential in making a citizen of an Indian, namely: In the first place he must be allotted, and, if there be no cause for withholding final patent, then, after a lapse of twenty-five years following the approval of the allotment, "the patenting of the lands to said allottees" follows, which latter act makes citizens of each and every member, etc.; and under section 5 of the same act the President may, in stated cases, in his discretion, extend the period for the patenting of the lands to said allottees.

This discretion of the President, as I construe the act, must have been considered a necessary provision, because Congress either had doubts as to whether some of the allottees will, even at the end of the twenty-five years, be competent to attend to business and to perform the duties of citizens, or was fully aware to the contrary. This is and always will be my construction of the act; and any other construction makes an agent's duties uncertain, turns a less than semicivilized race adrift as citizens, and, from my point of view, it is in violation of the treaty and the statutes, so much so when, after nearly two years spent in an honest effort to raise the Indian a little higher in the scale of progress and civilization, I see that he is an easy prey to those who have not his welfare uppermost at heart. I shall be glad if in the future I will be able to say my sympathy had warped my better judgment and that the conferring of citizenship upon the Indian was for his best.

Marriages and allotments.—I am sorry to say that marrying according to law is ignored by a large majority of the Indians on this reservation. Legally speaking, I am satisfied that one-half or two-thirds of them are living in adultery according to the law of the State, but according to Indian custom they are not, nor do they apprehend anything immoral about it. Here is a splendid illustration of the view they take of what we term "illegal cohabitation:" An Indian, Grover Cleveland by name, was married legally to a woman by the Catholic priest. Pretty soon the couple separated, or were "divorced" according to Indian custom, which may be summed up in these few words: If either wants to separate they separate, and that ends it. Grover then took another woman unto himself. The case was brought up before the Indian court. They fined him $50, and, unable to pay, he went to work out the fine. One day I had him brought into my office and proposed to him to release him if he would agree not to live with the woman until he could get a divorce from his legal wife and then marry the other woman according to the law. The costs and lawyer's fee here in divorce cases are generally not less than $100, and so I informed him. His reply was that this is simply a trick of the whites to exact money from the Indians, and he would not accept my proposition. He served out his time and has been living with the other woman ever since.

So far as virtue in its true sense is concerned I believe these Indians will compare favorably with any other race. They sincerely believe that mode of life to be all right, that if a man and a woman can not live agreeably together, they should separate and try others. One man will in twenty years have from one to twenty wives, and the woman, in some cases, as many husbands, with no divorce during the time. They can perceive no moral wrong in this. "It is the Indian way," they say, "and you don't have to pay out any money for it, and therefore it is the wisest, best, and cheapest way." I mention this mainly to draw your attention to another important fact partly growing out of this practice among them. As to the remedy for this evil, the preachers and outside courts will have their hands full of it. I will continue to advise them to marry according to law.

The special act of 1885, known as the Slater Act, is the one under which these Indians were allotted. That act gave to the husband 160 acres, and to the wife nothing. The children were allotted 40 acres and 80 acres, according to their ages. Thus all women who happened to be encumbered with a husband at the time of allotment obtained no land in their own name. The law, I presume, intended the 160 acres for the husband and wife for a home. But as soon as the husband becomes tired of his spouse he "puts her away and takes another unto himself." Then the wife he happened to have at the time of allotment remains without land.

Since I have been in charge of this agency I have been collecting the rent and dividing it between the allotted man and the wife he had at the time of allotment, and so far there has been no trouble, this method seeming satisfactory to both parties. But how long it will work satisfactorily is an open question. Very recently I have been informed that some of the men were going to demand all the rent for themselves. Perhaps I will be enjoined by the courts from paying the woman anything. But whether I will be enjoined or not, the near future will find these women adrift, without land or any other honorable means of support.

But to return to our subject: The man was allotted 160 acres; the woman nothing. The woman, whom we call wife No. 1 from the fact that she was the wife at the time of allotment, is cast away, as they express it, and wife No. 2, 3, or whatever the number may happen to be, reigns, or rather serves, where No. 1 served at the time of allotment. The man dies. Which of the women is the legal heiress? I am aware that this land will descend according to the laws of Oregon, and it is reasonably

plain how property descends in Oregon among whites, or among Indians who are legally married. But in cases where there are several wives and no legal marriage with any, it is not at all "reasonably plain," and any way I look at it I see trouble head for the woman who happened to be called a wife at the time of allotment.

The proper heirs in a number of cases, besides the ones mentioned, are hard to ascertain among the full bloods. On the allotting roll some appear as son, daughter, brother, or whatever it is, when upon investigation I find no relationship existing between the allottee who is dead and the ones enrolled as relatives. In a number of cases I have advised that they go to the courts and have the heirs declared by decree. But this method is so expensive that I think I will abandon it, but will investigate each case myself and make a record of it so that when the time comes for issuing final patent there will be at least a signboard to go by.

Statistics.—I find by experience that the statistics given each year are uncertain, misleading, and, in a great many instances, mere guesswork. For instance, under the question of "tons of hay raised by Indians," I answer: 1,000. This is only an estimate, and there is no way to get at the right figures except by appointing some one and paying him to go over the reservation and weigh the hay raised. And after all there would be uncertainty about it, for in a number of cases the Indian hires the white man that rents his land to sow, cut, and stack also his (the Indian's) hay. So with cordwood sold. The majority hire white men to cut it, and, in some cases, to haul it to market.

My statistics show 25,000 bushels of wheat raised by Indians. Only about 1,000 of this quantity was raised by full-blood Indians. A few mixed bloods raise the balance. But all who are allotted are classed as Indians. There are some white men married to allotted women who raise wheat, and the amount raised by them would run the figures up to 50,000 bushels. But as the allottees have nothing to do with the raising thereof I do not include it in my statistics.

On account of dry weather, there having been no rain since April to amount to anything, spring wheat is nearly a failure. Fall-sown wheat is fairly good. The dry season has cut down the potato and fall vegetable crop at least one-half as compared with that of last year.

The statistics show 6,000 horses. This is, of course, estimated. I have not found any Indian yet that knows how many he does own, but I am satisfied from observation that the estimate is not too high. However, I do not believe all the 6,000 horses could be sold for $6,000, for, with very few exceptions, they are what is called here the cayuse ponies, and are not good for anything except for riding. But few can be worked to buggies.

The Indian does not eat hog meat or domestic fowl much, and takes no interest in the raising of hogs or poultry, so that outside of the mixed bloods there are but very few Indians who raise hogs or chickens.

I am aware that this is not a good showing, but for the information of those who are eager to know the true condition of these Indians I will say that I have it from most reliable sources that the Indians have done this year as well as they ever did.

The question will naturally present itself to all who are interested in his behalf, "Can not his industrial habits be improved?" To this question I answer candidly that, so far as the adult Indian is concerned, with his citizenship and surroundings, I do not think it can. These Indians will, as a rule, retrograde in industry under the existing conditions. The average Indian, so far as business is concerned, will compare with the average country boy at 10 or 12 years of age. He has no business capacity, no habits of economy or industry. The single horse and plow is a thing of the past in this country. The cradle is no longer used by the farmer. Wheat is worked from the seeding to the sacking by costly machinery, and $2,000 would be a small sum to buy machinery to farm 160 acres with. The full-blood Indian in three-fourths of the allotments has no improvements acquired by his own labor. The only improvements on the allotment is in most cases a two-wire fence, put there by the white renter. A well of water and a house would be a necessity for him to start farming on, were it even with but one horse and plow. With his habits of economy, however, very few will ever accumulate money enough to dig the well and build the house, and yet this is the most advantageous county in Oregon for a person with ordinary economy and industry to make a decent living by farming. The majority of the Indians live along the water courses in tepees, constructed after the pattern adopted by their forefathers, and dress also "in the good old fashion," as in the days of yore. I mention this simply to show how slow the Indian is to change his habits

If I could be the means of getting him on his allotment and of inducing him to use sufficient industry to support himself and family by his own labor, I would entertain no fears for his future; and had anything been done toward that end when it ought to have been done and when it could have been done, the Indian would now be where, as it is, he never will be, on a fair way to become a self-supporting citizen. But as the adult Indian is now left to himself, so he will be when final patent issues. Then, in a very short space of time, in the twinkling of an eye, the title to his land

will pass over to the sharks who have been lurking and baiting, and lying and waiting many a year for the great emancipation day of the Indian, and the latter will become an outcast and a vagabond in the land of his fathers.

Educational work.—The educational work in the past year has been very satisfactory. It has been my good fortune so far to be a stranger to any trouble among school employees. The relations between the school superintendent, and myself have been most cordial, and both Miss Gaither, superintendent of the Government school, and Father Chinale, superintendent of the Kate Drexel contract school, have cooperated fully with me in carrying out any suggestions for the building up of the schools and the improvement of the Indians generally.

I am glad to say that the Government school has the reputation of being the best conducted boarding school in the Indian service. For this I do not claim the honor; it is due to Miss Gaither's untiring energy, indomitable perseverance, excellent executive ability, uniform kindness, impartiality, and ladylike ways and manners. All the teachers and employees have devoted their time and energy to the advancement of the children in the different lines, never complaining of overwork or anything else. They did all they could to make the children happy and contented, and have been self-sacrificing for the good and welfare of the children intrusted in their care. I have never seen children better contented, more agreeable, or easier controlled. This year quite a number would have preferred to remain at the school than to go home for vacation, a thing heretofore unknown.

In the first part of this report I say: "My Indians have made so little progress in the past year that I can not discover any except among the school children." Let me add now that this is a fact deserving special attention and worthy of admiration. Boys and girls who had never been to school and could not talk a word of English, and who would hide their faces at the sight of a stranger, now meet me with a smile, the boys tipping their hats, with a "Good morning, Mr. Harper," "or good evening." as the case may be. This is really encouraging. Little tots, 4 and 5 years old, learning in one year to speak English and to spell is, I think, doing well. Of course they do not learn as much spelling and reading as white children do during the same time, but they learn as much as white children would if they had to learn the English as the Indian children have to do. For further information your attention is called to Miss Gaither's report, herewith inclosed.

I often see in reports and in interviews with Indians that the parents are anxious to have their children educated. My observations here convinced me that, as a rule, the reverse is true, and, if left entirely with the parents, I am strongly of the opinion that they would not send their children to school at all. Here is where I fear citizenship will do them the most harm. If it is unlawful to send police out and force a white citizen's child to go to school, it is contended that the same law is also applicable to the child of an Indian citizen. This point should be accorded more than ordinary attention. If the children are not sent to school and can not be brought to school either, where they could be taught something about how to make themselves self-supporting, and partially at least qualified for citizenship, the sooner the Government abandons all agencies and schools on reservations where the Indians happen to be allotted the better. Advice will not avail to get them to school when the parents fully learn that no one has authority to see that they act upon advice. There are many who will, perhaps, send their children voluntarily, but the "blanket" Indian never will. As to the children who have been to school already, they will, instead of becoming infatuated with school life, gradually fall into a state of discontentedness and apathy to the school they so dearly loved. The children arriving at school age are the ones to insist on being sent to school, and the best results will follow. Those coming to school at 12 to 16, their parents having resorted to all kinds of subterfuge to keep them out until that age, are not at all the very best scholars.

The question of the State's taking charge of the Indian education and extending the common school system over reservations where Indians are allotted is being discussed by some and advocated by others. The same difficulty would of course confront the State that is about to confront the United States: There will be no compulsory power to bring the children to school, and the "citizen" parents will surely not be overanxious to send them there. Well, the State, not receiving any taxes from the Indian, will perhaps not exert itself much to build schoolhouses or offer inducements that the children may be brought to school.

The Kate Drexel School, conducted by Father Chinale, is much improved in the last two years. They have very nice and well-arranged buildings, and a good system of waterworks. Order and neatness are apparent in every department, and the children are taught many a useful lesson in practical agriculture, general housework, and self-reliance.

Employees.—There is so much dependent upon good, efficient, and willing employees, and so little can be accomplished without them, that I feel personally indebted to all the employees of the school and of the agency. I have felt free to call on anyone of them at any time, day or night, for the performance of any neces-

sary work, with the assurance that the call would be responded to by their best efforts.

During the year, Inspector McCormick honored us with a visit of a few days. From him I received many valuable suggestions, and would be pleased to have him come often.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HARPER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pendleton, Oreg., July 10, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the second annual report of the work of this school.

The capacity is not sufficiently large to accommodate 100 children, as is thought at the Indian Office. The dining room and schoolrooms could accommodate that number, but the dormitories and play rooms not more than 75.

We have a healthy set of children. Fifty of them are between the ages of 4 and 12 years. Next year many more small ones will be added to our number.

After the children enter school many of them do not go to their homes during the year. Their parents come often to see them, and rarely ever ask to have them go home to spend the night. They seem gratified to know that their children are so contented and happy.

During the entire year only six pupils have run away from the school, three of whom stayed away one night and returned the following day without having to be sent for.

The school has done well in every department, owing to the efficient and interested employees. The boys deserve special mention. In previous years the girls have surpassed them, both in their classes and work; but this past year the boys have equaled the girls. Their success is greatly due to the efforts and untiring energy of Mr. Clemmer, the industrial teacher.

Through the spring and summer they plowed 80 acres of land and sowed 40 acres of it in wheat for hay; the other 40 were summer-fallowed for next year's crop. They also cultivated a large garden, which would have produced vegetables enough to supply the school had it rained; but owing to the very dry season I fear the garden will not be a success. Last year a great quantity of vegetables of every kind was raised, more than enough to supply the school.

Four acres of alfalfa were sown in the spring; the yard was also sown in blue grass and clover; trees were planted, but owing to the dry weather the grass, alfalfa, and trees have died.

The windmill furnishes only enough water to supply the school. If the yard and garden were irrigated we would then have a beautiful place. The soil is very rich and productive. We could have a nice sod of grass in the yard. Trees, flowers, and fruit, in fact, all kinds of vegetation, will grow here if irrigated.

The schoolroom work of the past year was very satisfactory. The children showed marked improvement in their studies, also their singing and marching. The school is now well graded.

We had four public entertainments within the year, at Thanksgiving, Christmas, February 22, and May 9. The children acquitted themselves well at these entertainments and could not have been surpassed by white children. We were gratified that Mr. McCormick, United States Indian inspector, was present at our May exhibition. We are always pleased to have the officials visit our schools and see our work.

We have an organized Sunday school, in which the children take great interest. At our evening song service the children, from the youngest to the oldest, recite from the Bible verses which they usually learn Sunday afternoon. This is optional with them. At first only a very few would have verses, now nearly every child has a verse or a commandment which he delights in repeating. Many of their parents attend these services and seem to enjoy them, although they understand but little English.

For the past six months the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of Pendleton have taken turns in holding service for the children one evening in each week. These services have been greatly enjoyed by them, and I think much good has been the result.

The health of the school has been remarkable. Both years I have been here we have had but little sickness. I attribute it to the cleanliness of the school, the children, and the great care which is taken of them, also the well-prepared food and the thorough ventilation of the house.

In March Captain Richards, of the Fourth Cavalry, and a few of his men were sent to this agency. Captain Richards took an interest in the school; he allowed his sergeant to drill both the boys and girls every day during his stay. These drills were very helpful and were continued the rest of the year. Two companies were organized by the sergeant, each having its captain and lieutenants chosen from the school. These officers took pride and interest in drilling their companies, also in having them march to their meals and school in the proper manner; they also kept them quiet in the dormitories when they retired at night. The walk and carriage of many of the pupils were greatly improved by these drills and exercises.

Mr. Harper, the agent, is deeply interested in the welfare of the school and aids it in every possible way.

Thanking the Indian Office for its liberal support, I am, very respectfully

MOLLIE V. GAITHER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *August 13, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I arrived here October 10, 1894, and assumed charge November 1, finding affairs in good running order. My predecessor deserves the credit of clearing this agency of

dishonest people who had been here for many years, and who practically enslaved a large part of these Indians by holding them in debt through many an improper means.

Population.—This year's census is smaller than that of 1894. This is partly due to the fact that I found only 76 Pi-Utes, whereas last year 114 were reported. There is also a decrease of 36 in the total number of Wascoes, Teninos, John Days, etc. I am wholly unable to account for this decrease in the population of this reservation, and can only lay it to some mistake in the taking and compiling of last year's census, as I am positive that the total population does not exceed 945 people, the number found by this year's census, as given below. No other fact can explain such a difference, for the births and deaths for the past year balance each other, and but a very few Indians have left the reservation permanently since the last census was taken. The population is subdivided as follows:

Warm Springs	505
Wascoes, Teninos, John Days, Deschutes	364
Pi-Utes	76
Total	945
Males over 18 years	277
Males under 18 years	178
Total males	455
Females above 16 years	346
Females under 16 years	144
Total females	490

Location and climate.—This reservation is situated on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, the west boundary running on the summit of the mountains, and the east being the Deschutes River, the area thus inclosed comprising a great deal of mountainous, rocky, and timber land, with but a few creek bottoms suitable to successful gardening. Owing to this situation, the climate is too severe for the usual production of varied crops. Winter lasts generally five months, followed by a short, hot summer, which has occasional frosts in the night. The last frost occurred as late as July 6. Under such conditions crops can not safely be raised, and as a consequence nearly all the garden truck was destroyed as usual.

In addition to this, the crops of many Indians were again ruined by crickets. This has now been the case for several years and is certainly very discouraging. This destruction of crops by crickets takes place only on that portion of the reservation lying north of the Warm Springs River, all the land to the south of that stream being entirely free from those pests. The land thus infested is the portion allotted to the Warm Springs tribe, and the slow progress of these Indians toward a state of civilization is no doubt largely due to the annual destruction of their crops and the consequent distress and discouragement attendant thereon. Notwithstanding this drawback, the Indians seem cheerful and will try again and again. They generally succeed in raising a large quantity of hay, however.

Under authority from the Indian Office, I lent a number of the plows on hand, which are carried on paper as school plows, to those of the Indians who did not possess such implements in order to assist them in putting in their crops, and to encourage those who have not as yet begun to farm their allotments to make a beginning. As a consequence quite a large amount of new land was plowed for the first time, and some of the poorer Indians, principally the Pi-Utes, were enabled to put sufficient land under cultivation to produce small crops of hay and grain.

Improvements.—During the past year a commodious storehouse and commissary and a new blacksmith shop have been erected. These, with the new consolidated school buildings and the three prospective houses for employees which are to be constructed shortly, will soon make this a very comfortable agency. All of these buildings were very badly needed.

The Indians have built six new houses and enlarged others. They are very anxious to erect houses, and to secure this end they have been allowed, whenever practicable, to assist the sawyer in sawing lumber for themselves. At the present time nine have lumber drying, and I hope to have ten more do the same thing this year.

Horses and cattle.—There is a noticeable decrease in the number of ponies and an increase in the number of cattle on this reservation. As all beef for school and agency use is sold by the Indians, and as several advantageous sales of beef cattle were made to outsiders, the Indians begin to realize wherein the profit lies and act accordingly. One man alone has six to seven thousand sheep, and derives quite a comfortable income from them.

Crops.—The crops this year will not be very large, on account of what has already been stated. These Indians, with some few exceptions, would cheerfully work, but

they receive no encouragement amongst the whites, and the labor the Government gives them is limited to a few men out of several hundred. I always have plenty of applicants for work, but am sorry to say that I am compelled to refuse them. Whenever an Indian's ability warrants it he is given employment formerly held by whites, and thus far I have nothing but praise to bestow on such as are holding and have held positions.

Employees.—All employees now here are efficient and have very satisfactorily performed their duties.

Roads.—This year about 48 miles of road had to be repaired, which required five days' work from each able-bodied Indian.

Education.—Pending the erection of a large consolidated school here at the agency, the boarding school at Simnasho, 20 miles north of the agency, was kept up to its full capacity during the school year. The usual progress was made amongst the pupils, and the school was satisfactory in every way.

Missionaries.—The spiritual welfare of the Indians is looked after by two missionary clergymen maintained here by the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church. These gentlemen have done good work and are certainly a factor in the civilization of these tribes.

Indian police.—The ten Indian policemen have done efficient work during the year and are entitled to praise. I regret to note that, although the regulations allow a certain small enough ration to each policeman, and said ration is earnestly asked for by the agent, yet only a part is invariably furnished. The compensation of the policemen is little enough without cutting down their allowance of rations.

Indian courts.—Since the last annual report, and in accordance with the recommendation contained therein, a court for the trial of Indian offenses has been established at this agency. The judges of the court are now three good and painstaking Indians. They have tried eighteen cases during the year with apparent satisfaction to all concerned.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I will say that noticeable progress has been and is made among these Indians, which is evidenced by their disposition to work and the increase of farms and houses and stock. Most of these Indians are very poor, and assistance from the Government in the shape of wagons, farming tools, etc., articles which they need very much but have no money to buy, would certainly be a great benefit and would set up many an Indian here. Such small tools as are here were given them by the agent, and, wherever asked for, assistance of all kinds was rendered.

I also regret to note that the position of teamster at $25 per month was disallowed, thus depriving one more Indian of a job as well as affording considerable inconvenience in the administration of affairs. The work is now done after a fashion by the school laborer at $20 a month, the only individual I have here for work.

Very respectfully,

C. W. FARBER.
First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SIMNASHO SCHOOL.

SIMNASHO SCHOOL, OREGON, *July 15, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Simnasho boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. The present superintendent, having taken charge about the middle of the school term, finds it quite difficult to give such a history of the year's work as might be expected.

We have had enrolled during the year 40 males and 30 females from different tribes, as follows:

Tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Warm Springs	32	23	55
Pi-Ute	5	2	7
Wasco	2	3	5
Puyallup	1	2	3

Had we sufficient room the attendance could have been almost doubled, and we are glad to note that the department has taken steps to erect a commodious school building near the agency.

A number of the buildings here would hardly be in condition to be used after another year without considerable expense in repairing. Knowing that the buildings would not be used more than one more year, we have made only improvements which were necessary to carrying on the school.

We have had great difficulty in keeping the boys properly clothed on account of the poor quality of the material, especially the shoes. The clothing for the girls, being made in the sewing room, was better adapted to their individual needs.

School work.—The teacher, Miss Kate Lister, has acted in that capacity for five years, and is well acquainted with the methods of starting the pupils properly. The advanced room has been in

charge of three different persons during the year, the assistant matron, Mrs. Wilson, having looked after it before the arrival of the present superintendent. These frequent changes have caused a lack of uniformity not to be found in the primary room.

Industries.—There have been no industries taught with the exception of those necessary for the proper running of the school. The boys have almost entirely looked after the outside work, and were sent in details of about four each to the agency to look after the farm and garden there. As the power to the circular saw was in poor repair, they sawed almost all the wood by hand. They also attended to the stock. One of the boys became an excellent repairer of shoes.

The girls were sent in details of about four each to the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, where they performed the work neatly. We have endeavored to avoid the pernicious effect of paying pupils for personal service by placing such remuneration in the light of a gift.

It is to be hoped that next year some of the boys can be regularly detailed to the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and be taught there and elsewhere some of the useful trades. In the past this has been impracticable on account of distance.

Sanitary.—With exception of sore eyes and a few severe colds, there has been no sickness in the school. An epidemic of measles broke out on the reservation, but we promptly instituted what was practically a quarantine, by having the larger boys on duty to warn off all persons from whom there was supposed to be danger.

Religious training.—All pupils attended Sunday school each Sabbath morning and preaching services in the evening. There was also a service each Sabbath afternoon attended by such pupils as so desired. The prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings were also usually well attended.

Improvements.—There have been but few improvements on account of the probable removable of the school. A meat house and woodshed were built and some fence put up.

Conclusion.—It is a deplorable fact that pupils who have spent a great portion of the school year in an institution of learning will in a week after they enter their camps appear no better than their associates. There are some exceptions to this, but as a rule after they have been out a short time we can not induce them to speak a word of English. This is caused, principally, by timidity, natural to all children, and especially so with Indians.

Many thanks are extended to you and to all other persons who have helped to make the Sinnasho boarding school a success for the past year.

Very respectfully,

W. J. CARTER,
Superintendent and Principal.

Lieut. C. W. FARBER,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 21, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of this agency.

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the town of Forest City, and is reached via the North Western Railway to Gettysburg, S. Dak., thence to agency, a distance of 20 miles, by stage. Eastern mails reach here three times a week via the above route. The telegraph station is Gettysburg. The facilities for crossing the Missouri River at this point are not adequate, and, together with almost constant litigation over the ferry privilege, cause delay in the delivery of supplies, often to the great inconvenience of the agency.

As this reserve is much better adapted to stock raising than to farming, the former is the main industry that engages the attention of the Indians, and it is by this means alone that these Indians will ever attain self-support; and as a measure of the success now reached it may be mentioned that for some years past the Indians have been furnishing a large proportion of the beef required for their subsistence. During the fiscal year just past their sales to the Government amounted to nearly $30,000, and in addition quite a large number of cattle are annually shipped to some Eastern markets.

There are two substations on the reserve at which subsistence supplies are regularly issued, one on the Moreau River at White Horse Camp, about 30 miles from agency, and the other on Cherry Creek, about 80 miles from agency. At these two substations the great majority of the Indians receive their rations, the beef required being driven from the agency to them after being inspected and branded at the agency proper. All the other supplies are delivered at the agency and transported to the substations by Indians.

Nearly all the Indians have small patches of ground under cultivation, varying from an acre to 4 or 5 or more acres in the more favorable localities, the total acreage under cultivation the present year being 700. Corn and potatoes, pumpkins, melons, and the small vegetables, as stated in the statistical report, have been raised. On account of the great uncertainty of the wheat and oat crops the cultivation of these cereals is not now attempted here. It has been thought best to combine a moderate amount only of farming with the stock raising, as the latter is by far the more certain and profitable, farming being resorted to in order that the Indians may have some employment at a season when the stock does not require all their time and attention.

In order to obtain the necessary wood and water the Indians are scattered along the streams almost throughout the entire extent of the reserve. They live mostly in log houses, which are, generally speaking, well built, and several of them have good floors and windows, and a very few shingle roofs. It is intended to improve their condition in this respect during the present fiscal year by furnishing lumber for floors and roofs and doors, and windows for such of the houses as are without these improvements and deemed worthy of having the same made.

It is believed the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reserve will compare favorably with those on any of the other Sioux reserves. It is rare to see one of these Indians in other than civilized garb; their children are sent to school with greater regularity year after year; they give more and deeper attention to the efforts of the missionaries; dancing is indulged in to a very limited extent, indeed in this respect they surpass their white neighbors, while their dances are, to say the least, as devoid of harm. The native dances are a thing of the past. In these and many other respects they give evidence of a steady though slow improvement, which I sincerely hope will prove permanent.

The court of Indian offenses has been in full operation during the year, and affords the easiest and best means of settling the many petty offenses and differences bound to exist among such a number of people. The proceedings of the court are carefully reviewed by the agent during and after each session, when the judges are given such instruction, advice, and assistance as may be deemed necessary to the proper discharge of their duties and the administration of justice. The total number of convictions by the court during the year is sixty-six, all being cases of minor offenses.

The police force consists of 2 officers and 25 privates, which is none too large to preserve order and perform the other duties required on a reserve of this size. Their compensation is altogether inadequate to the service rendered and ought to be largely increased.

The efficiency of the force has been maintained with considerable difficulty. For a time its existence with efficiency—and without that it is worthless—was seriously threatened by the proceedings of the United States court at Deadwood in February last in the imprisonment, indictment, and trial there of seven of its members, including both officers, for the killing of William Fielder, a white squaw man on the reserve in 1893, while the said Fielder was resisting arrest. The trial at Deadwood resulted in the complete acquittal of five of the force, but the two officers were found by the jury to be guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm, and were each sentenced by the court to one year and one day imprisonment in the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., penitentiary, which sentence was later set aside on habeas corpus proceedings, and I hope the matter has now been finally settled.

The prosecution of these police necessitated the expenditure of over $2,000 by themselves and their friends on and off the reserve, and the necessity therefor, to say the least, is not apparent in view of the fact that immediately after the killing the matter was thoroughly investigated by the then United States district attorney and a United States court commissioner, and subsequently by a United States grand jury, all of whom found no cause for further proceedings, and the police were accordingly discharged.

Their rearrest, indictment, and trial, and the conviction of two of them of a minor offense in connection with the plain discharge of their sworn duty to the Government, together with their imprisonment, created great excitement among the other members of the force, not alone on this reserve but in all the Sioux agencies. It was impossible for the Indians to see anything but persecution in this treatment of its police, and the least that can be said is that the justice of the proceeding is not apparent to others, and the action stated came very near being the means of causing the police to resign in a body; and this on the part of men who have ever promptly and cheerfully yielded obedience to every order of the Department, and faithfully aided in the preservation of order, shows how deeply they felt the injustice of the treatment accorded their fellow-members of the force.

The attention of the Department is specially invited to the report of Dr. L. F. Michael, the agency physician. I believe that upon a reserve of the size of the Cheyenne River Agency, and in view of the scattered condition of the Indians, at least two physicians should be constantly on duty. The doctor's report is as follows:

Not being associated with these people during previous years, it is quite difficult to say what advances have been made during the year. But to the careful observer it is evident that advances are made along the various lines of civilization.

During the ten months of my charge here there were treated 840 cases, and during the year 50 deaths and 90 births.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of advancing medicine is the long territory over which the Indians are scattered. I firmly believe that but few if any Indians on this reserve would call on their "medicine man" if they had ready access to a physician, but as one-half or more are located from one to three days' drive from the agency, the reason for the influence of the medicine man becomes apparent to all. In case of any sickness, on the principle of self-preservation, rather than travel from 50 to 100 miles, which is almost unreasonable to expect from them, they do the next best thing and call on their native "doctor." Much evil comes from this. The "doctor" tries to impress on the patient and his

friends his great powers, recount wonderful cures, etc. This furnishes fuel for many fires which in some cases are almost extinct, but burn again with their old-time fury and nothing but ill results from such practices.

There should not be less than two physicians on this reserve. Much suffering could be avoided and the day of the native medicine man would soon be on a rapid decline, with his undesireable influence in all directions. One physician should remain at the agency continually. It is frequent that the physician is away visiting camps from three to ten days with no one to take charge of emergency cases.

On February 1, 1895, there was opened a small hospital with only one ward containing six beds. The building utilized for this purpose was an abandoned day-school building. From the date of the opening to June 30, twenty-six cases received hospital treatment, with one death. The hospital has been a source of much good, and with more room and better service it will be one of the grandest avenues by which the principles of good cooking, cleanliness, fresh air, in short, all the requisites of better home life can be instilled and the patients made to appreciate them.

The Indians of this reserve are large and muscular; especially is this the case with the women. With more suitable surroundings there is no reason why they should not remain strong and healthy.

One of the great enemies of the Indian race is tuberculosis in its various forms, and it is one of the penalties they pay for overcrowding in winter in small log houses with only one room in most cases, one or two half windows with one door. Here they breathe and rebreathe an air which in some instances is utterly unfit for respiration, and especially is this the case where some one is sick. Persons debilitated from any cause with a predisposition to disease are frequently infected in such places by breathing an air poluted by the expectoration of tuberculous patients and who, under more favorable circumstances, might live to ripe old age. I have endeavored to impress upon their minds the necessity of a sufficiency of good air and light.

In constructing houses for Indians there should be three rooms, and in no case less than two, for various reasons. First, it destroys to a certain extent the daily routine of the tepee. Separate sleeping apartments are desirable, and the Indian should be taught the necessity of such arrangements. Judging from the frequent calls made on the agent for doors and windows, especially the latter, they propose to have sufficient light.

During the entire year one boarding and three day schools have been maintained on the reserve, and three boarding schools just off the reserve draw their pupils mainly from the Indians of this agency. All these schools have fully maintained their standing during the year, and the special condition of each has been set forth from time to time in my reports to the superintendent of Indian schools.

The total cost of maintaining the schools and average attendance during the school year is as follows:

School.	Cost.	Average attendance.
Agency boarding	$16,692.53	102
No. 5 day school	685.73	19
No. 7 day school	730.49	10
No. 8 day school	725.76	10

The names of the employees at each school and the amount paid them has been reported quarterly to the Indian Office as required.

The Roman Catholic, the Episcopal, and Congregational churches are represented here by missionaries who have rendered good service in the work. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to note the steady improvement these Indians are making under the efforts put forth by the white and native missionaries. The contribution of the Indians for church purposes, amounting in the aggregate to over $3,600 the past year, in itself shows that they are deeply interested in the work, and the absence of the more serious crimes and offenses among them proves that considerable impression has been made by the missionaries.

None of the Indians living on the diminished reserve have ever been able to have their land alloted to them, for the reason no surveys have yet been made. Requests have been made for the required surveys, and it is hoped that sufficint funds may soon be available for the work. Many of the Indians are ready and desirous of having their lands alloted so that they can make permanent improvements with the assurance that they are doing so on their own land.

I desire to thank the Department for its uniform prompt attention to all the measures recommended from time to time for the advancement of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 15, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with section 203, regulations 1894, and your circular letter of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the affairs of the agencies under my charge.

CROW CREEK.

Census.—The census of this tribe, taken July 1, 1895, shows a total population of 1,055; of this number 963 are full-blood Indians and 92 mixed bloods.

Condition of Indians.—The past year has marked an era of prosperity for these people. They have shown a willing disposition to work and have raised, notwithstanding the drought, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of oats, and will have 2,000 bushels of corn (figures are estimated). They are now engaged in putting up hay, and it is believed that they will gather 6,000 tons, which amount will be ample for their stock.

Condition of agency.—The agency buildings have been improved by a coat of lead and oil and the roofs protected by metallic paint, which has added materially to the beauty of the place. This work has been accomplished entirely by the agency employees, not a dollar having been paid out for extra labor for this purpose. Outside of a few needed repairs on the barn, warehouse and fence, the agency is now in good repair.

Police.—The police force of this agency have rendered efficient service and are faithful in the performance of their duties. It is a source of constant regret that they can not be given a better salary.

Judges.—The judges have carefully handled all cases coming before them. Their decisions have been fair, and in nearly every instance satisfactory to the Indians and myself.

Allotments.—The allotments on this reservation are made—857 in all—and the Indians are improving them.

Per capita payment.—The $50 per capita which I paid these people in January, 1895, to 486 heads of families and persons over 18 years of age was the fulfilling of the last of the stipulations of section 17, Sioux agreement, 1889. The money as a rule was judiciously expended, many of the Indians improving their houses and claims, and many of them investing their money in useful machinery. I am pleased to note that no drinking or gambling was reported during this payment, and some of them kept their money for six months.

Inspection.—During the past spring I made a personal inspection of all the Indians in their homes. I found them not in the best condition; houses were often dirty and uninviting. I noticed carefully their general condition, and have made strenuous efforts to improve their home surroundings.

Farmers.—While making the tour of inspection I was more forcibly convinced than ever that the work of the farmer was not satisfactory. Heretofore one man has attempted to instruct and help all of these people, who are widely scattered over a territory covering about 350,000 acres of land. The result of his efforts in this direction were nil, of course. I succeeded in getting a second farmer appointed, and then, by a little strategy, the agency farm was abandoned, and in this manner I got three men in the field. I at once divided the reservation into three districts and put a man in each. The good results can hardly be estimated.

Condition of stock.—The horses and cattle issued last year, considering the failure of crops and general shortage of feed, have done well. The Indians have shown a commendable spirit in caring for these animals. A number died and some strayed away, but only a small per cent of the number issued have been lost.

Sales made by Indians.—Until two years ago these people had never supplied any beef cattle and were taking practically no care of their cows and calves; in fact they were killing them every day. I issued an order after I assumed charge of the agency prohibiting the killing of cattle only on written permission. The results are apparent. Last year they furnished 250,000 pounds of gross beef and this year 200,000 pounds. For the first time they have a fine lot of calves. It is a low estimate to say that 2,000 calves were born this year and in a few years more these people will be able to supply all their own beef.

They have supplied the school with wood, and this year will have a fair crop of wheat, which I am now authorized to purchase for grinding into flour.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these Indians is not as good as it should be; the transitional stage is trying to their constitutions. The death rate for the past year has exceeded the birth rate by fourteen. I believe, however, we can soon hope for a better state of affairs. I have urged them to habits of cleanli-

ness and they have been cleaning up about their homes. I have had their houses disinfected and whitewashed and believe that in this manner many of the germs of disease have been destroyed. Dr. Bridges, agency physician, has written a very full and comprehensive report on this subject, which is submitted herewith.

Issue from the block.—Perhaps no better reformatory measure has ever been instituted here than the issuing of meat from the block. Heretofore the Indians have been allowed to slaughter their own beef in a manner which was highly disgusting and tended to foster their savage natures and propensities. Now they receive their beef dressed by an experienced butcher, and the change is appreciated even by the Indians themselves.

Schools.—Crow Creek industrial boarding. This school is located at the agency and has a capacity for 140 pupils. The enrollment for the year was 152, with an average attendance of 138. The work at this school has been successfully conducted by Superintendent Avery, and the year just closed marks an advance over the preceding year, which is due in a large measure to the fact that but few changes were made in the employees during the school year. The schoolroom building completed late last fall with rolling partitions has been so thoroughly discussed during the year as to only now require a word of condemnation for the partitions. It is a physical impossibility for any teacher to render satisfactory service where these rolling nuisances are in use.

The school farm has not been as successfully managed as I should have liked, and the yield from the garden will be light.

Probably no better thing has ever been done for this school than the purchasing of twenty milch cows. For the first time in the history of the school butter making is now regularly carried on and the table is daily supplied with nice, fresh butter. The children eat and relish both that and the milk.

I am pleased with the results obtained in this school and have nothing but good words for the employees, who have generally been faithful in the performance of their duties. Superintendent Avery has written a report, which is full and comprehensive, on this school, which I respectfully submit herewith.

Grace Mission school: This school is located 12 miles southeast from the agency and has a capacity for 40 children. During the past year it has maintained an average of that number. Miss Grace Howard has a contract for 30 pupils, but her ambition is not satisfied with that number. Her school is well managed, the children well cared for, and the progress made is decidedly marked over that of larger schools. Notwithstanding the excellent work done by this good lady, some officials declare themselves against the management of the school, and pass judgment upon the same before visiting the institution. I wish it were in my power to establish more schools like this one.

Immaculate Conception boarding: This school is located 16 miles north of the agency, and has a capacity for 120 pupils. During the past year their contract has been for 60, but they have maintained an average of 80 pupils. This school is under the control of the Order of St. Benedictine, and is well managed by the superintendent, Rev. Pius Boehm. This school has done a good work, and I am glad to note that their contract has not been reduced.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented on this reservation—Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. The Episcopal church is under the jurisdiction of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, missionary bishop for South Dakota, and the work here is in the charge of Rev. H. Burt. This organization has four churches and a fifth station where religious exercises are occasionally held.

The Roman Catholics have a chapel at their school which is under the jurisdiction of Right Rev. Marty, while the work is carried on by Rev. Father Finton.

The Presbyterians have a church 14 miles southeast of the agency, where services are held at stated times by Rev. John P. Williamson. Just now a regular minister is not supplied.

These churches are doing good work and the influence among the Indians is noticeable.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles north of Chamberlain, S. Dak., and 7 miles from Crow Creek Agency.

Census.—The census, taken July 1, 1895, shows a total population of 972, of which number 825 are full bloods and 147 mixed bloods.

Condition of Indians.—The Lower Brulé Sioux are becoming more reconciled to living on their reservation. Only about seven families are now south of White River. These people have shown a willing disposition to work and have cultivated 1,500 acres, which has yielded a fair crop. They have erected 60 houses during the year, and are now engaged in putting up hay.

Agency.—The Lower Brulé Agency is new and well arranged. The buildings are all modern, commodious, and well constructed. During the past year a fence was built inclosing the agency square. Outhouses, coal and wagon sheds have been constructed, and I doubt if in the Indian service there is any prettier or better arranged agency.

Police.—The police force at this agency is composed of picked men, who have rendered most satisfactory service. They are reliable, courteous, and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Judges.—The judges at this agency have rendered satisfactory service and have relieved me of many petty annoyances. Their decisions have generally been satisfactory.

Allotments.—Mr. S. Winter, special allotting agent, has just completed the work of allotting these Indians. There have been 622 allotments made. There are still 25 families unallotted, probably 60 persons in all; this number refusing to be allotted. I respectfully recommend that the agent be authorized to allot them. These people are anxious to receive the benefits of the Sioux treaty of 1889, and I know of no reason why they should be kept waiting.

Farmers.—As on the Crow Creek Reservation, I have had this reserve divided into three districts and placed a farmer in each. The results of bringing these Indians more closely in touch with these employees is apparent and much good has been accomplished.

Condition of stock.—These people have only a limited number of cattle and horses, but are, I believe, more careful of their stock than the Crow Creek people. The Lower Brulé Indians are constantly urging that section 17, Sioux agreement, 1889, be fulfilled. When this is done these people will be well supplied with stock cattle.

Sales to the Government.—During the past year these Indians have supplied about one-fourth of the beef cattle purchased for issue. They have supplied the school with wood and will have some wheat for market.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the Lower Brulé Indians is about the same as at Crow Creek. I have had their houses whitewashed on the interior and hope that another year will find the death rate very much diminished. The birth rate has fallen off two at this agency. Dr. Caskie, agency physician, has reported upon these matters and I submit the same herewith.

Issue from the block.—Here, as at Crow Creek, beef is now issued from the block and the results are most gratifying.

Old agency.—The taking down of the old agency and issuing the lumber to Indians has been a godsend to these people. Many who had been without homes are now occupying comfortable houses, constructed from material saved from the old buildings.

Schools.—There is but one school on this reservation and that is now located at the agency. This school was only opened last spring and has a capacity for 150 children. It had an enrollment of 128 at the close of the year. These buildings, eight in all, are modern, commodious structures, and were built at a cost of $32,400 to the Government. There is now a system of waterworks under course of construction, which will be completed within a few days. When finished, excellent water facilities and fire protection will be provided. The management of this school under the superintendency of George W. Nellis has been successful. For further details see his report herewith.

Religion.—There are two denominations who hold regular services on this reservation, i. e., the Episcopal and Roman Catholic; Presbyterians holding services occasionally. These churches are under the same jurisdiction as those at Crow Creek, with Luke C. Walker in charge of the Episcopal Church at the agency and two outstations. All are doing good among the Lower Brulé people.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to mention that at both Crow Creek and Lower Brulé I have generally been well supported in conducting the affairs of the agency and I have no words but those of commendation for my employees. Especially has my clerical force been faithful and untiring in the discharge of their laborious duties. Both of my chief clerks, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Hays, are deserving of special mention for the tact and executive ability they have displayed when I have necessarily been absent from the agency. To all of my employees and to your office I am truly grateful for the cordial support and hearty cooperation given me.

Very respectfully,

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

CROW CREEK INDIAN AGENCY, S. DAK., *June 30, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of this agency for the fiscal year just closed.

The general health has been rather better than during the past three years and a decided improvement over last year. There were 376 cases of sufficient gravity to warrant being entered on the sanitary records. One hundred and eighty-two were attended at their homes and I traveled 2,429 miles in making them 422 visits. The remaining 194 were treated at the dispensary or in their tents near the agency. Matters too insignificant to cumber the records with numbered 286, consisting of slight "colds," ear and tooth ache, sprains, etc. I also gave surgical attention to 74 cases of minor importance, embracing the extraction of teeth, lancing boils, dressing small wounds, etc. These facts are only mentioned as an evidence that these people are making a decided and commendable advance in calling upon the physician when his services are required.

There were 54 deaths from the following causes:

Tuberculosis	18	Suicide	2
Infantile convulsions	3	Bronchitis	2
Dysentery	4	Other diseases	17
Cholera infantum	2		
Pneumonia	4	Total	54
Cirrhosis of liver	2		

Ten were infants under 1 year old, 19 were between 1 and 5 years old, and 25 were over 5—36 males and 18 females. Eleven of the adults were married.

There were 40 births—19 males and 21 females. Nine of these infants died during the year in which they were born.

Consumption in some of its forms continues to be the principal cause of death; its ravages among these people is astounding. Not taking into account the deaths from other causes, but considering only those due to tubercular trouble, it is found that the deaths from this cause alone exceed in nearly every instance the death rate per 1,000 from all causes in more than 200 of our largest cities.

Another fruitful cause of a large death rate is the mortality among infants from a few days to a year old. These are largely due to a want of care on the part of parents, not want of knowledge. They know, in most instances, how very wrong they are acting, but rather than forego a visit to some dance or "powwow," and against the strict injunction of the physician, they will take a little babe, sick with or just recovering from pneumonia or bronchitis, out of a warm house, load it in a wagon, drive anywhere from five to twenty-five miles and camp in a thin cotton tent, possibly with the temperature at or below zero. Else come to the agency with a little one suffering from a flux or diarrhea, fill it up on corn, candy, green fruit, etc., and in each instance wonder why the baby died. Shade of Esculapius! it would be far more wonderful if it did not die. It is an utter impossibility to satisfactorily treat this class of cases at their homes and it seems but just that the governmental mantle of charity, now so broadly covering the older Indians, should be slightly widened to include these helpless little ones, who are wholly unable to care for themselves.

The sanitary condition of the agency and reservation is good and I am sure that the perfect condition in which the agency grounds are kept is having its effect as an example upon the Indians. During the past two months I made a careful personal inspection of 149 Indian houses, and the following shows the condition in which they were found:

Condition—		Condition—	
Perfect	10	Dirty	20
Good	30	Very dirty	20
Fair	54	Filthy	15

In making this inspection consideration was given the general cleanliness of beds, bedding, clothing, dishes, cooking vessels, as well as freedom from vermin, odor, garbage, etc., and I feel justified in saying it is a creditable showing. Most of the houses have recently had a coat of whitewash, each bucketful containing a sufficient quantity of a disinfectant, which, added to the sanitary qualities of the lime, places these houses in the very best possible shape. In this connection I wish to say that I think your farmers deserve much credit for the thorough and efficient manner in which they did this work.

Industrial boarding school.—Pupils and employees have enjoyed excellent health, due in a large measure to the improvements made in buildings and grounds. Other things being equal it is always true that disease is found in a direct ratio to the fruitfulness of the field for its production. Our field, thanks to the energy of all concerned, was not a good producer during the past year.

During the year there were entered on the sanitary reports 63 males and 73 females, total, 136; discharged, 132; remaining on hand and transferred to reservation sanitary report, 4. Ninety-eight of the 136 were admitted to the hospital and given 2,501 days' treatment. One patient from the reservation was admitted to the hospital and given 123 days' treatment. An accurate record of the days lost from school by reason of sickness was kept and it is found that from this cause pupils were out of school 1,128 days.

Mrs. Mary R. Hall, who took charge of the hospital last November, while not a trained nurse, has given satisfaction, being faithful, willing, and earnest in the discharge of her duties. I also wish in this connection to acknowledge the uniform kindness and courtesy of Supt. F. F. Avery, as well as the interest he has manifested in the work we are seeking to accomplish at the hospital.

The woodwork and walls of the hospital are not in the best sanitary condition. The building has now been in constant use for three years and is undoubtedly in a disease-breeding condition. With the assistance of the nurse I painted the girls' ward and by the help of some kind friends secured 45 pounds of gypsine, which we applied to the walls of the front portion of the house, including the kitchen and dining room, but this is not enough, the entire building should have a coat of gypsine or other equally good wall covering.

A ventilator for the girls' ward should be provided. With no system of ventilation it is almost impossible to free the air from deleterious impurities and offensive odors. A roof ventilator that will answer every purpose can be made in the shops here and at little cost. A bath tub in the girls' ward is greatly needed, and I very respectfully ask that you will, if possible, supply the hospital with these much-needed improvements.

The careful and constant attention to the hereditary taint of scrofula in these children is beginning to make itself felt, and we have not had so many cases develop during the past year, and those we did have are markedly less severe and more inclined to yield to treatment.

This improvement is largely due to better sanitary and hygienic arrangements. We now have an average of nearly 300 cubic feet of air space to each pupil, and while not enough is so much more than we formerly had that I see every reason for congratulation and encouragement.

The benefit to the children from these advances is to some extent offset by overwork in a hot, dirty, laundry—work that is necessarily unhealthy, and also far too heavy for these children—work that would not be tolerated if we were within the pale of State law. It is claimed that this work is a part of their education; granted, but inseparably connected with labor so arduous and unhealthy is death, and I scarcely think it right to teach them to die by killing them. In my monthly report to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for February, 1895, I called attention to this matter and since that time I am but the more convinced that some means should be adopted to relieve the children of the heaviest of this work.

The food supplied has been satisfactory but there still exists a lack of variety. Vegetables, milk, butter, etc., should be supplied at all seasons; if they can not be produced, they should be purchased. This question of food is a matter directly affecting health, and a disregard in the past is to a great extent responsible for the present debilitated and enfeebled physical condition of these children.

The clothing and shoes supplied to the children have, in the main, been very good. The night shirts furnished the boys are of muslin; they should, at least in the winter, be of flannel. To undress in a temperature of zero and get into a thin cotton garment is not conducive to health, comfort, or evenness of temper.

The medical supplies were of fair quality and mostly up to the standard in weight and measure. The dispensary has been newly painted inside and out, the shopware relabeled, and it now presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

In conclusion, while recognizing the help I have had from everyone, I especially wish to acknowledge the kindness and aid received from the Indian Office and yourself regarding supplies. You have recommended and they have allowed everything asked, and I have earnestly striven to show my appreciation by using all given me to the very best possible advantage.

Respectfully,

T. M. BRIDGES, *Agency Physician.*

FRED TREON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 6, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the fiscal year 1895. My connection with the school dates from November 10, 1894, Benj. F. Taylor, now superintendent of the Chilocco training school, having been my immediate predecessor.

Capacity, attendance, etc.—The school can properly accommodate 140 pupils. The total enrollment during the year was 152—80 boys and 72 girls. Of these 5 boys and 3 girls were transferred to training schools early in the year. The average attendance from September 1 to June 22 was 138. There has been but little trouble in maintaining attendance, owing to your attitude and to the fact that these Indians seem to be reasonably friendly to schools.

Health.—An extraordinary proportion of the pupils here seem to have inherited scrofulous blood and weak lungs. Otherwise than in respect to these chronic conditions, their average health during the year has been good, there having been no epidemics of even the milder diseases and but few cases of serious acute sickness. The agency and school physician, Dr. T. M. Bridges, has been attentive to the needs of the school, medical and sanitary.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been faithful and efficient throughout the year. Those whose services have not been satisfactory have been mentioned in special reports.

Schoolroom work.—Without desiring to reflect unfavorably upon the work of all the class-room teachers, I am compelled to report that the total results in the schoolrooms have been meager, in my opinion. Doubtless I am partly responsible for the fact. I hope for much better results during the coming year.

Industrial work.—I have believed the industrial work of the school to be of primary importance and have given it especial attention. It has seemed to me more necessary to distribute its burdens equitably and to arrange for proper rotation and supervision of the work, than, for example, to have all the pupils in any particular grade recite together in the same schoolroom class. Adherence to this principle has occasioned some friction with those who have not had the industrial problems to solve, and possibly it has, in some small measure, confused and retarded schoolroom work, but not, I am certain, to any serious extent.

The school has no shops, but there is never dearth of employment. The boys operate the school farm and garden, care for the stock, and do a great deal of other heavy miscellaneous work, and, with proper supervision, do it faithfully and well. They are acquiring practical use of English language, learning to do business such as they will have opportunity to do after they leave school, becoming used to working regularly, and, without leaving reservation life at a distance which may lend enchantment to it, or becoming strangers to what its pressure will be outside the school, they are learning, in a constitutional way, that regular industry is not necessarily painful or degrading, and that civilization means superior comfort and independence.

The girls learn all branches of domestic work, including dairy work, and become proficient in them, and proud of their proficiency. A number of schoolgirls who received cash annuity payments last winter spent most of the money (with the approval of their parents) for sewing machines and furniture to be taken to their homes, and a number of them have furnished rooms at home, which are reserved strictly for them, and which their parents take much pride in exhibiting.

Farm and garden.—A large garden was planted and the school had an abundant supply and variety of vegetables during the latter part of the school session. About 30 acres of oats have been harvested. These were injured by frost and the grain will scarcely be worth thrashing, but the crop will make excellent feed. Later farm and garden crops have been greatly injured by drought.

My judgment is that stock raising, poultry raising, and dairying should be the chief industries here almost to exclusion of effort to raise grain. Farming for grain is proving to be a most discouraging avocation for even white settlers in this particular section of country, and is about equally discouraging and noneducative as an employment for Indian boys; but cattle will fatten for market or will give milk the year round in absolute ignorance of other feed than grass and native hay.

Buildings and equipment.—The school plant has been materially improved during the year. The dormitories have been slightly remodeled and somewhat enlarged, and are now fairly commodious and comfortable for the present enrollment of pupils, although still more cubic space and floor space would be desirable; also some safe means of moderating the temperature in them during the bitterly cold winter season.

In October a new schoolhouse of four rooms was completed. This is a substantial and well-finished building, but its value is greatly impaired by roller partitions which are very unsatisfactory, and have been made the subject of special reports. In case they shall be replaced by solid walls, as is now contemplated, the school will again be without any room for general assembly, and another building or an addition to the school building will be greatly needed.

A much needed lavatory and bathroom has been added to the girls' building, and bath tubs with the necessary heaters, etc., have been placed in both the boys' and the girls' buildings.

All the building has been repainted during the year, and finally, but not least important, the entire system of waterworks is being relaid with new pipe, the old having become almost worthless.

Twenty milch cows, which were greatly needed, were purchased during the last quarter.

Material for a dairy building, and for sheds, sidewalks, and miscellaneous repairs, has recently been allowed.

Improvements needed.—An addition to the laundry and a better equipment of it are very greatly needed, although it is not desired to have enough steam machinery to do all the work. It is desired to teach pupils to do all kinds of domestic work by methods which will be practicable in their homes, and with appurtenances which they will be able to obtain, and constant effort is made to do this. Yet a boarding school of any considerable size can not possibly be made an exact counterpart of a well-regulated home, and it seems more important to have necessary work well done without unnecessarily burdening the health and strength of the pupils, and causing them to fairly hate the name and thought of such work, than to do it by any particular methods. As has been mentioned, the average attendance of this school during the year has been 138. The laundry work has to be done in a building and with appliances which would be appropriate for a school of 30.

Perhaps it is scarcely worth while to mention steam heat and electric light in this connection, but maintenance of them would probably cost but little more than the fuel and kerosene now consumed in our stoves and lamps, and they would very greatly conserve safety and comfort,—particularly safety.

For sanitary reasons there should be a complete system of sewers.

Large cisterns for storing rain water would be a very valuable improvement, a little zinc-lined affair of twenty-five barrels capacity being the present equipment in that line. The water supplied by our water-works is very hard, and is not fit for all purposes. All our drinking water is hauled from the Missouri River, and is not always good, or clean, when it is put into the above mentioned cistern, and probably it never is so when it is pumped out.

In closing, allow me to thank you for cordial support and unflagging interest in the success of the school.

Very respectfully,

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

FRED TREON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 15, 1895.*

SIR: The following report of the Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year 1895 is respectfully submitted:

No difficulty whatever was experienced in filling the school; pupils began to arrive a week before time, and on September 1, several more than our real capacity were in attendance.

During the fall and winter a new school plant entire was erected at the new agency, about 30 miles up the river from the old location. The new plant consists of a girls' dormitory, a boys' dormitory, a recitation hall, an employees' cottage, a mess hall and kitchen, a laundry, a warehouse and workshop and barn, the total cost being $32,400. The girls' dormitory is a brick building, the others are frame. Both dormitories are provided with large sitting rooms, lavatories, and bathrooms. The boys' dormitory contains also a commodious assembly room. The recitation hall contains four well-lighted and well-ventilated school rooms, besides ample halls and cloakrooms.

Three of the schoolrooms are separated from each other by roller partitions, so that when desired they can be thrown into one large room. These partitions, however, permitting as they do the penetration of sound from one room to another to such an extent that any slight noise occurring in one room is distinctly audible in an adjoining one, interfere very greatly with schoolroom work. A special report on this subject has been made to the Department, and it is hoped that authority will be given to remove the roller partitions and to put in in their stead solid partitions. The fact that the boys' dormitory contains an excellent assembly room obviates any necessity for the roller partitions in the recitation hall.

The mess hall contains a fine, large, well-lighted dining room and a kitchen with china closet and storeroom, while under the kitchen, and of about the same size, is a splendid stone-walled cellar. The laundry is a two-story building, the lower floor being used for washing and ironing rooms and the upper for a drying room. The warehouse and workshop contains a room in which to store school property, a workroom, and a large shed for wagons and machinery. The barn is a small building containing harness room, feed room, stalls for four horses, and overhead room for about four tons of hay.

The school buildings are nicely located on the bank of the Missouri, the campus 600 feet square being inclosed with a neat picket fence. The farm comprising about 280 acres—30 acres cultivated land and the remainder pasture land—is entirely surrounded by a substantial 4-wire fence.

A system of sewerage has just been completed. Ditches have been made and pipe is being laid for waterworks. The pump and engine have been placed in position and a neat engine house erected. The contract has been let and work has begun on a 1,000-barrel water tank, the top of which is to be 80 feet from the ground. It is expected that the plant will be in good working order by September 1.

Lumber is on the ground sufficient for the laying of about 1,200 feet of walk, but this work can not well be done until the water pipe is laid and the ditches are filled up. A large cattle shed has been built mainly from lumber obtained from the old school buildings when they were torn down.

The school moved into its new quarters February 23, with 130 pupils, 61 of whom were new.

The enrollment average attendance and classification for the year are shown by the following table:

1895.	First year.		Second year.		Third year.		Fourth year.		Fifth year.		Total enrolled.		Average attendance.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
First quarter	9	6	13	16	7	4	6	7	1	7	36	40	73.6
Second quarter	17	15	4	5	7	5	10	10	1	4	39	39	73.6
Third quarter	40	38	5	5	10	6	11	13	1	5	67	67	88.9
Fourth quarter	41	38	6	6	9	7	11	13	1	5	68	69	127.6

Average attendance for the year, 94.3.

A great deal of excellent work was done in the schoolroom. Yet it is a fact, nevertheless, that owing to the interruption caused by the removal of the school into its new quarters, the taking in of so many new pupils, the frequent changes in teachers in the highest room, and the evident lack of interest on the part of at least one of the teachers, the work in this department was not on the whole successful. However, with a certain change or changes that we have reason to believe will be made, we confidently expect different results for the coming year. A kindergarten established in April was an interesting and successful feature of the literary work.

Industrial work for both boys and girls has been carried on in the same manner as that described in former reports. An immense amount of hard work has been done by the boys in the hauling of water, building of fences, preparing of fuel, etc. As a result of their labors, directed and assisted by the industrial teacher, we have an excellent garden. The table was provided with an abundance of small vegetables.

Our potato patch is in fine condition and will undoubtedly yield a sufficient amount for the coming year. A field of 20 acres of millet was also put in. It looks well, but is beginning to show the need of rain.

About two weeks prior to the close of school 20 milch cows, 10 breeding cows, and 1 bull were purchased for the school. Our herd now numbers, calves and all, 60 head. This is certainly a move in the right direction. This is a stock country. It is not adapted to the raising of crops; the rain fall is too light and uncertain; it is always sufficient, however, to make pasture good and hay fairly abundant. Ninety-nine out of 100 children who attend this school will undoubtedly remain on this reservation after their school days are over, and stock raising being the only industry by which they may become self-supporting, it is eminently proper that it be made a specialty here. I expect shortly to submit an estimate for a dairy, so that while the boys are learning how to take care of the stock the girls will be properly instructed in the care of milk and the making of butter and cheese.

During the year 15 hogs were slaughtered, netting 2,400 pounds of pork. The poultry yielded 137 dozens of eggs, and 263 pounds of choice butter was made. A fine lot of butter is now being made and packed down for future consumption.

The matron's department has been well taken care of. Under her direction 50 yards of lace and many rugs, mats, etc., were made by the girls. Particular attention was given by her to preventing Dakota talking among the girls, with good results. The girls were at all times kept clean and neatly clothed.

As much can not be said of the boys, partly because our supply of clothing was limited, but mainly because of the inefficiency of the assistant matron, to whom was committed the care of the boys' clothing, dormitories, etc. The assistant matron is an Indian girl who, while possessing many estimable qualities, is certainly not fitted for the care and discipline to a certain extent of 70 Indian boys. I am of the opinion also that it is not in the interest of English speaking to put new pupils in the charge of a person who speaks their native language. The temptation to use it in their work among them is too frequently yielded to. I am heartily in accord with the policy of employing Indians in preference to whites in positions which they are competent to fill, but I do not think the success of a school should be jeopardized in the slightest degree for the purpose of providing a place for an Indian. This young lady would make a good seamstress in a small school or would do fairly well as assistant matron in a school where her work would be in the same building as that of the chief matron, but she is not competent to fill the position of assistant matron in this school, where her work is in a building located 300 feet from that in which the chief matron resides. This is to my mind a matter of the greatest importance, and I earnestly hope that a competent white woman may be appointed to this position and that this young lady be given a place she is competent to fill.

The matron has had general oversight of the sewing room, laundry, dining room, and kitchen, and except in one instance has been treated with the greatest respect by the ladies having charge of these departments.

It was found necessary during the last quarter to relieve, because of advancing old age and for other reasons, the lady who had been filling the position of cook. The new incumbent is in every way competent. Food has been well prepared and neatly served.

This has been a trying year for the seamstress and laundress. They have been required to put in long hours of service and have done it cheerfully and uncomplainingly. It is a matter of gratification to all who know of the amount and character of service rendered by them that they have received a substantial increase of salary.

We have had a great deal of sickness during the latter part of the year. Two deaths occurred and several pupils were excused from school on the physician's recommendation. I am glad to know that a nurse has been added to our force for the coming year. A small hospital is very much needed.

Other urgent needs are poultry house, fuel house, hog house, and steam-heating plant. The last-named item is demanded by every consideration of health, comfort, convenience, cleanliness, economy, and the lessening of danger from fire.

Our most sincere thanks are due and hereby tendered yourself and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for our new buildings and the generous treatment of estimates, and to Agent Treon and Clerk in Charge Hayes for uniform courtesy and cordial support in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the school.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Fred. Treon, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, viz:

The following table shows the number, etc., of Indians belonging to the agency, and is taken from the census roll of 1894-95, prepared under my direction, and which is, I believe, fairly accurate. It is as accurate as can be made under the limitations imposed by the regulations and instructions from your office regarding expense, etc.

	Districts.						
	Wakpamini.	White Clay.	Wounded Knee.	Porcupine.	Medicine Root.	Pass Creek.	Grand total.
Number of families	283	344	346	198	251	190	1,612
Number of males	507	649	657	373	445	406	3,037
Number of females	561	679	699	419	548	438	3,344
Total, both sexes	1,068	1,328	1,356	792	993	844	6,381
Males over 18 years of age	270	356	352	200	222	200	1,600
Females over 14 years of age	351	448	444	256	346	256	2,100
Number of children between 6 and 16 years of age	261	301	336	176	231	210	1,515
Number of day-schools in operation	3	4	6	3	4	5	25
Number of day-school teachers	3	4	6	3	4	5	25
Number of day school assistants or general housekeepers	2	4	6	3	4	5	24
Other schools, one only, viz: The Holy Rosary Mission	1						1

The following statistics of day schools and the attendance is also submitted for your information, viz:

Name of teacher.	School.	Average attendance.	Salary paid teacher.	Salary paid assistant teacher or general housekeeper.	All other expenses, including buildings and repairs.
T. A. Hutson	No. 1	16.17	$600.00	None.	$163.54
Mary R. Henry	No. 2	27.60	600.00	$72.00	174.00
E. W. Truitt	No. 3	26.73	600.00	300.00	184.40
Z. A. Parker	No. 4	34.94	600.00	287.00	171.48
H. E. Brown	No. 5	27.92	600.00	300.00	175.65
Elmore L. Chief	No. 6	18.89	540.00	300.00	180.58
E. M. Keith	No. 7	46.38	600.00	300.00	1,228.24
John S. Spear	No. 8	16.15	600.00	300.00	167.42
M. C. Prescott	No. 9	23.16	600.00	300.00	170.74
Mary Morgan	No. 10	37.33	600.00	300.00	175.58
J. M. Sweeney	No. 11	35.72	600.00	300.00	169.72
H. A. Mossman	No. 12	9.13	600.00	300.00	174.90
Thomas Black Bear	No. 13	14.98	620.00	243.00	1,315.85
E. A. Schneider	No. 14	12.68	554.00	300.00	1,496.79
W. M. Robertson	No. 15	31.54	600.00	300.00	172.81
E. W. Gleason	No. 16	33.93	600.00	300.00	174.22
F. F. Cushman	No. 17	31.11	600.00	292.00	1,327.23
Lula Ashcraft	No. 18	32.55	600.00	270.00	158.76
J. B. Freeland	No. 19	27.04	600.00	243.00	140.06
Clarence T. Stars	No. 20	27.65	600.00	300.00	1,347.96
Wm. H. Barten	No. 21	29.69	600.00	300.00	155.11
Stephen Waggoner	No. 22	23.72	600.00	300.00	1,409.37
John M. S. Linn	No. 23	12.10	600.00	300.00	1,385.42
Wm. C. Garrett	No. 24	14.01	600.00	300.00	1,523.97
Edward C. Scovel	No. 25	19.56	534.00	300.00	1,249.30
Total		630.68	14,848.00	6,807.00	14,984.50

Total expended on the twenty-five day schools, everything included, fiscal year 1895, $36,639.50.

Besides the twenty-five day schools on this reservation there is one boarding school, namely, the Holy Rosary Mission, which is kept up by charitable contributions, farming produce, and Government grant of $27 per capita per quarter for not

more than 140 pupils. The average attendance for the school year 1895 was 142.42, and the total amount paid by the Government was $15,061.50.

This amount, added to the $36,639.50 expended on the day schools, makes a total of $51,701 that the Government paid toward the education of the Indians of Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., during the fiscal year 1895.

There have been no unusual disturbances of the peace nor outbreaks of any description during the year past. There has been the customary grumbling on account of the reduction in amount paid for hauling freight from the railroad, receiving beef on the block instead of on the hoof, etc. These complaints, in themselves, amount to nothing, but will of course be used as arguments when the next case shall be made up setting forth their grievances.

Nothing has been done in the way of agriculture, and nothing, I think, can be done, except where irrigation is possible. All about the reservation farmers are abandoning their claims and leaving the country. They have been literally starved out in trying to make a living by farming.

The Indians are making commendable progress in the raising of horned cattle. They show very considerable interest and zeal in looking after their stock, branding the calves, and attending the round-ups. They will this fall furnish about 2,000,000 pounds of beef for their own consumption. Within five years, if they continue in the same spirit which has animated them for the two years just past, they will be able to furnish all the beef required for their own consumption. Three years of drought have had no visible effect upon the value of the cattle ranges. The feed, native grasses, is good and abundant.

To foster and encourage the raising of cattle, graded heifers should be abundantly supplied to the Indians. Preferably, in my opinion, they should be of Hereford stock, above 2 years old and under 3. Also a large number of young thoroughbred Hereford bulls should be furnished annually. These bulls should be between 2 and 3 years old. The furnishing of this young breeding stock should be continued until a fair beginning is had toward stocking up the range.

An irrigation ditch about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length has been made from a point on White Clay Creek above the agency, to deliver water at the site selected for the boarding school. It is expected that the water will thence be distributed, as may be required, for irrigating the boarding-school farm and grounds and the grounds about the agency. Following are statistics of the ditch: Length, 2.6 miles; head gate—width in clear, $2\frac{1}{12}$ feet; depth, on floor at low water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; below head gate—depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; width, on bottom, 1 foot; width on top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; grade per mile, $1\frac{156}{1000}$ feet; capacity, $4\frac{78}{100}$ cubic feet of water per second of time.

Much of benefit may be expected from the construction of this ditch—directly as a means of raising crops for the support of the boarding school, and indirectly as showing to the Indians the value of irrigation properly managed. Provision should be made for the maintenance of the ditch and the proper distribution of the water and its application to the soil.

The buildings in use at the agency for employees' quarters and for the storage of public property are in the same condition as when previously reported, except that they have become worse by another year of use and exposure to the elements.

Special reports have been made from time to time as to the necessity for building suitable quarters, issue stations, slaughterhouses, etc., on districts where needed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Chas. G. Penney,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., *August 24, 1895.*

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of affairs pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Reservation and agency.—Rosebud Reservation is estimated to contain 3,228,160 acres of land situated in South Dakota, bounded on the north by White River, on the east by the Missouri River, on the south by the State of Nebraska, and on the west by Black Pipe Creek, which divides this and the Pine Ridge Agency. The headquarters of this agency are located in the southwest part of the reservation, about 20 miles north of the Nebraska State line, and 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad (the shipping point of this agency) and 40 miles from Fort Niobrara, the nearest military post.

The location of this agency is the most undesirable to be found on this or any other reservation, surrounded by barren sand hills, frequented by severe sand storms, making it extremely disagreeable for all required to live here, and where but little vegetation can be induced by any means to grow.

Tribes and population.—The Indians of this agency are known as the Sioux tribe, and are much scattered in small settlements over the reservation, located on or near banks of streams in distances of from 10 to 100 miles from the agency. The census, taken June 30 last, shows a total number of 4,316 Indians, of whom 2,052 are males and 2,264 females, divided as follows:

Families	1,357
Males over 18 years of age	1,102
Females over 14 years of age	1,404
Males under 18 years of age	950
Females under 14 years of age	860
Males between 6 and 18 years	640
Females between 6 and 18 years	622
Children of school age between 6 and 18 years	1,262

This census was taken with much care, by dividing the whole reservation into numerous districts, each in charge of an employee, with interpreter, accompanied by a policeman acquainted with every Indian, visiting each house, enumerating all in one and the same day, thereby preventing duplication.

Agriculture.—As has been practically demonstrated during each of the past twelve years of my residence here, this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, and, although Indians have made efforts each year, the results have been and are almost invariably the same, yielding no return for labor spent.

The soil consists of a hard clay substance, with but little if any loam or subsoil, except in certain parts of the reserve, principally to the east, where the land in places is fairly good, but, owing to the scarcity of water in creeks, not many Indians are located in that section. In certain localities along creeks are good bottoms, capable of raising fair crops, but owing to the drought and hot winds, occurring annually during the summer months when moisture is most needed, crops are almost if not entirely ruined.

The present season has been no exception, and although the spring rains promised a fair season, the continued drought since has destroyed nearly all grain. About 1,750 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of wheat were issued and planted, but the grain in many sections not heading was cut for feed, and in other localities dried up soon after getting above ground, leaving nothing to cut for any purpose. About 1,400 bushels of potatoes were planted, which, in all but a few favored localities, will yield no return, and although considerable corn was also planted the crop will be almost an entire failure. The small yield or entire failure of these crops can not be attributed wholly to Indian methods of farming, from the fact that white men in the same localities have been equally unsuccessful in agricultural pursuits, and many have abandoned such undertaking.

Indians have been required, however, to plow and cultivate each year with the hope that each season might be more favorable, yet it has become very discouraging. It accomplished the object, however, to some extent, of keeping the Indians occupied for a portion of the year, and also acts as an inducement for them to remain at home and gradually break up their old custom of roving and moving about, which is their greatest obstacle to progress.

The land cultivated this year aggregates 4,583 acres, of which 700 acres were planted with oats, 250 acres with wheat, 3,358 acres with corn, and 275 acres with potatoes and other vegetables. The yield is uncertain and difficult at this time to approximate, but it is estimated at 3,700 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000 bushels of potatoes.

Stock raising.—The repeated failure of crops has made stock raising the leading industry here, and the interest shown and progress made by a number of Indians in increasing their herds is gratifying. Nearly all mixed bloods are devoting their time and investing their means in stock raising, which is proving to them a profitable undertaking.

There are at present 15,536 cattle on the reservation, including this year's calves, which number about 2,900. Indians are not permitted to kill or dispose of their young cattle under any circumstances. To prevent this, however, requires constant watching and prompt punishment of offenders, though it is gratifying to state that such cases are extremely rare. A record of all loss and increase is kept by the district farmers, who also see to it that all stock is properly branded and cared for by the owners.

This reservation is well adapted for stock raising and grazing, the grass being plentiful, though growing to a short height, in many places too short for mowing, except in bottom land along creeks, making it difficult for Indians to procure hay for winter use, which they are now doing as much as possible.

The continual drought has also completely dried such grass as is usually cut, making it a poor quality for feed. Nearly all hay procured, however, is kept for horses or fed to cattle toward spring, when in their poorest condition, to carry them through the winter, experience having demonstrated that they will do much better and in many localities will remain in good condition by grazing throughout the winter months on the short but nutritious buffalo grass which abounds in this country. In cases where cattle are fed hay early in winter, they will not "rustle" for feed, and, it being impossible to procure sufficient hay for all, many of them starve before spring.

During the past year 1,522,665 pounds (gross) of beef cattle, aggregating 1,560 head, have been purchased from the Indians and mixed bloods, instead of from contractors, the same being slaughtered and issued back to them for beef under treaty stipulation. It is expected that about 1,500,000 pounds will be purchased from them during the present season.

Full-blood Indians now realize by such sales to the Government, receiving as they did last year an average of $30.84 for each animal, the benefits of cattle raising, and each year now make greater efforts to save their cattle for such profitable disposition. They also exercise the utmost care in preventing the spread of prairie fires, and respond promptly in extinguishing any occurring in their localities, though by reason of the inflammable nature of dry grass such fires are of frequent occurrence each year. It is gratifying to state that as yet no fires have occurred this season on this reservation.

Artesian well.—As many of the streams where Indians are located and where many have taken their lands individually become entirely dry each season, necessitating their going elsewhere temporarily to find water for stock, an artesian well has recently been begun near the head of several streams, which if successful will aid in keeping them supplied with flowing water. This being the first artesian well undertaken in this section of country west of the Missouri River, the outcome is being watched with interest by those residing in adjoining white communities.

Allotments.—During the past two years there have been made and recently completed, by an allotting agent, 469 allotments of land to the more progressive Indians, who are now anxiously waiting to receive the various articles guaranteed them by treaty at such time, which, if forthcoming at an early date, will prove a great incentive to others to scatter out, select individual places, and thereby break up thickly settled communities, which are a great obstacle to the advancement and progress of Indians.

Additional townships have been and are now being surveyed, to be completed during the present season, which will enable other Indians, who so desire, to take allotments; and should articles be furnished to those already allotted, as promised, I am of opinion that such work can be prosecuted until all Indians on this reserve are allotted.

District farmers and issue stations.—This reservation is divided into six farming districts, each in charge of a white farmer, with Indian assistants in different camps. Five subissue stations, besides the agency, are located at different points in the most central part of each district, which is also the headquarters of the farmer, who is provided with a comfortable one-story frame dwelling, plastered inside, attached to the issue warehouse. A blacksmith and repair shop is also located at such stations, where repairs of agricultural implements are made for Indians near their homes.

These issue houses are the distributing points of rations to Indians once each month, enabling them to go and return to their homes the same day, instead of going long distances to the agency, as formerly.

Within a short distance from these issue houses slaughterhouses have been erected, where all cattle issued for beef are slaughtered by Indians employed for such purpose, under the supervision of the district farmer, and issued by weight, whereby each Indian receives his just proportion.

At each of the issue and slaughter houses wells have recently been dug; steel windmills, mounted on 40-foot steel towers, with water tanks of 115 barrels capacity on 25-foot wooden substructure, have been erected, insuring an ample supply of water for all purposes, including fire protection, and have supplied a long-felt want.

Industry and progress.—The Indians on this agency are ready and on the lookout for work that will enable them to earn something by which they can be benefited, as evidenced by their readiness and desire to haul freight, or any other occupation for which they see some return.

They have transported 3,060,112 pounds of freight to and from the railroad and issue stations, including that for the traders, and have received therefor $17,003.18.

They have sold to the agency 1,560 head of beef cattle, weighing 1,522,665 pounds, for which they were paid $48,101.22; have cut and hauled to the agency, camp schools, missionaries, and traders 1,010 cords of wood, receiving therefor $5,013.83; cut and sold 220 tons of hay to agency and others, amounting to $1,945; also receiving

$988.25 for other products, making an aggregate of $73,051.48 paid them for such industries during the year; besides which there have also been employed 53 Indian police, and 56 agency and school Indian employees, aggregating $15,885.83, making a total paid them for all industries during the year of $88,937.31.

In addition to this, several mixed bloods have shipped about 500 head of cattle to markets off the reservation.

The hides of 4,810 beef cattle have also been issued them, many of which were sold, though a considerable number are retained by them, tanned, and used for various purposes. The Indians also save and haul to the railroad and there dispose of the bones of slaughtered cattle.

A per capita payment of $4 to each Indian, aggregating $17,896, was also recently made under provisions of recent treaty.

While many Indians still invest money largely in horses and food luxuries, instead of purchasing young stock and other articles for future benefits, they are each year becoming more judicious in spending their money. Many during the present year purchased mowers, wagons, needed articles of clothing, etc. They are also learning to be more provident in many respects and provide for family needs more intelligently.

Houses.—All Indians belonging to this agency live in log houses of their own construction, made of logs with dirt roofs and floors, and consisting of but one room, with little, if any, ventilation. The roofs not being waterproof, in wet weather these houses are consequently damp, unhealthy, and difficult to keep clean. Many, however, will compare favorably with white frontier settlements. During the summer months nearly all live in lodges or tepees placed near their houses.

Building material has been issued during the past year and 75 houses improved by being rebuilt with good logs, putting in floors and shingle roofs, and ceiling inside, making them neat and comfortable.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these people has been fairly good, and there has been no epidemic during the year.

The agency physician reports that 443 Indians received medical treatment and that there have been 75 deaths and 110 births during the year. Owing to the number and scattered condition of these Indians, it is impractical for one physician to reach all, or give proper time and attention to those he does visit. Periodical trips are made by him to the various day schools, where medicines and instructions are left with teachers, with beneficial results. The report of physician is submitted herewith.

Field matrons.—There have been two female industrial teachers allowed this agency six months and one the remaining six months during the past year, which number has been increased to five, July 1, thereby enabling the locating of one in each of the farming districts, with headquarters with the farmer. While the assistance heretofore rendered many families has been beneficial, the increased number will accomplish great good, as their time can be spent to advantage instead of being largely consumed in traveling.

The duties of these women are to improve and elevate the home life of Indians, instructing the women in cooking, dress-making, etc., also instructing and assisting in the care of the sick.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency consists of 3 officers and 50 privates, all full-blood Indians. They have been faithful in the performance of required duties, and their services could not be dispensed with in the management of an agency of this size. A number of Indians who enlisted in the army and were subsequently discharged, after serving several years, have been placed upon the force, where they are rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

Policemen are selected from different camps where they remain on duty, changing to agency each twenty days, where a force of fifteen men is stationed at all times, and the number increased when found advisable. They are required, while in camps, to maintain order, bring to the agency any Indians from other agencies without proper permission, and immediately report any violation of agency rules; also to bring to the agent any young Indian "eloping" with a young girl (who are required to be properly married or punished) and to regularly attend day schools, requiring attendance of all pupils enrolled.

Although these police receive but $10 per month, each man is required to possess at least two good horses with all necessary equipments.

Court of Indian offenses.—No court has been established at this agency for the reason that there are several factions of Indians who do not mingle together to any extent, and a court could not be inaugurated without selecting a judge from each faction, which would doubtless result in more trouble than good.

United States courts have jurisdiction over this reservation, to which all proper cases are referred for action, which has a beneficial effect, and for which Indians have much respect.

Liquor and crimes.—There has been but little liquor introduced upon this reservation during the past year, the previous strict rules and prompt punishment of offenders

having had the desired effect. Much bad whisky and alcohol, however, is furnished Indians at Valentine, Nebr., when after freight, but it is extremely difficult to detect offenders and more so to have them punished off the reserve.

During the past winter two Indians obtained a supply of liquor at Valentine, returned to their homes, where, in a drunken condition, they induced a married Indian woman, with a child 6 years old, to accompany them to a canyon near by, where, after outraging the woman, both she and the child were stoned to death. After discovery and arrest of both men, one committed suicide by hanging while in confinement awaiting trial, and the other was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

No other crimes have occurred, and the Indians have, with but few exceptions, complied with agency rules to a commendable degree, prompt punishment of the few individual cases of threatened insubordination having the desired effect.

Missionaries.—The missionary work here is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and those having such work in charge have labored faithfully in the Christianizing of these people.

The work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under direction of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, who has for many years made annual visits to the different stations on the reserve, and under the immediate charge of Rev. A. B. Clark, who is most energetic in his labor and is assisted in his work by eleven native catechists located in outside camps where missionary buildings have been established. The amount expended by this denomination for the year has been $6,975, including cost at St. Mary's school, with a total membership of 2,238, and the missionary reports he has performed forty marriages. This denomination has been engaged in missionary work here since 1879.

The Roman Catholic church, heretofore under charge of Right Rev. M. Marty, but who has recently been transferred to another field, and whose genial presence and valuable advice will be much missed, has been conducted by two priests, under immediate control of Rev. J. Jutz, recently transferred to Pine Ridge, where he was formerly stationed, and Rev. Florentine Digmann returning here. The Father reports having expended $16,100, including cost at St. Francis school, to have performed eighteen marriages during the year, and to have a total of 1,200 communicants. This church began missionary work on this reserve in 1882.

The Congregational mission work, under direction of the American Missionary Association, has been in charge of Rev. J. F. Cross since beginning work here in 1888, who reports having spent $2,800 in his work and performed six marriages during the year. This association has four mission buildings located in different camps for religious meetings.

Education.—There have been twenty Government camp day schools and one agency day school conducted on this reservation during the past year, together with one Episcopal and one Catholic boarding school. The aggregate enrollment at these reservation schools has been 946, of which 422 were boys and 519 girls, with an average daily attendance of 756. There have also been 46 pupils attending nonreservation schools, making 992 children belonging to this agency in school the past year, leaving about 234 children of school age, and physically able to attend, not in school. It is ascertained by the recent census that there are 27 children of school age on this reservation who are physically unable, from various causes and diseases, to be in school.

Three day schools were built and opened during the past year. Owing to the scattered and thinly settled communities no other day schools can now be located, but by the establishment of an industrial boarding school, as proposed, all children on this reservation will be placed in school.

St. Francis Roman Catholic mission boarding school is located at their mission, about 8 miles south of the agency, and during the past year has been in charge of Rev. J. Jutz, assisted by a large force of efficient Brothers and Sisters. The contract of this school with the Government has been for 95 pupils, for which they have received $108 per pupil, the school supplying all wants. They have also taken 24 other pupils, for which no allowance was made except rations and clothing which children would have received at their homes. The total enrollment at this school has been 169, with a daily average attendance of 160. Those in charge of the work have labored faithfully and well for the benefit and improvement of pupils under their charge, and the school has been conducted satisfactorily in every way.

St. Mary's Episcopal mission boarding school, located about 15 miles east of the agency, is conducted by Superintendent Percy H. Mugford, assisted by several lady teachers, all of whom have been self-sacrificing in the work, which has been under the direction of Right Rev. W. H. Hare. This school has had an enrollment of 63, with a daily attendance of 52 children during the year, and has been sustained largely from mission funds, the Government supplying only rations and clothing for children, same as issued others at their homes under existing treaty, but which does not provide all requirements.

The reports of superintendents in charge of these two boarding schools are submitted herewith.

The Government camp day schools, located in different parts of the reservation, in distances varying from 12 to 100 miles from agency, consist of one-story frame buildings, with sewing room and teacher's residence of four rooms attached, and are well adapted for their purpose. Indians have sent their children regularly to a marked degree, as demonstrated by the average attendance, which has been 630 out of a total enrollment of 714, not exceeded if equaled in many white communities. Although police are detailed at each school to require daily attendance, which is compulsory, their services are rarely required, all children being on hand usually long before school hours.

At each of these camp schools, with three exceptions, where two ladies are employed, a man and wife are placed in charge, the husband acting as teacher, also instructing larger boys in gardening and outdoor work. Small carpenter and repair shops have recently and are now being constructed at many schools, built by larger boys under supervision of teacher, and material provided for older boys to make tables and other useful articles for their homes. The wife, or assistant teacher, is engaged largely in instructing girls in housework and sewing, all being required to make their own clothing throughout under her supervision; also to keep such clothing properly washed at their homes. All children are also required to bathe regularly and to present a neat appearance at the school at all times.

A lunch at noon is provided for all, consisting of coffee and hard crackers, with bread each alternate day, which is baked and lunch prepared by older girls.

Teachers, where capable, have given good satisfaction. Experience, however, demonstrates that all who pass the required civil-service examination are not, in many instances, best adapted for these positions, tact, efficiency, and practical experience being necessary to insure success, located as they are in isolated camps where they come in contact with older Indians, whose friendly interest it is desirable to maintain.

It is difficult to demonstrate to those unfamiliar with reservations the value and influence of these day schools located in the midst of Indians. They are what the district schools are among white people, and form the foundation for civilization and progress for the whole people. They are the means whereby Indians are kept at home in order that children may be kept in school, thereby establishing their permanency in one locality, which is one of the first and most important factors toward progress, breaking up their constant disposition to travel and roam about. The home life of the teacher is an everlasting example before them of neatness, and the enforced improvement of children must and does have a direct influence upon the home. Children attending these day schools are under constant care and guidance of teachers as they grow up and after leaving school.

All Indian youth, both girls and boys, after having attended these or other schools are now required to continue to wear civilized dress, and boys to keep their hair cut short.

The building up of reservation day schools also awakens an interest among Indians for the education of their children, and by selecting brighter youths from such for advanced or nonreservation schools more satisfactory results would be obtained than by selecting direct from camps without reference to their capabilities, whereby much of the money expended for education in advanced schools does no permanent good. As the home condition of any people must be first considered in the education of their children, who are to return to such homes, it would appear reasonable that it would be to the advantage of advanced schools to encourage rather than condemn schools on reservations.

Industrial boarding school.—Correspondence is now being had with the Department in regard to the establishment of an industrial school for these people, which has been promised them for many years. Such a school, located at or near the agency, and made largely, if not almost entirely, industrial, whereby material for wagons, harness, etc., now furnished by contractors for issue to Indians under existing treaties, could be manufactured and thereby furnish employment to many and establish an industry here, would aid very materially in the advancement and civilization of these people.

Conclusion.—The necessary work of the agent at this agency has greatly increased during the past few years, as demonstrated by the fact that in 1883 all Indians lived in lodges in the immediate vicinity of the agency, with no schools or improvements among them, spending their entire time in dancing and feasting, requiring little of the agent except to receive and issue supplies, at which time the yearly cash expenditures at the agency amounted to about $36,000.

In 1889, at the time of my assuming charge, the Indians were more scattered over the reservation and 13 day schools were in operation; since which time gradual improvements have been made and buildings erected until now there is a total of 21 day and 2 mission boarding shools; 6 subissue stations, with the same number of slaughterhouses, located at various points from 8 to 100 miles distant from the

agency, requiring two-months' time to visit and inspect all; and it is of the utmost importance in the interest of the service that the agent spend as much of his time as possible among the Indians and these outside stations.

All these improvements have correspondingly increased the office work, which is now sufficient to demand an agent's constant attention, making it imposible for him to give desired time for outside work, and with competent, though limited, clerical force the necessary work in the office is never up to date, the correspondence alone requiring the entire time of an expert stenographer and typewriter.

During the past year there have been about 1,500 loads of freight transported, about $150,000 in cash paid out for various purposes, besides about $400,000 in supplies and goods received under contract and issued, paid for by the Department, all of which an agent is required to account for under heavy bond. He must also personally attend to all details pertaining to the agency and schools, including the individual wants of all Indians, and is held responsible for the acts of every employee and the general conduct of all Indians, with everything pertaining to this large reservation, covering a territory 125 miles long by 60 miles wide, leaving absolutely no time, day or night, for recreation or relaxation.

Notwithstanding all this and the further fact that this is acknowledged to be one of the largest and most important reservations in the service the salary of the agent has recently been reduced by Congress to the same as allowed at small agencies.

The Indians of this agency during the past year have made fair progress, as good, if not better, than could be expected under existing circumstances and in view of the unfavorable season. They have shown an increased interest in the care of stock and providing for future needs. A marked improvement each year is also noticed in the wearing of civilized dress.

The marriage laws among young people are now rigorously enforced and a record of all kept.

Indians are required to pay for all repairs and work done in shops, except setting wagon tires and repairs of agricultural implements; therefore more care is taken of property and parts saved to reduce cost of repairs. The proceeds of such work is used in furnishing employment in shops to returned students.

In view of the fact, however, that they receive practically sufficient rations from the Government to live without any exertion on their part, which under existing treaty continues "until such time as they shall become self-supporting," which is indefinite, it is surprising that any should make earnest effort in their own behalf. It would be difficult to induce any class of white people to labor, more so to govern and control them, under the same conditions. Until some radical change, therefore, is made, in my opinion, no great advancement can be expected among this people. Many would, instead of rations, accept money value therefor, which would no doubt result in much greater and rapid advancement, for the reason that it would require them to make much greater efforts, as the money received would not be sufficient to supply their demands.

Permit me to acknowledge my obligation for the confidence and assistance you have ever rendered me in the management of affairs pertaining to this agency, and to add that your visit through this reserve in October last was much appreciated by the Indians, giving them an opportunity to personally confer with you, and causing them to feel your interest in their behalf, particularly so since yours was the first visit of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs among them for many years.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION, ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 14, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit the report of our school for the past year.

From September until the close of school, with the exception of a few days' vacation at Christmas, the attendance was generally 170, the highest number ever reached. The erection of a three-story building, 40 by 100, containing a large recreation room, stage serving as library, and a wardrobe dormitory, enables us to accommodate 100 boys. The wardrobe is fitted out with shelves, all numbered, one for each boy.

The average attendance of girls was about 85. Quite a number of applicants had to be refused owing to want of room. To meet this want preparations are being made to erect a new building of corrugated iron, 36 by 112. It will contain a recreation room, classroom, dormitory, wardrobe, and library. Thus we will be able to accommodate well 200 pupils. Besides, a new bath house, 16 by 50, is being constructed.

In class very satisfactory results were obtained. Several new branches have been introduced. One of them, Maxwell's Primary Lessons in Language, proved very interesting to the younger pupils. During the month of May our class work was thoroughly examined by a professor from Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., and he declared the abilities of the scholars to be up to the standard of white

children of the same age. Most of the children converse quite well in English. We do not, however, entirely prohibit the use of their mother tongue, for reasons very ably defended at the Sioux City institute and others.

On June 23 our annual entertainment was held. Everyone present expressed himself well pleased, and it was observed that the instructors had the entire confidence of their pupils, and that the latter were not in the least timid or reserved. The needlework, plain sewing, and knitting of the Indian girls were exhibited and were greatly admired not only by the visitors, but also by the parents of the children, who were justly proud of what their offspring had accomplished.

In the sewing room and tailor shop eleven machines are kept going, the girls taking turns at them. They are also employed in the kitchen and the laundry, the charges being changed every week. The washing is all done with the common washboard and tub. The girls take great interest in learning to cook and bake, especially when arrangements are being made for a picnic or the like. One child, 11 years of age, delighted in telling that she alone baked 300 cookies.

The boys are kept busy in the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe shops. They also work in the sawmill and slaughterhouse, but especially on the farm and in the garden. If we succeed by and by to interest these Indians in raising vegetables, much will have been done toward their self support. Extensive farming does not pay in this droughty country, but everyone should be able to take good care of a little patch and raise all the vegetables he needs for his family.

The use of vegetables will not only prove an acceptable addition to their daily meals, which as a rule so far consists only of bread, beef, and coffee for breakfast, dinner, and supper; but even improve their physical health. Our children, almost without an exception, "learned to eat lettuce," as was remarked by Mr. Moss, the supervisor, on his recent visit to the mission. Our hope is that these children will take along from school a liking for vegetables and in future try at their homes what they had to do at school under the guidance of Brother Gardener, viz, plant and cultivate.

One attractive spot in our garden is the greenhouse, full of a great variety of flowers, which chiefly serve to adorn the altars in church.

Three windmills in operation yield plenty of good water for house and farm and the neighboring Indians.

Several of the older boys and girls hold positions as employees, the boys at farming and the girls at sewing. They receive their regular wages. Two boys having saved their earnings, each bought a good team, a wagon, and a set of harness.

Thanking you, dear sir, for the interest you always have taken in our work and your ever ready assistance, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN JUTZ, S. J., *Superintendent.*

J. GEORGE WRIGHT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVATION, S. DAK., *July, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1895:

Early on opening day our enrollment was completed and many applications refused for lack of accommodation.

Although there was one death in the school, a very sudden one, the general health of the inmates has been excellent. With the exception above mentioned the children have had no more serious ailments than coughs, colds, etc.

The agent has manifested the same interest in the welfare of the children as heretofore. The doctor, whenever called upon for advice or medicine, has always very cheerfully and kindly responded.

The erection of fire escapes on the north, south, and east sides of the building would seem to render accidents from a conflagration a remote possibility.

We look forward very hopefully to harvesting a good store of vegetables, as the irrigation plant rapidly approaching completion will furnish a good supply of water during the dry, hot months. The present outlook for corn and small grain is very encouraging.

A very good and cheerful spirit has been evinced by the children, and no serious breaches of discipline have occurred.

Truly yours,

PERCY H. MUGFORD, *Superintendent.*

J. GEORGE WRIGHT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 17, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: For the year ended June 30, 1895, the course of our mission work has been about as usual, there being some signs of progress despite all obstacles. The following statistics give a fair idea of the constancy of our Christian people and their continued desire for spiritual improvement:

Number of missionaries, 11—males, 10, female, 1; number of Indians baptized (total), 2,238; number baptized during last year, 148; number who are communicants, 380; number of church buildings, 10; contributions made and expended by the domestic and foreign missionary society of this church and by individuals and societies of Indian women, (1) for education, $4,000; (2) for religious purposes, $2,975; number of formal marriages among Indians during the year, 36 marriages by myself, 4 marriages by Rev. D. Tatiyopa; amounts paid to Indians for all purposes, $1,187; for freighting, $155; for purchase of wood, $72; for all other purposes, $960. This last item includes money paid to our native helpers and catechists and an Indian deacon. The work of these men in the mission is generally very satisfactory considering the very limited education which many are able to acquire. An increasing interest is now manifest among the people in the education of a body of native clergy which bodes well for the future—at least partial self-support of the mission.

Respectfully and faithfully,

AARON B. CLARK,
Missionary in Charge, under Bishop Hare.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I submit this brief report of missionary work under my charge on this reservation.

The year has not been one of any marked progress. There has been a revival of heathenism rather than of religion. The Omaha dance has had a new impulse from some cause and many have been drawn toward their old customs. There has not been any serious lapse among our church members; but few have offered themselves as members of the church.

In November, 1894, after securing an allotment of land on Black Pipe, I built a neat and commodious chapel there. The people in the vicinity furnished all the cedar logs necessary, and took great interest in securing a church building.

During the year I have continued to use a stereopticon in my work, illustrating civilized life to them in an attractive way. This seems to me to be one of the most effective means of instruction and education available, and I hope to improve my outfit for further work.

I have been pleased to note the improvement in Sunday observance during the year.

Industrially, I think there is a very marked improvement among the Indians in most places, but the conditions of the location do not promise any progress in agriculture. In 1894 the entire rainfall was 11.76 inches; and 1895, up to the present time (August 20), 10.56 inches, so that any advance in industrial pursuits must come from stock raising or irrigation. And until these people are made dependent on their own labor for support the best results of moral and religious training will not follow.

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS.
For American Missionary Association.

J. GEORGE WRIGHT, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 2, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit this my annual report of affairs concerning this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Sisseton Agency is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the State of South Dakota—the reservation forming the northeastern corner of the State. This reservation, comprising 918,780 acres of land, was set apart for the Sioux Indians of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands who remained loyal to the Government during the massacre in the State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota in the year 1862.

These Indians for many years bore the distinction of being more advanced in civilization and industrial pursuits than any of the Sioux nations, and for several years prior to the opening of the reservation, in 1891, relied wholly upon their own energy for support. In 1889 the last treaty was made with the Government, selling all their surplus land, and in 1891 the first cash payment, amounting to $370,000, was made to them. Owing to the unfavorable seasons for the past four years progress has not been what it should be, and since the Federal court of this district, with several other courts, hold that Indians who have taken land in severalty and become citizens can purchase liquor the same as a white man, or, in other words, that the Indian is a full-fledged citizen without discrimination, it is destructive in its effects upon our Indian people.

The school.—The annual school reports for the past six years will bear me out in the statement that in 1889, before citizenship, the total number of children of school age, as reported, was 367, of which number about 300 were in school, and that in 1894 and 1895, notwithstanding the average attendance of the Government boarding school for the fiscal year was considerable over that of several years past, nearly 100 children, more than one-half, were not in school. This record certainly is a bad showing for citizenship. It is evident that the school question is going down and the rumseller is advancing his stock in trade from year to year, as the list of victims increases. We have many earnest Christian workers among the Indians, but their words of warning are not heeded any more. It appears to me that the young man who receives education sufficient to enable him to write his own name and speak bad English is fully equipped to act as advance agent in the liquor traffic. It is this element of young men who cause nearly all the trouble on this reservation.

The Government boarding school for the past year did not prove satisfactory to me or to the Indians, and it will take several years to overcome the mismanagement of the past year. I expected much at the opening of the year, but was sadly disappointed. The school proved a complete failure, not only in health, learning, discipline, and general conduct of the pupils, but the expense of conducting the same exceeded any previous year. Superintendent Baker, who is now in charge of this school, is a man of experience in education in public schools and in the Indian service, and is a practical business man as well. I therefore expect better results the coming year.

School accommodations are the Government boarding school, a frame structure with a capacity for 130 children; the Good Will Mission school, under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, with a capacity for 100 children; and the St. Andrew's Indian industrial school, located about 7 miles north of the agency—just

about completed—which will be formally dedicated on the 21st of October next. This school will accommodate 100 children. The structure is of heavy granite rock, well constructed and neatly finished, and will be under the management of the Catholic Sisters.

Census.—

Indians and mixed bloods	1,863
Females	913
Males	950
Number of Indians over 20	1,095
Children between 6 and 18	548
Births during fiscal year	63
Deaths during fiscal year	50
School enrollment for fiscal year 1895 is as follows:	
Sisseton Indian industrial (average attendance 92)	164
Good Will Mission (average attendance 75)	105
Pupils away at school	51
Dropped from roll since last census	9

Police.—The police are of much service. While it is true that the police force meet with many obstacles and interferences from white settlers and a few mixed-blood Indians who are opposed to anything good that may be accomplished by them, yet their presence and the active interest they take in all wrongdoings operate as a check upon the most daring and defying characters. The agent must in a large degree depend upon the honesty, integrity, and ability of his police for good order and peace among his people. My vigorous policy against white settlers intruding upon Indian land has done much toward stopping depredations of this kind. I have not one-tenth the trouble in this respect that I had last year.

Allotments.—The following table shows the portion of this reservation allotted, the portion set aside for Government purposes, and the portion thrown open to settlement:

	Acres.
1,971 persons allotted 160 acres each	315,360
9 persons allotted 40 acres each	360
5 churches received 40 acres each	200
1 church received 160 acres	160
1 church received 17 acres	17
1 Government school received 480 acres	480
1 mission school received 160 acres	160
1 agency received 170 acres	170
Total	316,907
Thrown open to settlement	601,873
Grand total	918,780

A large number of the Indians have leased part of their lands under contract to white settlers and in many instances receive fair rent. I have not interfered or discouraged them in leasing their surplus land under such contracts for the reason that I believe it will aid them in their progress for independent action at some future time. It adds to their experience in doing business for themselves.

The most serious question that confronts the Indian people who have become citizens is the fact that their land is exempt from taxation. This causes the community in which they reside to look upon them with disfavor, and here I will repeat the language of my report for last year:

> Since the Government protects the Indians in not paying taxes on their land it is but just that Congress make some provision to pay all the expenses in the prosecution of offenses brought to the notice of the civil authorities by the agent in charge. Under the present condition no one seems anxious to bring the evil doer to justice. Civil authorities hesitate on account of expense, the agent because of lack of authority, and the result is less fear of crime than when under the full jurisdiction of the agent.

Arrests.—Of 62 arrests made during the year all but 11 were for assault and disorderly conduct while under the influence of liquor, 1 for resisting the policeman who was returning runaway children to school, 1 assaulting police, questioning authority of police, claiming citizenship, 1 for rape, 5 charged with stealing, and 3 women for assault. The police report shows 10 young men living in adultry—taking a wife without license and proper marriage ceremony. Several of these cases were brought to the notice of the civil authorities, but no notice has been taken of the crime.

Crops, stock, etc.—The accompanying report of statistics shows a marked improvement in crop conditions and returns over last year:

	Fiscal year 1894.	Fiscal year 1895.
Wheat .... bushels..	6,966	35,200
Oats .... do....	1,648	26,518
Corn .... do....	382	4,562
Potatoes .... do....	927	4,722
Barley .... do....	160	1,960
Horses	1,020	1,471
Mules	14	17
Cattle	46	248
Fencing .... rods..	....	2,560
Breaking .... acres..	633	1,390

Repairs.—The many repairs and improvements at the agency and school, such as repairing roofs, chimneys, floors, plaster, and other repairs, new fences built and old ones repaired, and a fresh coat of paint, inside and out, on all the agency buildings, the boys' dormitory, the barn, sheds, outhouses, and fences at the school add much to the respectability and general appearance of our agency.

Missionary work.—Attention is invited to the inclosed reports by Rev. John Robinson, who is in charge of the Protestant Episcopal church at this agency and Rev. George S. Baskerville, in charge of the Presbyterian missionary work and Good Will Mission school. There are six other Presbyterian churches upon the reservation, each having the number of communicants as given below:

Rev. John B. Renville	132
Rev. Charles R. Crawford	79
Rev. Solomon Tu kan xa i ci ye	58
Rev. Isaac Renville	99
Rev. James Lynd	76
Rev. John Flute	44
Total	488

These missionaries are all doing excellent work among the Indian people, who are very sincere in their religion.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to your Office, which so kindly assisted me in my requests and recommendations, and also to express my thanks to the agency, as well as the present force of school employees, for their earnest effort to make our work a success.

I submit herewith reports by Superintendent Baker and Dr. Lamb.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTON M. KELLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 26, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit a report of the industrial boarding school at this agency.

Upon assuming charge of the school on the 8th day of April last, the work was taken up as I found it, and the school made considerable progress before vacation.

About one-half the pupils can not use the English language in an ordinary conversation, yet some of these pupils have attended this school from two to four years, but their attendance has been very irregular.

In the industrial department of both boys and girls very little has been accomplished.

The classification of the school for the year is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
First year's grade	38	25
Second year's grade	33	19
Third year's grade	16	13
Fourth year's grade	11	9
Total	98	66

The average attendance for the year, by quarters, was as follows:

First quarter	58
Second quarter	116
Third quarter	98
Fourth quarter	104
Average for year	92
Total enrollment for year	164
Runaways during year	78
Deaths during year	1

The stock belonging to the school is 4 head of horses, 9 milch cows, 3 calves, 47 swine, and 100 chickens.

During vacation there have been 200 pounds of butter made and packed for future use for the school and 108 dozen eggs packed.

Number of acres under cultivation are:

	Acres.
Oats	12
Millet	10
Potatoes	6
Cabbage	1
Peas	2
Corn	6
Turnips	2
Other garden vegetables	2

This year the school will be better provided with vegetables than it has been in many years.

The health of the school has been excellent, with the exception of a few cases of sore eyes.

There are two churches near the school, the Episcopal and Presbyterian, where religious services are held every Sabbath. The children are allowed to attend whichever church their parents desire them to, and for those attending neither a Sunday school is conducted at the school.

With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended by the agent, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

A. M. KELLER, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SISSETON RESERVATION.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.

SIR: During the past year one minister—the Rev. Victor Renville—was added to our mission force, and one dwelling erected.

Communicants	212
Marriages	1
Contributions	$325.50
Contributions outside	$150.00

In the matter of contributions I wish to state that one small congregation, besides having contributed to the current expenses of its chapel, and for missionary purposes $65, has also without outside aid raised $150 for new seats.

JOHN ROBINSON, *Missionary in Charge.*

A. M. KELLER, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOOD WILL SCHOOL.

GOOD WILL, S. DAK., *October 2, 1895.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year 1895, which is as follows:

The enrollment of the school was 101; average attendance, 84; membership of the Presbyterian native churches on the Sisseton Reservation, 508. One Presbyterian Indian church, erected on this reservation this summer, cost $1,050. Amount contributed by the Indian churches toward self-support this year, $1,320.

I was instructed to limit the number of pupils to 100 the last year, and the number the coming winter will be limited to 75.

Very respectfully submitted.

G. S. BASKERVILLE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Farming.—The Indians on this reservation have succeeded reasonably well during the past year in their farming operations. There will be harvested this year about 16,000 bushels of wheat, 33,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 bushels of oats, besides a considerable amount of garden truck, almost all of them having small patches of ground around their houses for this purpose. The yield of wheat and corn would have been larger but for a destructive hailstorm in the latter part of June which swept over a portion of the reservation. Quite a number of the more progressive farmers will

harvest sufficient grain for their own subsistence. They all have good teams and are well supplied with agricultural implements, having expended a considerable amount of annuity money paid them during the past year for these purposes.

Building.—In the early part of the year I obtained authority to purchase material for twenty-five Indian houses. I proposed to the Indians in need of houses that if they would furnish one-half the material the Government would furnish the other half and assist in the construction. In several instances they have accepted the proposition. In this way four more houses will be built than was provided for in the authority. This plan was deemed advisable, as by it not only more houses were built, but it gave those assisted in this way a personal and financial interest in their houses. These houses are frame buildings, 14 by 20, two rooms, substantially built, very comfortable, and when painted present a neat appearance. The labor on them was performed by the agency farmers when not engaged in their legitimate work as such, together with irregular Indian labor authorized by the Department. Money appropriated for the Indian service can not, in my opinion, be more profitably expended than in providing the Indian with a comfortable house on his allotment.

Education.—There are two schools at this agency—the industrial boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and St. Paul's Episcopal mission school, under the supervision of Bishop W. H. Hare, and maintained by that church. Both of these schools were well attended and have done efficient work during the past year. Attention is called to the reports of superintendents of these schools, both of which meet with my cordial approval.

The Government school farm was well cultivated, and, as shown by the report of Superintendent Wood, will yield fair crops. With the addition of an artesian well for irrigating purposes, to meet drought years, sufficient grain and root crops could readily be raised to meet the requirements of the school.

Shops and shopwork.—The shops consist of a carpenter's, blacksmith's, wheelwright's, tinsmith's, shoe and harness, and paint shop, and these constitute a very important factor in the agency economy, not only in the amount of material manufactured and repairing done, but for the instruction and training of the Indians therein employed. All the force employed in these shops are Indians, except a superintendent, who has immediate charge over all of them. The amount of work done in these various shops, especially in the way of repairs, is immense. A small charge is made to cover the cost of material used, and for the further purpose of making the Indians more careful of their wagons, implements, etc., repaired.

In addition to the regular force employed in these shops, three boys from the Government school are detailed to work in the shops as apprentices, for which they receive a small compensation. This does not interfere with their school work.

Opening of the reservation.—During the past year the unallotted lands of this reservation by Executive proclamation have been thrown open for settlement, and thereby some complications as to a conflict of authority of the agent and the State authorities have arisen. When the wardship of the Government ceases and citizenship begins is, to my mind, not well defined. The Indian can not well be both a ward and a citizen. The elective franchise has not yet been extended to them by the State, nor have they been taxed; yet under the Dawes bill they are citizens, and as such are subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State. I am of the opinion that these Indians would have been better off had they remained longer under the exclusive control of the Government. The allurements and vices of civilization are too strong to be resisted by a people of their limited intelligence and experience.

Payments.—There has been paid out to this tribe since last October $161,475; $11,475 being paid to scouts and their heirs who served under General Sully during the years of 1862 and 1863; $100,000 under section 1, article 3, of agreement entered into between the United States and Yanktons for the sale of their surplus lands, approved August 15, 1894, and $50,000 interest provided for in same agreement. This being the first money that many of them ever handled, it is not surprising that in their simplicity and inexperience much of it was foolishly squandered. Designing and unscrupulous white men of the adjacent settlements, through various schemes, came into possession of a good share of it. Then many more horses and vehicles were bought by them than they needed, the Indian's wealth being estimated by the number of horses he owns. I am pleased to say that but a small proportion of it was spent for whisky. It has been an eventful year for these Indians, and much experience has been acquired that will be beneficial in the future. The money received from future payments will doubtless be used to better advantage.

Sanitary.—The general health of this people has been fairly good during the past year. No epidemic of a serious nature has prevailed among them, though German measles and chicken pox went through the tribe. The number of births was 46, and the number of deaths 51.

Court of Indian offenses.—The cases usually coming before this court are for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, lewdness, and damages for depredation. Its decisions

are generally correct and just, and are readily submitted to by all concerned. This court exercises a wholesome restraint and a good influence among these people.

Missionary work.—There are two missions maintained at this agency, the one of the Presbyterian Church, under the charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, and the other of the Episcopal Church, under the care of Rev. Joseph W. Cook. These gentlemen have both spent the greater part of the adult portion of their lives in missionary work among these Indians and have been instrumental in the accomplishment of vast good among them.

Finance.—The expenditures for this agency for the fiscal year, exclusive of contracts by the Department, were as follows:

Agent's salary	$1,600.00
Regular employees, agency and school:	
Whites	11,738.71
Indians	9,419.18
Irregular employees, agency and school:	
Whites	329.50
Indians	641.62
Open-market purchases:	
Of whites	2,883.39
Of Indians	1,496.00
Freighting (Indians)	577.88
Incidental expenses	266.75
Total	28,973.03

Very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., August 6, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The advancement of the schoo as a whole has been satisfactory, and the intellectual and industrial training has been marked by special progress. As I look backward over the three years that I have been connected with this school I am gratified to note its steady growth and prosperity. Many of the changes and improvements have been mentioned in my previous reports.

Enrollment and attendance.—The enrollment for the year has been 124. The largest average attendance for any one month was 105. While the attendance has not been as large as that of the previous year, the decrease in numbers has been due in part to the fact that none but healthy children were admitted. Experience has taught us that to educate a sickly Indian child away from his home generally results in shortening his life. We believe the education of such children should be confined to the day school, where they can, in a measure, be allowed to follow their normal mode of life. We have experienced some difficulty during the past year in finding enough healthy children to fill our school. This is partly due to the fact that the children of this agency are much sought after by nonreservation schools, whose representatives canvass the reservation during the vacation months and who aim to secure the healthiest and brightest pupils.

Health.—With the exception of chicken pox and mumps, which became epidemic, the health of the pupils has been good. The prevalence of the latter interfered somewhat with the regularity of school work.

Two accidents have occurred during the year—one a broken foot, caused by being caught in the tread-power, the other a broken collar bone, the result of carelessness on the playground.

School work.—The schoolroom work for the past year has been very ably carried on, and many improvements have been made. The teachers have given their best thoughts and energies to their work, and the results accomplished entitle them to much credit. The school has been divided into seven regular grades. Promotions have been made whenever necessary to the advancement of any pupil without reference to terms.

During the early part of the year, instead of the usual evening sessions, the boys and girls were required to meet in their respective sitting rooms one hour four evenings of each week and spend the time in reading and study. The latter part of the year the regular evening sessions were reopened, all of the four highest grades meeting in the main schoolroom. The time was spent in singing, speaking, select reading, learning choice selections from our best writers, talks on physiology and hygiene. These meetings were of great profit and interest to all the pupils in attendance.

Instead of an indoor exhibition, we closed our school with a grand picnic, which was held in a beautiful grove about 2 miles from the school and adjacent to the river. Nearly all of the boys had their ponies to ride during the day, which was to them a most enjoyable feature of the occasion. The time in the forenoon was occupied in games and races, after which the children, parents, and agency people joined in a basket dinner.

Industrial pursuits.—Each pupil except the smallest has been in the schoolroom half of each day and half the time at work, under direction of the several employees.

The boys have worked at sawing and splitting wood, hauling water, caring for horses, cattle, and swine, farming, gardening, and fencing. Two of the boys have been apprenticed to the agency shops.

The girls have been regularly detailed to work in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, and dormitories, and have been taught all branches of general housework. Under the direction of Miss Kneeland, a teacher in the school, the girls have been taught several kinds of patchwork and fancy work, making for themselves many articles both useful and ornamental.

The farm.—The school farm consists of about 300 acres, of which about 80 acres have been put into crops and 2 acres to garden. The crops consist of corn, oats, and millet. Corn and oats will furnish a good yield. The millet was sowed late, and owing to the dry weather will be a failure. In the garden were planted a large variety of vegetables, including three-fourths of an acre of potatoes. The early yield was good, but in June most of the garden was destroyed by a hailstorm. The potatoes suffered from dry weather. The remainder of the farm has been fenced for pasture except what is occupied by buildings and grounds.

Stock.—The stock belonging to the school comprises 5 horses, 27 cattle, 8 swine, and 60 domestic fowls. Of the cattle, 15 are milch cows, 10 having been purchased this season. We have an abundant supply of milk. During the fall attention will be given to butter making.

Improvements.—Arrangements have been completed and work has already begun toward the erection of a dining hall and kitchen between the boys' and girls' buildings. This has been long needed as a matter of convenience and economy of help. Its erection will enable all pupils to dine together, and will also afford relief to the overcrowded condition of the other buildings. A new dwelling house 18 by 20 has also been built for the assistant industrial teacher.

Needs of the school.—I must again call attention to the fact that all of the water used by the school has to be hauled in tanks from the Missouri River, requiring much time and labor throughout the year and exposure during the winter months. Most of this work is done by the boys. The pasture, also, being without water for the greater part of the year, makes it necessary to drive the cattle a mile twice each day to water. The needs of an artesian well at this place can not be overestimated.

The present laundry is too small. It is overcrowded, inconvenient, and unhealthy. Owing to the frequency of dust and wind storms in summer and severe cold in winter a two-story building should be erected, the lower part to be used for laundry work and the upper story for drying clothes.

A building 18 by 20 for carpenter and blacksmith shop would be most useful.

The usual repairs on buildings, both interior and exterior, are now going on. The outlook for a prosperous year is encouraging, as the erection of new buildings and renovating and repairing of old ones will be conducive to the health and comfort of both pupils and employees.

Official visits.—Hon. D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made us a very pleasant and encouraging visit in September. Supervisor Moss visited the school in March. Inspector James McLaughlin was at this agency in May, at which time he made a thorough inspection of the school, recommending several important changes and improvements.

In closing this report, I wish to return my thanks to the Indian Office for favors shown during the year. I wish also to express my gratitude to Gen. James A. Smith, United States Indian agent, for his hearty cooperation and the kind and courteous treatment I have at all times received from him.

Most respectfully submitted.

E. D. WOOD, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through J. A. Smith, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1895.*

SIR: In reply to your request for a statement of the condition of our work in St. Paul's school for the year ended June 30, I would say the children were prompt in entering school last fall. We had more applications than we could accommodate, and our roll shows regular attendance from the first to the close of the year.

The health of the scholars was excellent through the whole year. We had a few cases of German measles and chicken-pox, but light form of both diseases.

The improvement in schoolroom work was very encouraging to the teachers in that department, and the cheerful, willing disposition shown in doing manual labor allotted to each one was certainly very satisfactory to me. Their use of English has also been most gratifying.

They are obliged to do their own dining-room work, assist in preparing their meals, make their beds, sweep, dust, and keep their dormitories, lavatories, schoolrooms, and sitting-rooms in order, as well as assist at the barn, in care of stock, and milking cows, chop wood, and make fires. Also help in planting garden, as well as cultivating the vegetables. In addition, raised 400 chickens, had plenty of eggs for children's use. Churned 250 pounds of butter. We hope to see our boys all back this coming year.

Respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal of St. Paul's school.

A. J. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 20, 1895.*

SIR: I take pleasure in presenting you this report of my twenty-seventh year's labors as missionary to the Yankton Indians.

The present is a most critical time in the transformation of this people from a wild to a civilized life. During the past year the allotments of land in severalty have been completed, and the surplus lands have been opened for settlement to the whites. The Indians have received nearly $100 each in payment for the lands relinquished. The opening of the reservation has brought civilization with its debasing as well as elevating influences closer than ever before. It has also brought a radical change in government from the paternal rule of agents to the liberty of self-government.

How have these Indians sustained the new responsibilities, improved the opening advantages, and resisted the influx of temptation to alluring vice? The receiving of $100 for each person in the community would be an insignificant matter to most white people, but it was a serious matter to this poor people, many of whom had never had $10 of their own in their hands at once in their lives. How could they know what to do with $30 or $60 received at one time? Would not swarms of vultures appear with their gew-gaws and polished objects of lust, and rob them of the benefit of their money, yea, make it a curse unto them?

These dangers were to some extent anticipated and prepared for. The neighboring Santees, Sissetons, and Omahas had already passed through the first stage of the ordeal and been badly scorched. It was an object lesson to the Yanktons, and many of their more prudent leaders raised the voice of warning. The missionaries did their utmost to show the dangers of dissipation and vice, and to build up strength of character to resist them. The agent was alert to check and punish all misdemeanors that came within his power. Now the year is past, and as we look back we are on the whole gratified with the result of this first step of the Yanktons in the line of citizenship. The money has not all been wisely spent, but I think many communities of white people would under the same circumstances have done little better.

I estimate that one-half of the money issued has been spent for necessary food and clothing, and articles needed for their improvement, such as wagons, farming utensils, teams, harness, stoves, house furniture, lumber for houses. They secured these articles generally at reasonable rates, and made good selections, so I should say half their money was well spent.

The other half of their money was mostly spent for articles of luxury. In this category I class buggies, light spring wagons, fancy horses, sewing machines, organs, fine shawls, silk dresses, etc. I class them as luxuries because they are above the style in which these Indians can afford to live, and the money, though not entirely wasted, could, as a rule, have been spent to much better advantage. A part of this latter half, 1 or 2 per cent, was spent for trinkets, playthings for the children, candy and the like. This was perhaps more than they could afford, but it was human, and it would be hard to find the white man to cast the first stone at them for it.

Then one-tenth of 1 per cent of the whole, perhaps a little more, was spent for intoxicating drinks. Deploring this amount of drinking, we are surprised that there has not been more. We hope that instead of increasing, this evil will grow still less in the future.

Although gratified with the results of the past year, we realize that as yet this people have taken but one step in this new life. The contact with civilization has only just begun. As yet there has been practically no exercise of the rights of citizenship, there has been no organization for government, no election of officers, no trial before any State court. So there is yet much work of preparation, many trials, repeated failures, before this people are satisfactorily established as good citizens. Agents, school teachers, and missionaries must labor faithfully and long before that mark of good citizenship, true virtue, is engraven on the hearts of these Indians so that all can read it.

The following are the statistics of our church work for the past year:

Missionaries—male, 1; female, 1; total	2
Organized churches	4
Church buildings	3
Communicants in the four churches	357
Sabbath-school scholars	191
Marriages	11
Officers of the churches:	
Indian pastors	2
Ruling elders	15
Deacons	7
Contributions by the four churches for various objects	$868
Aid received from the Board of Missions	$1,350

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 13, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith have the honor to present to you an abstract of the status of the work of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons for the twenty-sixth year. It covers the year ending May 31 last. It does not include St. Paul's School for Boys, which is a part of the work but under a separate head, which will doubtless make a separate report.

The payment here by the Government of a large amount of money during the past winter and spring has in some respects been very demoralizing—not in the way of lawlessness and violence, but in intemperance and immorality, especially among the younger people. This, of course, has been a hindrance to our Christian work. And yet, considering how poor and badly off these people were from successive failures of crops, and how long they had suffered from scarcity of food, when an abundance of money was scattered among them, their excesses and foolishness and extravagance were not nearly so great as might have been expected.

The merchants and traders around had, in expectation of the payments, for many months labored to get the Indians in their debt, and unfortunately to a large extent succeeded; and yet it is the universal testimony to the credit of the Indians that they have honestly paid their debts to the extent of their ability.

Although there has been comparatively little of Indian dancing still it is regularly kept up at intervals. It seems to me that the time has more than fully come when the Department should exercise its authority and put down once and forever this great demoralizer and temptation to waste and extravagance. Above all things an Indian fears to be called "stingy," and is weak in the ability to say no. As giving away their property—sometimes almost everything they have—is an accompaniment of their dances, it is easy to see how great a hindrance to progress they are. The better part of the people, who see the evil of the matter and who plead for the abolition of the dances and the giving away of their property in this way, should have the help and influence of the Government to do what they are too weak of themselves to accomplish.

Attendance at church services at all of our stations has been very good, although not such as we could wish and as it should be. The women's societies have been active, and their meetings for sewing and working for various objects at home and abroad have been well kept up and they have aided materially.

The offerings of the people the past year have more than doubled those of the previous year, and would doubtless have been very much larger but for the fact that most of the people had been drawn into debts, which in very many cases exceeded the amounts which they received.

The ease with which spirituous liquors can be obtained by Indians in all the towns around, both in Dakota and Nebraska, and the consequent growing intemperance of the Yanktons, is a subject of concern and alarm; and the almost utter impotence of the Government authorities to cope with it and

secure convictions of the offenders makes it doubly so. At present there seems nothing that can be done to stay it, because the general sentiment of the white communities is to a large extent in accord with the saloon keepers, and hence convictions are rare. The situation is melancholy.

	Church Holy Fellowship, Yankton Agency.	Chapel Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel St. Philip's, White Swan.
Number of families	109	42	59
Number of souls	370	155	215
Baptisms:			
Adults	....	1	....
Infants	13	6	4
Confirmations	20	5	8
Confirmed persons living	205	106	114
Communicants on register	172	84	87
Marriages	6	1	2
Burials	23	5	7
Sunday-school teachers	10	1	1
Sunday-school scholars	90	25	25
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday	160	49	53
Church sittings	200	125	125
Offerings for outside objects	$69.31	$5.43	$11.24
Offerings incidental and other expenses	263.94	67.23	110.95

Aid received from the Board of Missions	$1,077.00
Total offerings by the three congregations	528.10

Missionaries: Male, white, 1; Indian clergy, 1; Indian helper, 1.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

J. A. SMITH, *Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, August 24, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with section 203, regulations 1894, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for this agency:

The agency comprises the supervision of affairs pertaining to the Uintahs and White Rivers located upon the Uintah Reservation, with headquarters on the Uintah River, 13 miles above Fort Duchesne and 8 miles below the mouth of White Rock Canyon, on the base line of the Uintah Mountains. A post-office is maintained here, designated as White Rocks, Utah.

The agency also comprises the supervision of the affairs of the Uncompahgres located upon the Uncompahgre Reservation, with a subagency headquarters, known as the Ouray Agency, located 13 miles below the mouth of the Uintah, where it runs into the Duchesne, and at the point made by the confluence of the Duchesne and Green rivers. This point is 21 miles below Fort Duchesne. There is a post-office at this subagency known as Ouray, Utah. White Rocks and Ouray are connected for communication by telephone. The Indians of these agencies are divisions of the "confederated bands of Utes."

At the Uintah Agency proper there is a flouring mill and a sawmill, both run by steam power. Flour of excellent quality is made from wheat raised by the Indians, and 300,000 feet of logs brought to the mill this season by Indians will be converted into lumber for constructing Indian houses. There has been constructed at each agency during the past year a first-class granary of ample dimensions, to which the Indians are expected to bring for storage their seed grain raised and provided for planting the coming season.

The Uintah Reservation is estimated as containing 2,000,000 acres of land, 500,000 acres of which is capable of being brought under cultivation by irrigation at reasonable expense. It is well timbered, well watered, and has 1,000,000 acres of excellent grazing lands.

The Uncompahgre Reservation is estimated as embracing the same number of acres. It is principally a barren wilderness. Not 50,000 out of the 2,000,000 acres are capable of being brought under cultivation by irrigation. It contains but very little good grazing land, and aside from that favorably mentioned, is valueless, except for its mineral beds or veins of asphaltum. The asphaltum found upon this reservation is of the finest quality yet discovered in the world, and appears here in inexhaustible quantities.

The Indians of these agencies are peaceably inclined and well disposed toward law and order. The adults with few exceptions are slow in making progress in ways of civilization; all, however, are becoming appreciative of its comforts, and perhaps are doing as well as should be expected, their history and surroundings being considered.

At White Rocks, and close to the agency, is located the Uintah boarding school. During the past year two new buildings have been completed here; one a large apartment house with accommodations for all school employees, including for their service a sitting room, dining room, and kitchen, also an office room for the school superintendent. The other building is a commodious two-story laundry. This building is not supplied with power or machinery, it being considered of greater importance that the girls should be taught to wash and iron in the manner suited to their prospective future circumstances in life. The laundry department has been ably and faithfully conducted by a school employee. The Uintah school, study, and recitation rooms have been enlarged, so that the school now has a comfortable and healthy capacity for 90 children; 100 can be accommodated. Average attendance during the past year was 67; the entire enrollment was 85.

The Uncompahgre boarding school is located on the Uintah River 5 miles below Fort Duchesne. Its main accommodations consist of three two-story brick buildings. The study and recitation building has three rooms below stairs, with a hall and lecture room above stairs. The second building is occupied as dormitory for industrial teacher and boys exclusively; the third building contains kitchen and mess hall for entire school, wash room for girls only, and sitting room, a kitchen, and a dining room for employees above stairs, with apartments for female employees and school girls above stairs. There is a residence for the agency and school physician, a commodious laundry (same plan as the one at Uintah school), a gymnasium, a barn for animals pertaining to the school; and a storehouse and workshop combined have been completed during the past year. The school buildings proper and a gymnasium are located on three sides of a square. The school grounds are inclosed and have been improved by grass and trees. With water ditches running in all directions, the trees and grass have made rapid growth, and the place is justly called very pretty. One hundred and sixty acres of land have been inclosed with cedar posts and wire fence for the benefit of the school. Sixty acres of this land have been seeded with alfalfa.

At this school, as at the one at White Rocks, the boys are trained in manual labor. They have done most of the work fencing the farm, and perform most of the farm labor. They are cheerful, industrious, and obedient, are easily managed, and exhibt much affection for each other and for their teachers. The number enrolled at this school (51) is comparatively small. The average attendance of the pupils enrolled has been 42. An important improvement has been made in the boys' dormitory by the addition of a bathroom with four set tubs. A water and sewer system should be provided for this school. Plans and estimates for the same are now being prepared, and will be submitted for approval at an early day.

The adults of these three bands of Utes have generally made some improvement during the past year in their manner of living. A large amount of new lands has been fenced and partly brought under cultivation. Those that have been helped to houses live in them and have made much effort to obtain furniture, such as tables, bedsteads, cupboards, etc. The past winter was long and very severe. Progress in farming was much hindered on this account.

The commissioners appointed to allot lands to the Uncompahgres and negotiate with Indians residing on the Uintah Reservation for relinquishment of a portion of their lands arrived here December 21, 1894. The Indians, especially the Uncompahgres, view the object of this commission with distrust. They will not be convinced that they are not entitled to rights in their reservation upon the same fundamental principles as those conceded to the Indians of the Uintah Reservation, and regard the proposition requiring them to pay $1.25 per acre for land allotted to them as a breach of faith on the part of the Government. Every effort is being made to persuade these Indians to accept lands in severalty.

The liberal supply of material, posts, and wire furnished by the Department for fencing roads through their reservation has been put to use. Canals and water ditches have been constructed over a large portion of the irrigable land, and 12 houses, 2 of frame and 10 of logs, after plan approved by the Department, have been constructed. Chief Chavenaux has moved into the frame house constructed for him, and has made a good crop of oats, wheat, and potatoes on the farm practically allotted to him. Authority has been asked for the expenditure of sufficient funds to furnish material for 10 more houses for the Indians of each agency, these houses to be located on lands allotted to their inhabitants. Plans for houses the same as these have been prepared to be forwarded with the recommendation that Congress be asked to authorize the construction of 50 by contract, to be of frame instead of logs. It is believed if this method is adopted it will do much toward inducing these Indians

to immediate action in settling upon lands allotted to them, and making permanent homes for themselves.

The situation does not promise that the work assigned the commissioners will be speedily accomplished. The purpose of civilization, supposed to be embodied in the law providing for the settlement of the Indians in permanent homes, is the first thing to be considered. This being true, it appears plainly to be the duty of all persons that have the interest of the Government and of the Indians at heart to entreat Congress, if necessary, to repeal the clause in the allotment act which provides that these Indians shall be compelled to pay $1.25 per acre for lands they are forced to accept in lieu of lands promised to them in the treaty stipulations under which they gave up their holdings in Colorado. Until this provision is repealed there will be but little to encourage the hope that the act of August 15, 1894, will be happily or profitably enforced.

Up to a very recent date, to its shame it must be said, the Christian church has paid no attention to its duty in the matter of sending gospel missionaries to these Indians. Bishop Leonard, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Utah and Nevada, during the past year has visited the agency twice, and has succeeded in raising among his people in the East a sufficient sum of money for the erection of a chapel, which will be located close to the Uncompahgre boarding school. The work upon this building has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion. It is hoped that those who have encouraged the undertaking of this enterprise will not neglect or desert it, but that means will be contributed for providing a home for a missionary and for his physical support. There is no doubt that a faithful, energetic Christian worker can accomplish much toward civilizing and enlightening these Indians. The field is a broad one. Outside of the Mormon establishment, there is not a Christian church or place of public worship within a radius of 100 miles from the agency.

All the harassing and vexatious annoyances imaginable surround and interfere with the arrangements of the agent and his employees made for the benefit of these Indians. Close to the reservation lines are located vicious white men and women with no visible means of existence except through gambling, whisky selling, and prostitution. These people supply whisky to the Indians, and go so far as to send peddlers within the lines of the reservation by stealth to retail the stuff by the drink. During the past year numerous instances have occurred of white men stealing horses and cattle from the Indians and running them off the reservation. The civil authorities appear to view these crimes with indifference. A portion of the good people of the surrounding country seem to be awakening to a sense of responsibility in the matter and to a dread of the evils to society in general that are bound to follow.

The criminals above referred to communicate to the Indians every newspaper article that is calculated to incite their distrust and lead them to wrong conclusions with regard to the policy of the Government in dealing with them and with the Indians of other tribes. During the late affair with the Bannacks at Jacksons Hole these Indians were worked into much anxiety from the false reports thus circulated "that a portion of their own people were involved." There was, however, no disposition to move to the assistance of the Bannacks.

Nine years of observation with these Indians justifies an announcement of the conclusion that whatever hereafter of trouble is experienced by the authorities of the Government from them the cause will be traced to acts of greed and wanton injustice committed against them by white men bent upon their destruction without regard to consequences. Such trouble can only be avoided by maintaining the garrison of Fort Duchesne for preservation of peace until the Indians are properly located upon their lands in severalty and placed in a condition to become self-supporting citizens.

In concluding this report, permission is asked to add testimony favoring reservation boarding schools for Indian children and to recommend liberal allowances for their support. Indians of this reservation who have children in the schools have been improved as a rule in a marked degree by the influence of the school operating through the child. The children of these schools are taught practically outside of the schoolroom recitations. Daily details are made from the boys' roster for half a day to work at cutting wood or upon the farm. They are given the care and keeping of tools, care of stabled animals, milk the school cows, feed the pigs and fowls. The girls are in the same manner taught to cook, wash, iron, and mend, also to make all their own garments. It has often occurred that girls having been permitted to take yeast to their homes on Saturdays and their parents have returned with them on Monday morning manifesting pride in bringing samples of bread made by the child at the tepee. In every single instance of parents having children in school they are giving me no rest until they are provided with a house with shingle roof and brick chimney to live in. The hope of civilizing these Utes centers in the reservation schools.

Acknowledgments are due all of the teachers and employees of the schools and agencies for faithful service cheerfully performed, and especially to Lieut. L. M. Koehler of the Army for absolutely indispensable assistance gratuitously rendered by him in civil engineering and service.

The kindness and encouragement received from Department officials have made the onerous duties of the year pleasant and agreeable.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Major, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, *Miles, Wash., August 16, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office under date of June 15, 1895, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

January 25, 1895, a report in detail was rendered to the Department describing the reservations of this agency and much data given of the tribes of Indians occupying them. I therefore omit from this report descriptions covered by it and those given in my first annual report. Those interested in the country occupied by the various tribes of Indians, their progress and civilization, generally have access to all such reports, so it seems to me to be unnecessary for agents to go over much of the same ground year after year, unless changes of note take place.

The following table shows the number of Indians, by tribes, belonging to this agency, and is made from a careful census taken at the end of the fiscal year:

Tribes.	Males above 18 years of age.	Males 18 years of age and under.	Females above 14 years of age.	Females 14 years of age and under.	Total.	Indian children of school age.		Total.
						Males	Females	
Lower Spokane	90	66	118	60	334	33	40	73
Upper and Middle Spokanes on Spokane Reservation	57	28	74	33	192	13	17	30
Colville	93	47	85	42	267	29	29	58
Lake	81	64	84	55	284	40	29	69
Okanogan	163	127	192	80	562	77	46	123
Columbia (Moses' Band)	101	56	113	43	313	38	31	69
Nez Percés (Joseph's Band)	33	26	62	22	143	13	9	22
Nespilem (estimated) } San Poel (estimated) }	107	70	82	53	312	34	23	57
Cœur d'Aléne	152	84	177	79	492	43	32	75
Upper and Middle Spokanes on Cœur d'Aléne Reservation	40	23	51	21	135	16	13	29
Calispel*	50	25	25	52	152	13	10	23
Total	967	616	1,063	540	3,186	349	279	628

* Estimated. Not on any reservation.

The schools of this agency are in about the condition they were last year.

Tonasket Agency boarding school has had an average attendance of 59 during the year. Since March this school has been taxed to its fullest capacity. Cost of maintaining same was $11,434.67, a reduction of $1.72 per capita per month, compared with last year. The school garden is no longer an experiment. Sufficient vegetables of all kinds were grown to supply the school for the entire year. No vegetables of any kind were purchased, and the prospect is very good for this year's supply. No improvements were made to the plant, as the Department hoped to get possession of Fort Spokane for a large industrial school. (See my report on this subject dated July 12, 1895.)

The Colville and Desmet industrial boarding schools have been under contract the past year, the former for 65 pupils and the latter for 70, at a cost of $27 per capita per quarter.

Progress has been made in all three of the schools in the matter of education, but there is still room for improvement in all of them.

During the months of May and June two new day schools, with small workshops and teachers' dwellings, were erected—one at Nespilem, Colville Reservation, costing $1,519.16, and one on Chief Lot's (Spokane) Reservation, costing $1,463.81. As soon as they are supplied with necessary furniture, books, etc., they will be ready to open.

During the year Miss Helen W. Clark, under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, erected a log schoolhouse, 20 by 30 feet, near Lot's church, on the eastern end of the Spokane Reservation. This school was opened about January 1, 1895, with an average attendance of 49. I note more rapid progress in this school than in any other. Chief Lot and his people were so enthusiastic over it that a number of married men and women attended regularly for quite a while, or when they could spare the time from home duties. Miss Clark is an indefatigable worker. She not only works in the schoolroom, but out of it as well. If we could have more such painstaking teachers in our schools, instead of those who merely perform their daily routine in the classroom, and that in a perfunctory manner, the Indian would be largely the gainer and the Government satisfied with its expenditure of money. Chief Lot is much encouraged about his people, and says: "My heart is big." He takes great interest in the school, and for a time was a daily visitor, watching carefully all that took place, and I am under the impression that he, too, has been taking lessons.

I earnestly recommend the establishing of a day school for Chief Barnaby's (Colville) people; also one for the Lakes, opposite Marcus, Wash.

I am satisfied this would be better than sending their children to the Colville mission school, which is off the reservation. I fully appreciate the advantages of Christian education, but there are objections to any sectarian schools which teach that Christianity is only found in its particular sect.

The Indian now needs the practical education which will most quickly fit him for self-support and future citizenship. It seems to me that the results so far attained in the matter of education are not equivalent to the expenditure. The number of young men and women who can read and write is very small, and I attribute this largely to the fact that the schools connected with this agency have not progressed with the times. With the addition to school facilities recently made, and those asked for, a greater progress in education is confidently predicted for this agency the ensuing year.

The past year was rather a more favorable one so far as crops are concerned, the yield being all that could be expected, but the low price of grain, particularly wheat, scarcity of work, etc., has told on the Indian as well as the white man. Yet in spite of all these depressing influences some progress among them is apparent in many ways. Small additions have been made to many of their farms and a few new ones started.

No new roads have been opened on any of the reservations, except the Cœur d'Aléne. Much has been done there to improve roads and much remains to be done. One can not imagine how they got along all these years without a better system of roads. Old roads have been repaired and improved in many places on the other reservations.

During the past year valuable mines have been developed just north of the Colville Reservation line, in British Columbia, near the northeast corner. It is known that these ledges extend into the reservation. Prospectors are, of course, eager to examine the ground, and it is with much difficulty they are kept from actually operating some of the locations that have been made. The country is so rocky, hilly, and covered with heavy timber and underbrush that it is very difficult to detect them. The line dividing us from British Columbia is not well defined. The monuments are 5 or 6 miles apart, and in many places it is impossible to see from one to the other. Some steps should be taken to have this line better defined as soon as possible, that there may be no mistake made as to jurisdiction, which is in some cases at present very much in doubt.

By authority from the Department a substantial wagon road has been constructed up Sheep Creek, by the Stevens County authorities, between Northport and the reservation line, near the town of Rossland, British Columbia. About 8 miles of this road is on the reservation. Over this route a large quantity of ore is hauled to the railroad at Northport, Wash. A telephone line has also been authorized, to follow the road crossing the reservation. This increased business makes a ready market for all the produce the Indians can raise, and I encourage them to take advantage of it in every way.

The Cœur d'Aléne Indians need no special encouragement about their farms, as they have ample good, clean land for any sized farms they wish to cultivate; but on the other reservations it is very different. Their farms are quite small, as a rule, without much hope of extending them; in consequence, not much time is required to work them. I have been looking over this country pretty thoroughly and see no prospect of their ever extending their farms very much.

There is plenty of valuable grazing land, however, and it would seem to me to be the better policy to try and induce them to engage more largely in cattle raising. Like most other Indians, they are wedded to the pony, and think if they have a large pony herd they are rich. I notice that all those who have obtained a start in cattle are much better off. Of the cattle issued to the Columbias some years ago there is hardly a hoof left. They have evidently been permitted to kill and dispose of them as they pleased. I shall represent this matter to the Department more fully later on, especially in the case of Joseph's band. I see no way of doing much with them in their present position, unless they can be induced to take largely to raising cattle.

The work of the court of Indian offenses has been largely extended the past year, and much good has resulted from their labor. Offenders against the law are brought from all parts of the Colville and Spokane reservations for trial at the agency, and all are beginning to have a wholesome respect for those who compose the court and the decisions they render. During the year there have been a number of persons convicted in the civil courts of selling liquor to Indians, but I am inclined to think there has been less crime committed by reservation Indians on account of liquor than formerly.

The police force authorized for this agency the past year was 2 officers and 18 privates. Many changes in the force were made, as none were continued in employ who were unwilling to render fair service. They have been kept busy constantly keeping off prospectors and trespassers, in addition to their usual duties among their tribes. This service is somewhat better than it was last year, but I find it difficult to get the best men on account of the small pay.

The annual supply of farming machinery, implements, etc., is small compared to the number of people to be assisted, and the task of placing the various articles where they will do the most good is often a difficult one. None of the tribes connected with this agency, except the Cœur d'Alénes, have special funds, like many other tribes, that might be used for their more rapid progress and advancement. Joseph's band of Nez Percés might be counted as an exception to this rule, as there is a special sum appropriated for them yearly. If a larger supply of wagons, harness, etc., could be available for miscellaneous distribution, very much more could be accomplished. As I become more familiar with their condition and wants, I realize more fully what a helpless, dependent people these Indians are, and an agent who pretends to look after their interests and direct them in their several pursuits has indeed a task which occupies every possible moment of his time, as well as that of his assistants.

The agency was visited during the year by Inspectors C. C. Duncan and Province McCormick and School Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw.

I wish to thank the Department for the prompt and generous manner in which my numerous requests have been acted upon. Since assuming charge of this agency I have endeavored to give the Department and these helpless people my best services, and while I can not say that everything is just what I hoped to make it, yet I feel that much has been accomplished as the result of a year's hard work.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. BUBB,
Captain, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TONASKET SCHOOL.

TONASKET SCHOOL, *June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Tonasket boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Location.—The school is located near the Okanogan River, which forms the western boundary of the Colville Reservation, some 20 miles south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. The water for the use of the school is taken from Bonaparte Creek, a stream of considerable size, which has its rise some 25 miles northeast, near Mount Bonaparte. The water is quite cold, but, owing to large swamps that it has to pass through and the many falls it passes over, it carries a large amount of muck and fine sand, which makes it unfit to use for drinking, cooking, and laundry purposes.

Buildings.—These consist of a schoolhouse (a two-story frame, 36 by 115 feet), with a two-story building, 36 by 50 feet, extending back from center of main building, the first door containing three schoolrooms, reception room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, laundry, superintendent's office and sleeping room, the second floor containing sewing room, doctor's office, dispensary, five employees' rooms, boys' dormitory, girls' dormitory and clothing room; a warehouse, 20 by 40 feet, where the supplies for the school are kept; barn, 16 by 30 feet, with oats granary and wagon shed attached; an icehouse, 16 by 22 feet; henhouse, 12 by 14 feet, and several smaller buildings, all in good repair.

The school building is in a dangerous condition, caused by a wind storm during the summer of 1894, which twisted the east end so badly that timbers have to be used to prop it up and hold it in shape. The school building needs painting badly, as all the paint is worn off, which gives it the appearance of rusty iron.

Attendance.—Total number enrolled, 85; yearly average attendance, 59.1. Quarterly average: First quarter, 29; second quarter, 63.3; third quarter, 75.2; fourth quarter, 71.9.

Gardening.—It has been reported by Col. J. Cole, agent during the previous term, that subsistence of no kind could be produced at this school. I wish to state that during my term as superintendent the boys and myself (there being no industrial teacher allowed) have cleared and put into a high state of cultivation about 4 acres of land near the school building along the creek, and have put in a good system of irrigation. Last year we raised 30,000 pounds of potatoes, 3,000 pounds of Hubbard squashes, 40 bushels of onions, 6,000 pounds of cabbage, 26 bushels of pease, 200 pounds of lettuce, 10 bushels of carrots, 30 bushels of beets; put up 3 barrels of pickles; used 750 dozen radishes; had 50 quarts of strawberries from plants less than a year old. So far this season there have been raised and used by the school 1,000 dozen radishes, 100 dozen onions, 250 pounds of lettuce, 220 quarts of strawberries, 5 bushels of pease. We have set out 100 fruit trees, peaches and apples; set 1,600 strawberry plants, which are doing nicely. We now have growing and in fine condition 3 acres of potatoes and enough cucumbers, beets, carrots, tomatoes, and onions to furnish the school with all they can use for the coming year; also 1,600 fine cabbages growing.

The stock consists of 2 horses, 2 cows and calves, and with the gardening furnish the boys an opportunity to cultivate the habits of industry.

The manufacturing and mending of clothing, together with all the household duties to perform, furnish the girls with excellent means of learning just what they ought to know. There have been manufactured in the sewing room this year 147 aprons, 54 curtains, 157 drawers, 115 dresses, 97 napkins, 62 pairs of pants, 15 pillowcases, 48 sheets, 7 shirts, 51 skirts, 14 tablecloths, 115 towels, and 66 waists.

Literary.—The results of schoolroom work were highly gratifying, though we were not well supplied with books and schoolroom appliances. The good advancement made by the different grades is attributable to the zeal and energy of our able and efficient teachers. The school has not only made considerable progress in class work, but improved in habits of industry and personal cleanliness. Both boys and girls have given up talking Indian and now use the English language freely and fluently.

Health.—The general health of the school has been excellent. But one death has occurred during the year, and that was accidental. A boy, 12 years of age, attempting to lift a large vessel of hot water from the tank in the kitchen became overbalanced and fell in and was so badly scalded that he died from the effects.

The improvement in health over previous years is the result of systematic effort on the part of everyone concerned to improve the sanitary condition of the premises, together with the prompt and efficient efforts of Dr. James R. Walker, who has successfully treated every case of disease and given such hygienic instruction that sickness has been reduced to a minimum.

Inspection.—During the latter part of July, 1894, Inspector C. C. Duncan, made a visit to the school. In February, 1895, Charles D. Rakestraw, in company with the agent, Capt. John W. Bubb, visited the school, and in May, 1895, Inspector McCormick came to the school. They all appeared greatly pleased with its management. Their labors while here were in the best interest of the school.

Prosperity.—The school has had a prosperous year; the pupils are satisfied; the social and moral condition show advancement; the industrial departments are efficient; the garden, stock, sewing room, kitchen, and laundry each and all testify to the faithful, painstaking, and efficient efforts of the school employees.

Employees.—During the year I have been assisted by an able corps of employees. It is difficult to maintain the discipline of an institution of this kind when one's efforts are continually frustrated by the pernicious influence of persons not interested or concerned in school matters. There have been some changes made, and I think now the moral tone of the employees is very good. As much harmony has existed as among Indian school employees generally; but it is impossible to associate so many people together, as closely as they must be in a school of this kind, without more or less friction.

The employes have generally manifested a good degree of interest in the work of the school, but my experience in this work convinces me that none should enter the Indian school service but those who are thoroughly interested in the work, who will devote their entire time to the interests of the children, and who are thoroughly imbued with a true, earnest, and sincere missionary spirit. * * *

Music.—The singing done by the pupils of this school has developed marked proficiency. Gratifying progress has been made in singing by note and in learning new airs. The pupils have been remarkably quick in giving correct tones. The latent musical talent among the children of this school might be profitably utilized in an orchestra or brass band that would add to the attractiveness of the school.

Sunday exercises.—They have consisted of a Sabbath school from 10 to 11 a. m., and the interest has been greatly increased by the contribution of lesson leaves and helps from the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia. The evening exercises consisted of songs and short talks or select reading by the employees, which have commanded the interest of pupils and been productive of good results.

Morals.—While exercising constant watchfulness and ever on the alert to discern any tendency to wrongdoing, it is a pleasure to report that the standard of morality among the pupils is much higher than was anticipated when we entered upon this work. In honesty, fidelity, truthfulness, cleanliness of speech, and personal purity they compare favorably with the average boy or girl attending the public schools. Many of them have been raised above the level of the class of whites who hang along the borders of the reservations. When not degraded by the pernicious influence of such persons, the standard of virtue and integrity that obtains among them reflects much credit upon the efforts of the employees of this school.

The matron.—Few, if any, of the employees of an Indian school are so situated as to be of more help in the work or perform more arduous or more onerous duties than the matron. In this particular our school this year has been blessed by the work and influence of Mrs. Alice Strahl. Cheerful, industrious, and energetic in the highest degree, she has spread good humor throughout her department, while her contagious energy and dislike of untidiness have been communicated to the pupils with most desirable results.

Sewing room.—In the sewing room Mrs. Hanks has had a detail of two girls in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, who work there for a month at a time; then they are changed to the kitchen and laundry. Besides doing the patching, darning, and other work for 85 children, they have been taught to cut and make dresses, aprons, underwear, pillowslips, sheets, towels, table covers, knee pants, napkins, etc. Of over 30 girls not one could make a dress or apron when they came to us. Twelve have been taught to run a sewing machine with very satisfactory results.

Kitchen.—Rapid advancement has been made in the culinary art. At the opening of the school but few of the pupils could be trusted to wash dishes, clean cooking utensils, or prepare vegetables. Not one had any knowledge of bread making, cooking meats, vegetables, etc. Thirteen of the 25 girls that have been detailed in the kitchen have been taught to make excellent bread, prepare meat in several ways, make plain pastry, and can prepare a meal for 100 pupils or for the school mess, as the case may be.

Laundry.—This work is carried on without modern appliances. Two or three washing machines, a small cauldron to heat the water, and an old cook stove for heating the irons are the implements for performing this part of the work.

The boys and girls who have been detailed in the laundry have performed their parts well and by the use of the common provision made. The instruction can be applied at their homes, or, in the event of their obtaining employment in private families, will be of greater use to them than acquiring a familiarity with the machinery of a steam laundry.

In conclusion I desire to thank the Department for prompt consideration of business matters, and, with kindly acknowledgment to the school employees for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them,

I am, your obedient servant,

HENRY HANKS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., *August 12, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit to you my first annual report of this agency.

Assuming charge of this agency on the 9th day of July, and not having the benefit of any information from my predecessor and there being no records of the previous operations of the agency left for my guidance, I have had to act according to the best of my judgment in following the instructions received from the Department to labor to promote the present policy of the Government for the advancement of the Indians in the habits and industries of civilized life. It is therefore too soon to predict any strongly marked result upon the character and habits of the tribe as the fruits of my labors at this early date.

The aspect of the reservation as I found it was far from being encouraging. Everything is in a dilapidated condition. Houses are out of repair and deprived of furniture, with the exception of the new school building, which was just built last year; and I suppose, from what I have heard, the old building was the most dilapidated of them all. The old buildings must be repaired or new buildings built in their stead or shut up shop.

The Makah Indians are a seagoing tribe. They live exclusively by fishing. Their opportunities for obtaining fur seal, salmon, and halibut are excellent; also the oil of the dogfish, shark, and whale. The character of the land of the reservation in its present condition is not such as to tempt them from their present pursuits. Like other men, they have an eye to business and do that which pays them best. If they had the industry and forecast of any civilized community they could easily economize the opportunity that nature has provided them so as to become in a short time a well-to-do, thriving, and prosperous people.

A good many of the women manufacture table mats, which are very artistic, out of sea grass; also baskets out of the same material, which are quite salable among white people, out of which they derive a good deal of profit. Coarse mats of larger size are also made from the inner bark of the cedar tree, useful in lining houses, covering floors, and many other uses. These are sold cheap, but give addition to their revenues.

Sanitary condition.—The Indians, as they adopt the white man's mode of living, are becoming more healthy. More children are born and live to grow up to manhood and womanhood than formerly. As near as I can estimate there has been an increase by births the past year.

The physician has suffered great inconvenience in not being furnished with the needed medicines from the Department.

Education.—The education of the youth and children of the agency has the appearance of progressing fairly during the past year.

What we need most in the schoolroom to make attraction for these pupils is an organ. The one in use now is worn out and unfit for service. I would also request that one of the teachers be a lady who could combine music with other studies. I earnestly commend the subject to the consideration of the Department and bespeak its action in behalf of the above suggestions.

The permanent necessity with us is the proper facilities for educating the Indians. They have lately been received as wards of our common country, and as it is the bounden duty of the parent to fit his child by education for the battle of life, so it becomes the Government, as the guardian of the red man, to throw around him the protecting influence of education. Our country is entering on the eve of an era which will afford no inducements for ignorance. This is realized to such an extent that already compulsory education is rapidly becoming a household word, and even in communities where learning is general new measures are being taken to make it more complete.

If we expect these Indians to come out from their present deplorable condition we must point them to something better. Whatever may be the fate of these people, the position they may assume in the affairs of men, the part they may sustain in the grand drama of existence, whether they are to be perpetuated into the golden age, on whose threshold they now stand, or doomed to follow many of their sister tribes down into total extermination, no one thing will be held so amenable to their future as the measure now taken in their behalf. To accomplish this effectually will require much time, patience, and means, but we feel that efforts thus spent will not be thrown away.

Quillehute day school.—This school is situated 35 miles south from this agency, and is under the management of A. W. Smith, teacher. Mr. Smith says the school is flourishing, but he would recommend that some of the larger girls be transferred to this the Neah Bay Agency school, and taught to make and mend their own garments and to do general housework, for they are entirely ignorant of the duties they should perform. The boys should also be taught to work and be useful men.

I would therefore recommend that 30 of the children of the above-named tribe be brought to this the agency school, and kept from year to year until they are above school age. By so doing we will lessen the burden of Mr. Smith, and require only one teacher there, and with the addition of a lady teacher at this the agency school will bring things to a proper standard.

Concluding, I respectfully submit herewith the superintendent's and agency physician's reports. Thanking you for past favors, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. KEENAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NEAH BAY SCHOOL.

NEAH BAY, WASH., *August 8, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Neah Bay Agency boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Buildings.—The new building, replacing the one burned on February 22, 1894, was ready for occupancy when our school convened on October 15 of the past year, but it is by no means the building needed for the purpose for which it was constructed. The play room for the girls is very small, being only 14 by 18 feet, affording very little room for 30 girls to play, especially in a climate where the number of rainy days so far exceed in number the pleasant ones. Our dormitory for the girls, which is situated in the above-named building, is small and ill arranged, affording no room for wardrobes, not even room for the few trunks owned by them.

Attendance.—The attendance for the past year has not been quite so large as last year, on account of sickness. A few of our boys and girls while away in the hop fields last year contracted very severe colds, which has resulted in the death of 2 girls and 2 boys, while 5 others are very feeble with consumption.

Schoolroom work.—The work in this department has not been neglected in the least, neither has it been inefficient, but is deserving of great credit. Much has been done during the past year to bring the pupils out of their timidness by leading them into new spheres, causing them to forget their individualism. In this way, with a list of pronouncing words and thorough drills and frequent reviews, their progress has been wonderful.

Sloyd work.—The boys, both large and small, have, under my immediate care, made 35 miniature full-rigged schooners, as complete as could be constructed, from leaden keel to top mainsail, and to the great delight of all the school these little crafts have been sailed during some of the pleasant summer evenings on the calm and placid waters of the bay.

Industrial work.—Under the excellent care of Mr. Govan, our industrial teacher, the boys have done the usual amount of industrial work connected with the school and agency, such as constructing roads, hauling wood, caring for cattle, butchering, landing the Government supplies from the steamer, etc.

With earnest prayers for the success of the Indian cause, and thanking you for the great favors shown us by the Indian Office, I ask to remain,

Yours, very respectfully, J. E. YOUNGBLOOD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. C. Keenan, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip Wash., August 20, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department I have the honor to make my second annual report of affairs pertaining to the Tulalip Agency.

When I assumed charge on July 1, 1894, it became necessary for me to forward my annual report, including census and statistics, by September 1. My limited experience in the affairs of the agency made it a matter of impossibility to make a report

either satisfactory to the Department or to myself. My administration of affairs for a year has familiarized me with the actual condition and progress of the Indians, their occupations and habits, and should therefore enable me to speak more intelligently of their advance toward the much-desired goal of civilization and self-support. I then had to rely entirely upon the farmers of the several reservations in taking the census and in collecting statistics. Subsequent investigations, however, have convinced me that no dependence can be placed upon these reports, the statistics relative to agricultural products and several other items being more guess work than the result of careful investigation.

This want of accuracy was due to the incompetency and carelessness of the former farmers on the reservations, more especially was this so with regard to Port Madison and Muckleshoot. This criticism is not intended to reflect on Mr. Bristow, the farmer at Swinomish; he has always performed his duty to my entire satisfaction. On the Muckleshoot and Port Madison reservations the farmers either would not or could not enforce obedience to orders or punish parties guilty of drunkenness and other gross immoralities. In consequence thereof a general state of demoralization existed. The policemen and judges all got drunk on a certain occasion, met at the court-house, took off their uniforms, and, as they informed me in a formal letter, abolished themselves. With a change of farmers, also of police and judges, a change for the better has taken place. Drunkenness has almost entirely disappeared and both good order and discipline are maintained under the firm and energetic administration of Mr. Axe. More land has been cleared up and planted than in any four previous years, and a marked improvement is perceptible in the affairs of the reservation.

In all the reservations attached to this agency peace, order, and quiet prevail. Less drunkenness occurs within the limits of the agency than ever before in its history. Whatever drunkenness does occur among the Indians takes place in the adjacent towns, for which it is almost impossible to punish either the Indian or the party selling the whisky.

Lummi Reservation.—Serious and well-founded complaints were made by the Indians of this reservation against the Fairhaven Mill Company, which, by a system of piles connected by boom sticks at the mouth of the Nooksack River, has caused an immense accumulation of drift. This accumulation of drift extends from a half to three-quarters of a mile in front of and below the Indian village and the site of the Government buildings, and not only interferes seriously with the free navigation of the river, but even threatens, in times of high water, to wash away the whole Indian village. Such a catastrophe was only prevented last spring by the watchfulness of the Indians, assisted by Mr. Evans, the teacher. They were compelled to work for several days to protect themselves from threatened destruction by the floods.

Complaints were also made against the Alaska Packing Company, which the Indians allege had so arranged and located the fish traps and nets at Point Roberts as to practically exclude the Indians from their fishing grounds. These Indians and their ancestors have been in the habit of fishing upon these fishing grounds for years, and they claim that the right was guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1856.

These cases have been reported to the Department. Suits have been instituted in the United States district court—one against the Fairhaven Mill Company for damages caused by the obstruction of navigation of the Nooksack River, the other against the Alaska Packing Company for an invasion of the treaty rights of the Indians. Both cases are now pending before Judge Hanford, at Seattle. It is hoped that an early decision will be reached.

Allotments.—The promiscuous issuance of patents to Indians of the agency without any regard to the fact as to whether or not they are living upon the land, improving it, and honestly intend to make homes for themselves and their families is not only a detriment to the service, but an injury as well to the Indian. Such, it seems, has been the practice here; for there are a large number of Indians holding patents to land who do not live on their lands, never made any improvements—indeed, some do not even know exactly where their lands are, while others do not live on a reservation and have been absent for several years. The only practical effect of such a policy is, under the allotment act of 1887, as construed by the courts in the West, to thrust citizenship upon the Indians when they are, as a rule, totally unprepared and unfit to discharge the obligations imposed upon them. The Indian is quick, however, to avail himself of one of the inalienable rights of American citizenship, and gets gloriously drunk, having no dread of punishment by Indian courts or agent to mar the pleasure of his debauch.

While visiting the reservations last spring I called the Indians together and represented in as forcible language as I could the implied obligation they took upon themselves when accepting a patent from the Government. They all seemed to be much impressed by my talk, and expressed a determination to do better in the future. Many returned to their homes who had been absent several years, and went to work on their lands. Whether this renewed manifestation of industry will be temporary or permanent I am unable to say.

Habits and occupations.—The Indians, as a rule, are not systematic farmers. Farming is with them the incident and not the business of every-day life. Some of them, the more thrifty and industrious, have well-cultivated farms and comfortable houses, and are anxious to have their children educated. They generally live like white people. These, however, are the exception. A large majority spend most of their time in their canoes fishing, especially during the salmon season. In the summer they are absent most of the time picking berries. In the early fall, with few exceptions, all, little and big, young and old, go to the hop fields, where they meet old friends from all over the sound and east of the mountains. Here they drink, gamble, and, as they say, have a good time generally. This annual pilgrimage to the hop fields is very demoralizing and positively injurious; but as it has been their custom for many years, and always permitted by former agents, I did not feel justified in interfering with what they seem to regard as one of their vested rights.

From close observation I am satisfied that the greatest obstacle to progress and to the advancement of the young Indian is the old Indian. He still clings to his old superstitions and cherishes secretly the old traditions and teachings of his savage ancestors. He is opposed to sending the children to school; creates all the dissatisfaction and distrust that he can secretly foment in the child's mind; interferes with the agency physician in the treatment of patients; and does whatever he can in the two months of vacation to neutralize the good effects of the ten months' school session. With his disappearance from the scene of action, a more rapid and marked advance will take place among the younger Indians.

Schools.—There are two schools connected with the agency—the male and female industrial boarding school at Tulalip, with an average attendance of 100, and the Lummi day school taught by Mr. Evans.

The former, the industrial contract boarding school, is ably managed by the Rev. Peter J. Dubbel, assisted by a corps of self-sacrificing, conscientious sisters of charity; the institution is in a high state of efficiency. The past session has been a very satisfactory one in every respect. The children have been well fed, well taught, contented, and happy. Not a single complaint of any kind has been made by the Indians against the school; this is something quite unusual. For a more detailed report of the school I respectfully refer you to the report of Father Dubbel, which is herewith inclosed.

The Lummi day school, with an average attendance of 35, is presided over by Mr. D. H. Evans, who is conscientious and attentive to his duties. Considering the difficulties with which he has to contend, his pupils have made commendable progress during the year.

Public roads.—The Indians liable to road duty have worked five days, the limit of the law, and have greatly improved the public roads. New and expensive bridges have been built with no cost to the Government, thus facilitating the hauling of supplies and agricultural products to market and different parts of the reservation.

Employees.—The employees of the agency have been busily engaged during the year in making needed repairs to the Government buildings, which became so dilapidated as to be scarcely habitable. The agency physician, Dr. C. M. Buchanan, and the clerk, Mr. J. W. Harris, have each discharged their respective duties conscientiously. Peace, harmony, and good feeling exist within the limits of the agency and between the officials, employees, and the Indians.

Hygiene.—For information as to the general health and as to prevailing diseases, I respectfully refer you to the inclosed report of the agency physician.

In conclusion, I beg leave to tender my thanks to the Department for the uniformly courteous treatment and prompt assistance and cooperation in every measure for the promotion of the good of the service and the advancement of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TULALIP SCHOOL.

TULALIP INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Tulalip, Wash., August 19, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1894-95:

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 129, and the average attendance 98.

School work.—Improvement along the whole line has been our watchword. That our endeavor was not in vain was shown by our closing exercises, and fully appreciated by those who saw the performance of the same children this time a year ago. In the industrial line it has been my constant endeavor to give to all as comprehensive and diversified manual training as will enable the boys completing our course to feel at home with every tool used on the farm, in the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker shops, while our girls have received practical lessons in dressmaking and in every branch of general housewifery.

Reading room.—The establishing of a reading room has been another step forward. This room, as an experiment, was open to our boys at all times of the day, and surpassing all expectations it was rarely without an occupant during the time not devoted to class-room or industrial work.

Music.—Music, both instrumental and vocal, has received as much attention as was possible. Every day at least half an hour has been devoted to teaching singing during the third quarter of the year, the best attended quarter of the whole year. During the rest of the year at least three lessons a week were given. A class of eight girls has made good progress on the piano.

Discipline.—During the past year the experiment of a school court has been tried and found successful. The boys have elected their own court officers and have shown great respect for them, always willing to accept and carry out the sentence of the court, which of course was always subject to the approval of the principal teacher. The sentences inflicted were generally one-half hour to two hours' study or work on the weekly half holiday, according to the gravity of the offense.

Needed improvements.—In my report of last year I called attention to the general repair of floors and roofs needed in all the buildings and to the total want of protection in case of fire. As all the school buildings belong to the Government I think it well to repeat this request. The flooring and shingling are certainly an imperative necessity, while the necessary arrangements for protection from fire would be at least a measure of prudence.

Health.—Notwithstanding the influenza epidemic which touched our school I have to report general good health for all our children during the past year. The always ready and careful attendance received from our agency physician, Dr. C. M. Buchanan, has certainly much to do with this good showing.

I have also to acknowledge the visit of Inspector P. McCormick and to thank you for the many courtesies and attentions shown to the school and to me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

PETER J. DUBBEL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY, *Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 21, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with office regulations I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Reservation.—The Yakima Indian Reservation is located in Yakima County, which is a little larger than the State of Connecticut. It contains more than 800,000 acres, or about 1,400 square miles, which is less than one-fourth the county. The reservation extends from the Ahtanam River on the north to the southern boundary of the county, along the Simcoe Mountains, and from the Yakima River on the east to the foot of Mount Adams on the west. About 250,000 acres of the reservation is well adapted to irrigation. The western portion of this area, lying on the slope of the Cascade Range, is covered with a heavy growth of excellent timber, viz, pine, fir, tamarack, spruce, and hemlock. The timber lands compose about 150,000 acres; the remainder is broken and fit only for grazing purposes.

Climate.—The climate of this section is almost perfect—the maximum temperature 97°, minimum 4°; the annual rainfall 13 inches. This region can properly be described as semiarid, for with considerable rainfall it combines the advantage of moderation in heat and cold. The warm winds from the tropics of the Pacific, known throughout the West as the "chinooks" from an Indian tribe at the mouth of the Columbia River, follow the course of that great stream through the mountains, and, entering the Yakima Valley, repel the chilling current from the north which would otherwise prevail in winter. The winters are short, lasting from six weeks to three months. In February the frost usually leaves the ground, the hills are covered with wild flowers, and farming operations have a good start by the end of the month.

The reason for this difference between the climate of Yakima and the same degree of altitude in the Eastern States is the influence of the Japan current that wafts its breezes along the Pacific shore and over the mountain tops and low passes, thus giving to Yakima a climate not unlike that of southern California. The warm days of summer, followed by cool evenings, are wholly unlike the summers of the Atlantic seaboard and Western prairies. There the heat is exhausting, with little or no variation between day and night temperature, whereas in Yakima, living as we do at the foot of the snow-capped mountains, the nights are always cool, the temperature ranging from 55° to 65°.

Soil.—The soil is rich and ranges from 6 to 50 feet in depth. It is firm in texture, easily worked, does not bake, and contains all the chemical elements essential to great fertility. It is especially rich in lime, potash, and phosphoric acid—the constituents most essential to plant life. It is almost equal to California for fruit, producing everything except the tropical varieties. As an agricultural section it can not be excelled. I know of no locality where such a vast variety attains such perfection.

Irrigation.—The reservation is watered principally by four streams, viz, the Yakima and Ahtanam rivers, the Toppenish and Satas creeks. The Indians are scattered for the most part along the streams. Many of them have allotments on subirrigated land; that is, land with a subirrigated supply of water from the streams and not requiring irrigation by ditches. Indians occupying these lands, as a rule, are self-

supporting, and some of their crops are equal to the whites. For example: William Edgar, a half-breed, raised 1,500 pounds of hops per acre last year on 6 acres; Charles Ross, half-breed, raised 75 bushels of corn per acre on 10 acres; Kelly, a full-blood Indian, raised 50 bushels of wheat per acre on 20 acres; Mrs. Lillie, half-breed, raised 75 bushels of oats per acre on 200 acres; Mrs. McCauliff, half-breed, raised 6 tons of alfalfa hay per acre last season in three cuttings; Mrs. Stone, half-breed, raised 400 bushels of potatoes per acre on 4 acres; Mrs. Parton, half-breed, raised 13,000 bushels of barley which averaged from 45 to 65 bushels per acre; Jimmie Robins, also a half-breed, raised 200 bushels of onions on 1 acre.

With soil producing such crops, with a climate that is hardly equaled, the question that necessarily suggests itself is, What is needed to make the Indian self-supporting? The question can be answered in a single sentence: Help them to irrigate their lands. The idea of allotting an Indian 80 acres of unfenced sagebrush land (however fine the soil and climate may be), with no water for irrigation, and expect him to make a living is simply to expect a result impossible. He can not irrigate unassisted, for making water canals is like building railroads, it requires both science and money, and the very large majority of these Indians have neither.

Irrigation canal.—The last Congress passed an act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company the right to construct an irrigation canal across this reservation for the purpose of irrigating lands lying south of the reservation. This bill provides that this company shall sell water to the Indians at such a price as shall be designated by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. The irrigation company have made a definite location of their route and are about to begin construction. The route commands about 100,000 acres of land on this reservation which is worthless without water, but when irrigated is as good as any land in the Northwest. A large part of this land has been alotted to Indians who have no means with which to construct ditches nor any money with which to pay this company for water at any price, as provided by the act. If it is possible for the Department to secure an appropriation with which to buy water from this company for the Indians the question of making them self-supporting would then be solved. The water available from the Simcoe, Toppenish and Ahtanam creeks is consumed in irrigating the upper part of the reservation, and the Indians who have land upon the main body of the reservation will be obliged to go to the Yakima River for water. This means the expenditure of a large sum of money. I am satisfied it can be obtained from the Columbia Irrigation Company much cheaper than they can build the canal themselves, and I would respectfully suggest that some steps be taken to secure a certain amount of water permanently for these Indians.

Ditches and dams.—During the past fiscal year there has been expended $3,200 in building dams and irrigation ditches upon this reservation. I have before me the report of the engineer who did the work. It shows that three dams were built and 11¾ miles of irrigation ditches constructed, covering 2,800 acres of land. These ditches have a flow of 40 cubic feet of water per second. They are all constructed upon the upper part of the reservation and are proving vastly beneficial. It seems to have made the Indians more ambitious, and there is evidence of much advancement and improvement in agriculture during the past year. They are more painstaking and manifest a great desire for larger and better yields of crops than heretofore. They are putting their grain in better, taking more pains in preparing the soil and selecting good seed and planting nearer the proper season. Many of them are reaping their harvest in the right way, tying and shocking the bundles. This is something I have seen but few of them do heretofore. They usually cut their grain with a mowing machine and rake it up as one would hay and haul it in this condition to the thrasher. In this way much grain is lost.

More than 20 miles of new fence has been built during the spring and more fencing lumber was sawed than ever before. These improvements are encouraging and indicate a desire to improve.

These remarks as to improvement do not apply, however, to the "wild" Yakimas. They are dragging along in the same superstitious rut. They still decline to recognize the agent or to patronize the shops or school, and no amount of persuasion will induce them to have their land allotted. They say that when they were born they lived upon their mothers' breasts until they reached a certain age, then they lived off the things that come from mother earth, therefore it became their mother. They hold her sacred and declare her bosom should not be scarred with section lines and subdivisions.

All the other Indians except this small tribe have been allotted, and I would respectfully recommend that these be allotted also.

Churches and missionaries.—There are two Methodist missionaries who reside upon the reservation. There are four churches—three Methodist, one Catholic. One of the churches is seldom used. The Catholics hold service every Sunday. When the priest is not present the service is conducted by Captain Eneas and Charley Mann, two full-

blood Indians. There is service at the principal Methodist church every Sunday morning, conducted by Rev. J. W. Helm. In the evening he preaches to the school children at the agency. There is a church 35 miles from the agency, services at which are conducted by Rev. George Waters, a full-blood Indian. I invited Mr. Waters to preach to the school-children last spring; his sermon was very interesting, and seemed to inspire the children very much.

Roads.—There were about 12 miles of new road constructed during the year, and about 70 miles repaired. I never saw more interest taken in road-building and repairing than was manifested by these Indians. They did their work neatly, and it was substantial.

Indian court.—Twenty-five cases were tried during the year by the court of Indian offenses. As a rule the Indians do not like the court, and prefer to be tried by the agent. When I returned from the East on March 7 last I found a perfect uprising among the Indians against the court. They declared they intended to do as the Umatilla Indians; abolish the judges appointed by the honorable Commissioner, and elect their own judges, saying they had been allotted land and proposed to act as citizens. Notices were posted to hold an election on April 9, in which they proposed to elect 3 judges, 3 road commissioners, 8 justices of the peace, and 1 sheriff. I called a council and informed them that no election would be permitted, and explained that they were not yet citizens; that they had simply selected their allotments, and until their allotments were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior I would permit no new departures. They accepted the result quietly, and there has been no further trouble.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain and 7 privates. I find that sometimes their eyesight is poor and they fail to detect their intimate friends when they are drunk, but with this exception they are diligent and faithful.

Whisky.—Whisky continues to give us a vast amount of trouble. During the past year 83 men were convicted of selling whisky to these Indians. Two of my most intelligent Indians, Wilbur Spencer and Joe Riddle, were convicted of bringing whisky on the reservation, and sentenced to eight and twelve months in the penitentiary. It seems almost impossible to check the evil. I anticipate much disaster when their allotments are approved and they can legally buy all the whisky they want. It is to be regretted that your recommendation to Congress was not approved, making it a crime to sell liquor to an Indian allottee until the patent for his land matured. Never was a recommendation more in his interest, nor one that would prove a greater blessing. Whisky is his curse, and some legislation should be had upon the line you so wisely suggest.

Fisheries.—Suit has been instituted in the United States court against Wynan Bros. to restore to the Indians their right to take fish in all the accustomed fisheries along the Columbia River. This question has caused a great deal of trouble for more than ten years, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be settled and the rights of all parties determined in November next.

Boundary line.—The Indians continue to clamor for a resurvey of the southern boundary line of this reservation. The line has been surveyed twice, and there is a great difference in the surveys. Under the last they lost about 200,000 acres of land. Of course they are not satisfied, and insist they were simply robbed. If a resurvey can be had, they are willing to abide by the result, and the troublesome matter may thus be permanently settled.

Schools.—There is but one school on the reservation, viz, the agency boarding school.

The Catholic Sisters of North Yakima have a contract to educate 35 children. Their total enrollment for the year was 47; average attendance, 37. I have inspected this school frequently during the year. I have always found it well conducted, the children neat, happy, and progressing in their studies.

The agency boarding school has been successfully conducted. The total enrollment for the year was 150; average attendance, 120. Of this number 91 were boys from 6 to 18 years of age; 59 girls from 6 to 18 years of age. There was not a death during the year and but few runaways. The cost of maintaining the school was less than ever before, being $2 less per capita per month than last year. Notwithstanding the saving, the school was never conducted so well, nor have the children learned so radidly. I think it is no exaggeration when I say they have learned more in two years than the children formerly learned in ten.

Conclusion.—From a close observation of these people for more than two years I have witnessed with pleasure a marked improvement. They are at a point now when rapid progress can be made, if the Department will help them to irrigate their lands.

Census.—The total number of Indians upon the reservation is about 2,000. We have never been able to take a census of the "wild" Yakimas. Their number is

estimated, however, at about 192. I send under separate cover a correct census of 1,808, as follows:

Males	882
Females	926
Total	1,808
School children	454
Males between the ages of 6 and 16	237
Females between the ages of 6 and 16	217
Births during the year	37
Deaths	29

I inclose herewith the annual report of Dr. Albert Wilgus, agency physician, and the report of Superintendent J. W. Clendening.

I remain, very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., July 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian agent, my second annual report of the Yakima Agency boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 120. This school has been established 35 years, and the highest average ever reached before was 104, our last year's record.

Health.—The health of the school has been fairly good. There has not been a death in the school for nearly four years. Dr. A. Wilgus, agency physician, has given very close and careful attention to the health of the school.

Schoolroom work.—The children have made very marked progress in their studies. The school is well classified, and the new course of study has been, in the main, carefully followed.

Our first commencement exercise was held this year. Three boys and one girl had very creditably completed the eighth-grade work and were given diplomas. The exercise was attended by several hundred Indians, who were very favorably impressed by the songs and recitations of the children.

We have three earnest, competent teachers; and I wish to emphasize the very favorable reports that I have previously made of their efficiency and work.

Farm work.—The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, have put out 35 acres of oats, 7 acres of potatoes, and 3 acres of garden. Last year we thrashed 1,000 bushels of oats, and produced 600 bushels of potatoes. We have a good herd of cows, and the children have all the milk they can use.

Needed improvements.—Our schoolhouse leans considerably, and it takes three large props to hold it up. We need a new building. We have no assembly or chapel room. All such gatherings have to be held in a schoolroom which is not more than half large enough for the purpose. It was with pleasure that we received authority to build an addition to the boys' dormitory. The boys' quarters have been much crowded during the year. The girls' dormitory is a good building, except it is too small for this school. The last quarter we averaged 133, and several children had been refused admission on account of our crowded condition. It even became necessary to send out word over the reservation that on account of our lack of room no more pupils could be accepted.

We should have a windmill pump, with an elevated tank. Pipes could then carry the water to the boarding house and boys' dormitory, and by having hose connections we would have some protection against fire.

Religious teaching.—The religious welfare of the children is given careful attention. Besides Sunday school, which is conducted by the employees, the missionary, Rev. Mr. Helm, holds service each Sunday evening at the school. Mrs. Miller, missionary, also assists us in our church work. She has great influence over the children, and they are always pleased to have her visit us. We also have chapel exercise each morning. The children are not instructed in a sectarian spirit, but they are taught the broad principles of the Christian religion and a pure, noble life.

General.—The employees subscribed liberally to our reading-room fund, and by purchasing our periodicals through Miss Frances C. Sparhawk our children are fairly well supplied with choice reading matter.

Military drill has much improved the bearing of the boys.

If the Government would purchase of this tribe the land not allotted to Indians and sell it out to white settlers, our boys and girls who leave school would have more assistance and encouragement in putting into practice the civilization learned here in school. All people learn better by example than precept, and it is especially and particularly true of Indian people. This school was established in 1860 and has done an immense amount of good; but if this should continue to be a reservation—the whites shut out and the Indians shut in—there will be wild Indians here for generations to come.

Conclusion.—The year's work has been very gratifying. The school is not only larger than ever before, but the pupils have taken unusual interest in the school. The work will be continued with the thought that many of these boys and girls will be honest and industrious men and women.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. W. CLENDENING, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs at this agency. Included within this agency are three tribes, three reservations, three distinct languages, and three distinct stages of civilization.

The Menominee Reservation is located in Shawano and Oconto counties and consists of ten Government townships of land, or about 231,000 acres.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of eighteen Government sections of land, or about 11,520 acres, and is located immediately west of the Menominee Reservation, in Shawano County.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, and contains 65,440 acres.

The aggregate population of the three reservations is 3,630, divided as follows: Menominees, 1,286; Stockbridge and Munsees, 503; Oneidas, 1,841.

Keshena, Shawano County, Wis., is the headquarters of the agency, located on the Menominee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, which is the nearest railroad station and telegraph office.

MENOMINEES.

Out of the ten townships of land composing this reservation two are sandy plains, covered in places with a small, scrubby growth of pine; also quite a large area is covered with a growth of poplar, birch, wild cherry, and tamarack in the swamps and low grounds.

The only timber of value is the poplar, which can be manufactured into wood pulp, and as there is a pulp factory at Shawano, 8 miles from the reservation, the Indians could obtain considerable revenue from this timber if allowed to cut and sell it. After the poplar timber is cut, if fires are not allowed to run through the cuttings, the poplar will come up thicker than ever, and as it makes a rapid growth, within a few years it will be large enough to cut again. In fact it is the only timber in this part of the country that renews itself. Poplar wood delivered at the factory is now worth about $3 a cord, and as it is worthless for any other purpose than to make pulp, and is a short-lived timber, it is my opinion that the Indians should be allowed to cut and sell it, thereby giving them an opportunity to earn something by their own labor.

The other eight townships of land on the reservation are mostly timbered with pine, maple, beech, birch, oak, ash, elm, hemlock, and basswood, the hard woods and hemlock predominating. The soil is generally fertile, and when cleared of timber and properly cultivated produces abundant crops of spring and winter wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, pease, turnips, pumpkins, etc. Also such garden vegetables as cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, sweet corn, squash, beans, tomatoes, onions, etc., can be produced in great abundance. Hardy kinds of apples are successfully grown, and all kinds of small fruits can be grown in profusion.

The country surrounding the reservation has during the past twenty years been settled by farmers, who have made farming a success and are now in comfortable circumstances. There is no reason why the Indians on this reservation could not make a comfortable living by tilling the soil, if they were given the proper encouragement and could be induced to adopt economical habits.

Nearly all the Menominees have small farms started, but they are, as a general thing, indifferent about cultivating them, although there has been considerable improvement during the past two years, as I have given them every encouragement within my power, and the agency farmer has been continuously among them, giving them the benefit of his knowledge of many years as a practical farmer. There are a few Menomonees who take great pride in their farms, and have fine fields and good buildings, and interest in farming operations is constantly increasing.

Annuities.—The Menominees have several hundred thousand dollars that is held in trust by the Government, on which they are allowed interest. This fund has been derived principally from the sale of logs cut and banked by them. The interest is now used to support their reservation boarding school and to purchase various articles for the use of the tribe and the agency. The older Indians are constantly asking that the interest on their funds be paid them as an annuity. They say, and with truth too, that they are too old to learn any new ways of taking care of themselves, and that they should be allowed to receive some direct benefits from their funds before they die.

If all the Menominees, both male and female over fifty years of age, all the widows and their children under eighteen years of age, together with the crippled and the blind, were paid semiannual annuities, it would add materially to their comfort and support and make them more contented. The able-bodied members of the tribe under fifty years of age should receive annuities in agricultural implements, or as a premium for clearing and cultivating farms and for crops raised.

It is my opinion that if this system of paying the Menominees annuities were adopted, it would be a great stimulus for them to pay more attention to farming operations and inculcate industrious habits. Nearly the whole tribe, both old and young, would be satisfied if this method of paying them annuities were adopted. The most of the Menominees are too poor to clear off enough timber land to support themselves and families by raising crops, but if aided as stated I am confident that the most of them would within a few years be in comfortable circumstances.

At present the Menominees have under actual cultivation 2,302¼ acres, which is an increase of 320¼ acres over the year 1894, on which it is estimated will be produced the following crops:

Wheat............bushels..	675	Beans ....bushels..	1,100
Oats.................do....	15,480	Other vegetables....do....	560
Barley and rye.......do....	2,340	Melons ....number..	6,000
Corn ....do....	3,475	Pumpkins ....do....	7,500
Potatoes ....do....	12,250	Hay ....tons..	1,225
Turnips...............do....	1,400	Butter ....pounds..	1,120
Onions................do....	700		

Most of the hay is wild or marsh hay, as the tame-hay crop is almost a total failure in this vicinity. While the amount of crops raised is an increase over last year, yet it is a small crop for nearly thirteen hundred people to produce.

The Menominees own 535 horses, 220 cattle, 365 hogs, and 3,800 fowls. They live in 324 houses, mostly built of logs, but they are gradually erecting better houses.

Rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are issued once in two weeks to about 175 old men and women, widows, orphans, cripples, and the blind. A few agricultural implements and other articles are also issued.

Lumbering.—There is considerable white pine on this reservation, and logging gives the principal support to the tribe. By an act of Congress passed in 1890 they are allowed to cut and bank on the various rivers and tributaries crossing the reservation not more than 20,000,000 feet of logs yearly, and are allowed the sum of $75,000 for doing the work. When the logs cut are sold, the $75,000 is returned to the Treasury by being taken from the amount the logs are sold for.

Last winter 72 logging contracts were let to as many Indians and firms, who cut and banked 17,000,000 feet of logs, which sold for $158,314.91. After the logging contracts were completed the Indians cut 2,716,450 feet of shingle bolts from the refuse timber left from logging, which sold for $8,279.73. After paying $311 for scaling and advertising, and deducting 10 per cent as a poor fund, the balance was paid to those who cut and banked the bolts as proceeds of labor.

The pine located close to the streams has nearly all been cut, and in order to allow the Indians to cut 20,000,000 feet a year the law of 1890 will have to be amended by allowing at least $110,000 instead of $75,000, the present amount allowed for cutting and banking timber.

The modus operandi of logging by the Indians is as follows:

A logging superintendent, an assistant superintendent, and a logging foreman have charge of the logging operations, and six men are employed to scale the logs as fast as they are hauled to the rivers. In October the logging superintendent and his assistant enroll all the male Indians who are 21 years of age and over, on what is called a logging roll. After the roll is completed the total quantity of logs to be cut is divided by the number of males enrolled, and thus the number of feet in a share, or what each one is entitled to cut, is obtained. After the number of feet in a share is obtained, those who desire a logging contract purchase from those who do not desire to log enough shares to make a winter's work, usually paying about $15 a share. Last year these shares were 41,000 feet. The Indians who purchase these shares then enter into a contract to cut a certain number of feet of logs, running from 82,000 to 820,000 feet, receiving various prices per 1,000 feet, depending on the distance from the river and the nature of the ground on which the timber grows. The contractors then employ the able-bodied Indians to work for them, paying as wages from $20 to $30 a month and board. By this method all the Indians receive a benefit from the logging operations, and some of the contractors make several hundred dollars out of their winter's operations.

An Indian can not log as cheaply as a white man for the reason that the most of them have to obtain credit to purchase shares, teams, sleds, supplies, etc., and in consequence have to pay a larger price than they would if they had the cash. They are, however, constantly improving in their logging methods, and it is teaching them industrious habits.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridges and Munsees have been in contact with civilization the longest and are the most advanced of the three tribes. Originally living in the western part of Massachusetts and eastern New York, during the Revolutionary war they were the friends and allies of the Americans, and shed their blood freely on many a battlefield for the benefit of American independence.

Being removed westward several times, in 1856 the Government purchased for them a reservation from the Menominees, on which they have resided since. Many, however, have left the reservation and are now prosperous citizens in various parts of the country. Those who have remained on the reservation speak English fluently, and there are but few who can not read and write. In fact, they are as much civilized as the same number of white men would be under similar circumstances.

The Government holds in trust for these Indians $75,000, and they are paid the interest semiannually as a per capita annuity.

It is the opinion of all who know the circumstances of the Stockbridges and Munsees that they should be paid in full their trust fund, their lands allotted to them in severalty in fee simple, and they be compelled to become citizens in fact, as at present they are voters under the constitution of the State of Wisconsin and exercise that right at every election. They would make as desirable citizens as the average American or foreign-born citizens who are their neighbors. As it is, the tribe is divided into parties and factions, and there is constant discord and wrangling among them, which is demoralizing, and the tribe will soon commence to retrograde if they are compelled to retain tribal relations. Steps have already been taken by Congress to allot their lands and pay them a portion of their money, and the sooner it is completed the better it will be for the tribe. Only about one-half of these Indians reside on their reservation, the balance being scattered in various parts of the country and Canada, who take care of themselves and only come to the reservation during an annuity payment. Many do not do even this, but send a power of attorney to some friend to draw their money for them.

Those of the tribe who live on the reservation maintain themselves by cultivating small farms and working for lumbermen. They live in 48 houses; own 40 horses, 1 mule, 70 cattle, 30 swine, and 260 fowls. It is estimated that their crops will yield 60 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of oats, 180 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of onions, 68 bushels of beans, 180 bushels of other vegetables, 2,000 pumpkins, 45 tons of hay, and 150 pounds of butter.

A day school supported by the Government on this reservation is well attended, and many of the young men and women are attending various Indian schools in different parts of the country.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas have their lands allotted to them in severalty, are engaged in agriculture, and are apparently happy with their lot. A very large number of their farms will compare favorably with their white neighbors. Substantial brick and frame houses and well-filled barns and granaries are numerous, and the tribe is constantly improving.

The Oneidas own 635 horses, 630 cattle, 175 swine, 70 sheep, and 3,990 fowls. They live in 326 houses and have 6,345 acres under fence.

It is estimated that there will be produced on the reservation this year 2,500 bushels of wheat, 52,700 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of barley and rye, 10,000 bushels of corn, 7,040 bushels of potatoes, 400 bushels of turnips, 350 bushels of onions, 1,120 bushels of beans, 600 tons of hay, and 5,500 pounds of butter. They have had sawn into lumber 382,586 feet of logs and sold 129,890 feet; cut and sold 7,000 cords of wood.

This reservation is but a short distance from the flourishing cities of Green Bay, Depere, and Seymour, thus giving them excellent markets for their produce.

IN GENERAL.

Schools.—There are two boarding schools and four day schools on the reservations connected with this agency.

The Menominee boarding school is located at the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and I think there is no better reservation school.

There has been complete harmony among the employees, and the children have made good progress. Very much credit for the success of the school is due to the excellent management of the superintendent, Leslie Watson, and I refer you to his report, herewith transmitted, for a detailed report of the school.

A new schoolhouse was built on the Stockbridge Reservation last year, and during the past summer a new woodhouse was built, a nice painted fence placed around the yard, and the ground leveled, which adds much to the appearance of the school.

On the Oneida Reservation is a large boarding school and three day schools. On January 1, 1895, these schools were placed in charge of Charles F. Peirce, bonded superintendent, who is making a grand success of the schools. Additional buildings have been erected at the boarding school and 1 new day schoolhouse built the past summer, under the direction of Mr. Peirce, which were much needed.

Besides the 2 boarding schools and four day schools there is a contract school, located at this agency, on the Menominee Reservation, under the charge of the Catholic Order of Franciscans. This school has well-furnished buildings, 15 employees, and a capacity for 170 pupils. During the past year 170 pupils were admitted, of which number 130 were paid for by the Government and 40 admitted and supported free. The school is conducted liberally, and the graduates are well qualified to go out into the world and earn a living.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a fair state of repair, but are very cold to live in during the winter season. During the past summer a large new warehouse has been built and several needed buildings at the hospital. Also a steam sawmill on the northeastern part of this reservation, about 18 miles from the agency, which was much needed by the Menominees living on that part of the reservation. The sawmill contains also a planer, shingle mill, and a meal grinder.

At the agency is a sawmill and a flouring mill, both run by water power, which are a great convenience to the tribe as well as to the agency and school.

Health.—The general health of all the tribes has been good. There has been no epidemic and the mortality has not been great. Only one physician is employed, and he attends the Menomonees only. He reports that the number of births was 50 and the deaths 49. It is impossible, however, to give exact figures, as many births and deaths are not reported. The physician also reports that he has attended to 725 calls at his office and made 225 visits to the sick at their homes. Cases of venereal diseases are rare, which shows a good state of morality in the tribe. The medicine men still exist, but they are few in numbers, and often call on the physician for advice.

Menominee hospital.—This is the only hospital among the three tribes (except a church hospital on the Oneida Reservation) and was built and is supported by the Menominees and used for their exclusive benefit. It is a large, well-furnished building, admirably adapted for the uses and purposes for which it was built. It is under the charge of the physician and four sisters of the Catholic Order of St. Joseph.

The physician, in his report, says:

> The hospital employees have been faithful and untiring in the discharge of their duties—especially so in the care of several cases of diphtheria and pneumonia.

The physician reports that during the year 116 patients were admitted into this hospital, of which number all but 4 recovered, which is a very credible showing for the physician and attendants.

There were several cases of diphtheria at the Menomonee boarding school last winter, and they were removed at once to the hospital. All but one recovered, and the disease did not become epidemic. There was but one other in the school during the year, which was a case of pneumonia.

During the past summer a laundry, bathroom, woodhouse, deadhouse, and a root cellar have been built, which have long been badly needed. The Indians are taking more interest in sending their sick to the hospital than formerly, and the patients are always pleased with the treatment they receive.

Indian police.—There are eleven Indian police connected with this agency, divided as follows: Six on the Menominee Reservation, five on the Oneida Reservation, and not any on the Stockbridge Reservation. At the Oneida Reservation the whole force was changed, except the captain, at the beginning of the fiscal year. Charges were made against the new appointees by the friends of the old policemen, but upon a thorough investigation of the charges I found them to be mostly unfounded. If an occasional change is not made in the police force they are apt to become arrogant and dogmatic.

Indian court.—There is only one Indian court at this agency, and that is for the Menominees. The court consists of three old men as judges, who hear and determine all tribal cases. Their decisions are always respected by the Indians and are never questioned.

Churches.—The Stockbridges and Munsees are nearly all Presbyterians, but there are a few who are members of the Catholic Church. The Presbyterian church on the reservation is an old dilapidated affair not fit to hold services in, and as there is no resident minister, interest in church matters is falling off.

The Catholic Missionary Society has built a new church on the reservation during the past summer that would be an ornament to any village. With the exception of about 300, who still retain and practice to a certain extent their ancient faith, the Menominees belong to the Catholic Church and are regular attendants. There are three pretty Catholic churches on the reservation under charge of the Order of Franciscans. The fathers and brothers of the order are devoted to their duties and have

a good influence over the tribe. They have organized a temperance society among the Indians and induced many to join, and in consequence there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness than in former years.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics. The majority are Episcopalians, and they have a very large, handsome stone church. The Methodists are next in numerical strength, and they have a very fine frame church. Only about fifteen families belong to the Catholic Church, but they have a very neat and well-furnished church.

In connection with the Episcopal church is a hospital, supported by the church and under the charge of the Episcopal Sisters. This hospital receives no aid from any tribal fund and is wholly supported by the church. This hospital was opened during the present year and will be of great benefit to the tribe.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I would say that the utmost harmony has prevailed among the employees at this agency, and that I am indebted to them for faithful service, especially to the agency farmer, Theodor Eul, and Leslie Watson, the superintendent of the Menominee boarding school. I feel satisfied that there has been a general improvement among all the Indians under my charge during the past year.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

MENOMINEE BOARDING SCHOOL, *Keshena, Wis., August 30, 1896.*

SIR: In conformity with the rules of the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Menominee boarding school.

Buildings.—There are now ten buildings used by the school, all of which are in excellent condition and repair. Several of these buildings have been erected during the past two years, the boys of the school doing the most of the work under the school carpenters. During the past vacation the boarding house and the boys' buildings have been thoroughly renovated, calcimined, and painted throughout, the dining room enlarged, and the stairs changed and enlarged, thus giving a better exit from the dormitories in case of fire, the whole adding greatly to the appearance of the buildings.

Work in schoolrooms.—During the past school year 157 children were enrolled, and the average attendance was 140. At the beginning of the school year the children came in promptly, without the aid of the police, and remained at the school, contented and happy, the entire year. The parents have also been satisfied and pleased with their children's treatment.

It has been the custom during the year to invite to the Sunday evening meetings the older Indians and have them talk to the children. This not only interested the children, but the Indians became very much interested in the school, which is always a great aid in keeping the children contented and the school full of pupils.

Good, thorough work was done in the grammar department, and a class of 15 prepared to go to a higher school, 9 of whom have already gone. The pupils in this room especially excel in arithmetic, civil government, and physiology.

The intermediate department has been very successful. The children rapidly improved and were taught to speak loudly and distinctly when reciting their lessons, something very desirable in any pupils, but which is very hard to get Indian children to do.

The primary department has been a grand success. Many of the small boys and girls who were brought in from the woods at the beginning of the school year, and who could not speak a word of English, are now reading from books and writing a hand that anyone can read. Keep them in school and they will advance quite as fast as any children. Kindergarten material was used with great success. It should be in all primary departments.

Employees.—There are 8 white and 11 Indian employees at the school. All are faithful to their duties and kind to the children and each other. Peace and harmony have prevailed to a remarkable extent during the year.

School band.—There is a brass band composed of 10 of the schoolboys, who have made wonderful progress during the year and are a great credit to the school. So proficient have they become that they furnished music for the Fourth of July celebration at the county seat. They were not only well paid for their services but were highly complimented for the excellent music they furnished.

School farm.—Connected with the school are 320 acres of land, of which 110 are under under cultivation. Twenty acres were cleared of timber during the past year and planted to potatoes, beans, and turnips. The crop prospects are very bright for this season, and a careful estimate gives the following results: Corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; beans, 35 bushels; oats, 220 bushels. Hay is a complete failure; garden vegetables and melons in great abundance; pork, 3,000 pounds; wool, 85 pounds.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 2 horses, 10 cows, and 1 bull. Nine of the cows are blooded Holsteins, giving a large supply of milk for the children. There are 15 hogs, besides a few pigs and 15 sheep. A large flock of chickens is attended to by the girls, who appear to be much interested in their pets.

Shops.—The shops consist of a carpenter's shop and a shoemaker's shop. Some of the boys who have learned the carpenter's trade at this school and who still attend school are at the time of this writing earning good wages at their trade. Several of the boys take a great interest in the shoemaker's trade. They not only repair the shoes for the whole school but manufacture quite a number of pairs which are used in the school.

Improvements.—The improvements on the farm and the school grounds have materially increased the beauty of the premises. Besides the new buildings heretofore mentioned, new fences have been built around the pastures, and 100 rods of picket fence added to that reported built last year. All the improvements have been made by the boys and employees.

Industrial branches.—In addition to working on the farm and in the shops, the boys are taught to take care of stock, milk cows, prepare firewood, and do certain dormitory work.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, housework in the care of the dormitories and halls, sewing, and other miscellaneous work. They not only make their own dresses but do much sewing for the boys.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank you for the interest you have manifested in the school and the kind assistance you have given all of the employees, thereby making it possible to have as fine and good a reservation school as the Menomonee boarding school. We hope that at the end of another year we can report still more profitable progress, both for the Indian children and their parents.

Yours.

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

THOMAS H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 20, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The agency consists of seven reservations, and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	11,457
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Courte d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn	92,346
Vermillion Lake, St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	51,840

Census.—The aggregate population of the reservations of this agency is 4,652, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	191
Bad River	645
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,150
Lac du Flambeau	796
Fond du Lac	776
Vermillion Lake	781
Grand Portage	313
Total	4,652

The following table gives the several classes of persons, as required by section 304, Regulations Indian Office, 1894:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	51	61	60
Bad River	239	211	140
Lac Court d'Oreilles	385	417	259
Lac du Flambeau	248	310	162
Fond du Lac	173	207	231
Vermillion Lake	222	233	187
Grand Portage	74	97	94
Total	1,392	1,536	1,133

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha Railway, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, distant about 3 miles. During the seasons of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauhwong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office, Reserve, Wis.; telegraphic address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau and about 5 miles from the railroad station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railroad station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 167 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermillion Lake. The farmer and teachers are established at Sucker Point. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

Schools.—There are 10 day and 3 boarding schools connected with this agency. Of the day schools 6 are maintained by the Government and 4 by religious denominations. The following table contains the names of the several schools, their location, the average attendance during the year, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Day schools.				
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	17	W. C. B. Biddle	$600
Normantown	do	12	Lizzie M. Lampson	600
Vermillion Lake	Vermillion Lake	22	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	300
Pahquauhwong	Lac Court d'Oreilles	25	C. K. Dunster	600
			Janett Dunster	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles	do	15	William Denomie	600
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	7	Moses Madwayosh	450
Catholic Mission	Lac Court d'Oreilles	49	Sister Fabiola Oswald	
			Sister Hugolina	
			Sister Albina	
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	26	Sister Seraphica Reinack	
			Sister Ferdinand Stalzer	
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	28	Sister Alcantara Held	
			Sister Victoria Steidl	
			Sister Jolenta Sexton	
St. Mary's	Bad River	17	Sister Catharine	
			Sister Athanasia	
			Sister Seraphia	
Boarding schools.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	78	Sister Catharine	
			Sister Athanasia	
			Sister Seraphia	
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	31	Sister Alcantara Held	
			Sister Victoria Steidl	
			Sister Jolenta Sexton	
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau			

In spite of the utmost diligence on the part of the employees, the attendance at the day schools is irregular, largely on account of the nomadic life of the Indians during a considerable portion of the year, the children being obliged to accompany their parents on their trips into the woods during the season of sugar making, berry picking, etc., which frequent interruptions in their studies are very discouraging to the teachers and detrimental to the advancement of the pupils, as the best results can only be expected to follow persistent and continued effort.

There is urgent need of the establishment of a boarding school on the Vermillion Lake Reservation. I have considered the matter carefully, and I believe the Government should take steps at once to give to the children of this band the benefits of a boarding school. There are 187 children of school age, and many of them have never been to school and are growing up in dense ignorance of not only books, but of civilized methods of life, and the number that do not understand or talk English is proportionately very large. I earnestly recommend that a boarding school, with capacity for say 80, be erected on Government land somewhere on Vermillion Lake, preferably near the head of the lake, and I am satisfied that the school could be filled at once with children who will otherwise never receive any instruction. By consolidating with it the day school at Sucker Point an attendance of at least 150 children could be had.

Plans and estimates for two additional day schools at Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wis., will be forwarded shortly, and the increased facilities thus afforded will be of great benefit to the children of those reservations; but it is my opinion that the best results will be attained by a Government boarding school located on each of these reservations, as set forth in my special report on that subject.

The buildings for the Lac du Flambeau boarding school, located on Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., were completed last June, and are particularly well adapted to the requirements of the school and have a capacity for 120 scholars. Estimates for the supplies, furniture, etc., for this school have been forwarded, and it is hoped that it will be ready for business by September 1 next.

Allotments.—The following table shows the number of allotments made on each of the reservations of this agency to date, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

Name of reservation.	Number of allotments.	Sex of allottees.		Number of acres allotted.
		Male.	Female.	
Lac Court d'Oreilles	595	390	205	46,768.62
Bad River	394	266	128	30,385.42
Fond du Lac	99	56	43	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau	174	118	56	13,761.19
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,297	858	439	101,256.89

Timber industries.—*Lac du Flambeau Reservation:* The logging and manufacturing of lumber has been going on here for the past year in a satisfactory manner, with a small increase over the previous year's cut. A fine planing mill has been added to the plant, at a cost to the contractor of about $12,000.

Bad River Reservation: Since my last report the timber contractor, Justus S. Stearns, has completed his sawmill and added a planing mill, so that the whole plant is now complete and is a duplicate of that at Lac du Flambeau. The work here under the contract has been satisfactory so far as it has gone, but, due to the fact that extensive fires passed through a large part of the timber last year, damaging it more or less, the amount of that class of timber logged was not so large as I hoped for or felt was necessary; but a promise from the contractor for energetic operations in the burned district, to begin September 1, leads me to hope that not much depreciation in value will result from the small cut last winter. The enterprise has been of great value to the Indians, as shown in their general bettered condition, increased acreage under cultivation, the many new houses and universal repairs to old, the increase in food and clothing supply, purchase of stock and farming implements, and the large number of Indians who have taken advantage of the opportunity for work at good wages at home. A number of the Indians have opened small stores, butcher shops, etc., in their own buildings on the reservation.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation: Logging on this reservation last winter by Henry Turrish, contractor, was conducted satisfactorily and to the very great benefit of the Indians, who have been for three years previous in a condition bordering on destitution. At present, as a result of the picking up and sale of the small, scattered timber on the reservation, the refuse of former prodigal enterprises, they are all pretty comfortable and apparently happy and contented with the prospects for the coming winter.

There still appears to be several million feet of scattered timber, which is covered by an allotment schedule to be soon forwarded, and I hope the timber can be handled by Mr. Turrish, to the end that the benefits of last winter may be extended over the next two years.

Red Cliff Reservation: Owing to failure so far to obtain approval of my recommendations for allotments and timber operations for this reservation, I begin to fear the anticipated benefits therefrom for this band for the coming winter are not to be realized, as much longer delay will make operations for the coming season impracticable. The Indians are very much disappointed and dissatisfied at the delay—the good reasons for which they can not understand—and feel they are being deprived of benefits which their brothers of the other reservations are enjoying. My opinions on this matter have been finally set forth in special reports.

A complete detailed account of all timber operations is kept, and at present the books show over eight hundred individual Indian accounts, both timber and money. An earnest attempt to advise and judiciously direct the expenditure of the amounts due the Indians forms an exacting and arduous duty.

The following statement shows, in consolidated form, the amount of timber logged and money received and disbursed in connection therewith:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber from beginning of operations to November 30, 1894	$21,414.91	
Amount received from advance on contracts	8,300.00	
Amount received from rent of mill site	400.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians		$16,531.13
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		900.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		715.41
Amount on hand and due from contractor November 30, 1894		11,968.37
Total	30,114.91	30,114.91
Balance on hand December 1, 1894	11,968.37	
Amount received from sale of timber from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	19,019.65	
Amount received from advance on contracts	5,324.95	
Amount received from rent of mill site	200.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts		20,047.31
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		1,100.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		394.80
Balance on hand June 30, 1895, and due from contractor		14,970.86
Total	36,512.97	36,512.97

Bad River Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber from beginning of operations to December 1, 1894	$6,155.50	
Amount received from advance on contracts	12,200.00	
Amount received from rent of mill site	430.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians		$17,032.22
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		214.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		306.88
Balance on hand and due from contractors November 30, 1894		1,232.40
Total	18,785.50	18,785.50
Balance on hand December 1, 1894	1,232.40	
Amount received from sale of timber from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	28,419.60	
Amount received from advance on contracts	11,386.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians		28,164.28
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance		1,150.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		377.53
Balance on hand and due from contractors June 30, 1895		11,346.19
Total	41,038.00	41,038.00

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation.

Amount received from sale of timber	$30,949.48	
Amount received from advance on contracts	6,850.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians		$24,492.65
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		4,050.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		680.38
Balance on hand and due from contractor June 30, 1895		8,576.45
Total	37,799.48	37,799.48

Summary of timber operations.

Amount received, sale of timber	$105,959.14	
Amount received, advance on contracts	44,060.95	
Amount received, miscellaneous accounts	1,030.00	
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians		$106,267.59
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance		7,414.00
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses		2,475.00
Balance on hand and due from contractors June 30, 1895		34,893.50
Total	151,050.09	151,050.09

Timber cut.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut upon the reservations during the logging season from December 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895:

	Feet.
Bad River Reservation:	
White pine	4,959,040
Norway pine	3,392,710
Dead and down	433,290
Shingle timber	1,007,230
Spruce	19,910
Hemlock	103,300
Cedar	5,750
Birch	3,130
Basswood	6,150
Elm	40,620
Maple	1,290
Ash	10,360
Total	9,982,780
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:	
White pine	3,835,110
Norway pine	539,330
Dead and down	548,230
Shingle timber	2,222,560
Hemlock	119,970
Total	7,265,200
Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation:	
White pine	11,289,870
Norway and dead and down	2,179,540
Total	13,469,410
Summary:	
White pine	20,084,020
Norway pine	3,932,040
Dead and down	981,520
Shingle timber	3,229,790
Dead and down and Norway	2,179,540
Spruce	19,910
Hemlock	223,270
Cedar	5,750
Birch	3,130
Basswood	6,150
Elm	40,620
Maple	1,290
Ash	10,360
Total	30,717,390

Yours, respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *August 16, 1895.*

SIR: In accordance with paragraph 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency on April 1, 1895, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 16, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and have performed the duties of agent since that date.

The Wind River Reservation is situated in the west central part of the State of Wyoming, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and contains 2,828 square miles. The agency is located near the south line, and most of the Indians of the reservation live in log huts built along the course of the Little Wind River and its tributaries—the Shoshones near the mountains, the Arapahoes farther down. Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 143 miles distant, is the nearest railroad point. Casper, the terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, is slightly more distant. From these stations all supplies for the agency are hauled, usually by Indian teams.

The military post of Fort Washakie, garrisoned by one company of infantry, is located 1 mile from the agency.

The census for the fiscal year 1895 shows:

Shoshones—males, 445; females, 466	911
Arapahoes—males, 401; females, 436	837
Total, both tribes	1,748
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshones	210
Arapahoes	184
Number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshones	251
Arapahoes	206
Number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshones	288
Arapahoes	288
Number of births	51
Number of deaths	57

The census of 1894 showed a total of 1,765, but I am of the opinion that the population has remained nearly stationary, the apparent decrease being accounted for by several families of Shoshones having taken up land and settled with the Western Band on the Fort Hall Reservation.

Immediately after my arrival I began to complete the construction of the extensive system of irrigating ditches laid out by my predecessor. The months of April, May, and a part of June were devoted to this purpose, and about 10 miles of main ditch, averaging 10 feet in width and 1¼ feet in depth, have been completed, at a total cost of $4,901.70. This work was done entirely by Indians, under the supervision of employees. I believe that these ditches will for some years to come supply all the water that will be necessary for such farming as the Indians will be able to carry on. Repairs to these ditches will be necessary from time to time.

At the opening of the planting season 29,942 pounds of seed wheat, 20,000 pounds of seed oats, and 20,000 pounds of seed potatoes were issued to the Indians of both tribes. The sowing was done under the supervision of the agency farmers, and as the rainfall during the spring months was unusually abundant the prospects for a crop are exceptionally good.

Many of the Indians show considerable interest in farming; others are quite indifferent, and neglect to attend to their fields at the time when they require the greatest care. The crops of the Arapahoes appear to be very much better than those of the Shoshones. Agriculture in this arid climate is a very difficult operation. The necessity of irrigating all crops and the early frosts are great drawbacks to the success of even the white farmer, and under these circumstances the efforts of the Indians are certainly all that can be expected of them at present.

During the present month quite an amount of hay, which is estimated at 100 tons, has been cut and stacked by the Indians for use during the coming winter. Nearly all have gardens, some of which are very well kept. They meet with very good success in raising the hardier vegetables, as turnips, beets, carrots, and potatoes. As to

the amount of small grain which their crops will yield, it is impossible to now make a satisfactory estimate, but I believe that it will be enough to form a considerable addition to their rations during the winter.

The gristmill is now nearly ready for use. The sawmill has been in operation for several weeks and considerable lumber has been cut for Indians, they furnishing the logs. I believe that the flouring mill will greatly encourage the Indians to continue their efforts at farming as soon as they realize the benefits of it.

The Indians of both tribes are anxious to work at almost anything by which they can earn money, but the opportunities of finding such employment are few. During the summer they have filled a contract at Fort Washakie of 800 cords of wood and at the agency of 200 cords. Under these two contracts they have been paid $5,600. For hauling agency supplies from Casper, Wyo., they received $7,607.02. They have also done some freighting for the mission schools, and most of them would be glad to have constant work of this kind. They are still very improvident, and have little or no idea of the value of money or of spending it so as to best provide for their needs.

The leases of parts of the reservation afford an annual revenue of $2,626.29, which is to be divided equally between the two tribes. The Shoshones recently requested that their share should be expended in purchasing milch cows for the tribe. The Arapahoes wish their share to be kept on hand for the present.

During the year 5 miles of road near the Arapaho issue station have been constructed.

The Wind River Bridge has been completed by the contractor, and its location and construction gives general satisfaction.

There were one Government boarding school and two mission (contract) boarding schools conducted on this reservation during the past year.

The aggregate number of pupils in the Government boarding school was 144, of whom 85 were males and 59 females. The management of this school appears to have been only moderately good. The industrial part seems to have been especially neglected and far inferior to what it should be.

The missionary schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches.

St. Stephen's Mission (Catholic), under the direction of the Reverend Balthasar Feusi, S. J., assisted by one priest and seven sisters of the Order of St. Francis, is in a very gratifying state of efficiency and is producing the best results. At this school an average attendance of 77 pupils were instructed, at an expense to the United States of $7,020.

The Episcopal mission school, under the direction of the Reverend John Roberts, has accommodated an average of 19¾ pupils, at a cost to the Government of $2,145.60. The management of this institution has been very satisfactory and efficient.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The agency physician reports that 2,340 Indians received medical treatment during the year, all of whom except 57 recovered. I believe that the agency physician should be assisted by a pharmacist to relieve him of the labor of compounding medicines and enable him to devote his entire time to the sick.

The police force of this agency, consisting of 2 officers and 12 privates, has performed its duties well, although not called upon to undertake anything very important.

The court of Indian offenses has held regular sessions and has been of great assistance in settling disputes of various kinds among the Indians, principally concerning allotments of land.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has progressed without material friction during the year, under the direction of Col. John W. Clark, allotting and special disbursing agent. The Indians all seem willing and anxious to obtain their land as soon as possible. Colonel Clark informs me that he has made 612 allotments, 197 Arapahoes and 415 Shoshones, amounting to 35,170 acres of agricultural and 26,760 acres of grazing land.

As to the progress in civilization and industry made by the Indians of this reservation, I will add, in conclusion, that my observation and that of others lead me to believe that they are slowly advancing. The time, however, is still far distant when they will be self-supporting, or even when their efforts will materially contribute to their support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *June 26, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I herein submit my first annual report of the Wind River boarding school.

In obedience to telegraphic orders from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I reached this agency on the 15th day of September, 1894. I found the school on my arrival in a very disjointed condition. There was neither order nor system in any department. There was an enrollment of 143 pupils and about 60 in partial attendance. The pupils came and went as it suited their inclinations. The only method of punishment was to lock refractory pupils for a time in dark rooms in the basement of the building. I discontinued this method of punishment very soon after taking charge, and have had very little trouble with runaways.

The attendance could have been much larger but for the lack of needed supplies. The supply of shoes and dress goods were both inadequate, and it has been impossible to dress either the boys or girls as neatly as I desired.

Food.—The pupils have throughout the year been supplied with an abundance of wholesome food; their bread has been most excellent and the beef good, with the exception of about six weeks.

Health.—The health of the school has been good; only two cases that were considered at all dangerous, and no deaths. The pupils suffered for awhile with a very malignant type of sore eyes, but on the day of dismissal from school for the summer vacation there was only one case among them.

All of the authorized holidays were observed, and each Sabbath the school was assembled in the chapel for divine service by Rev. John Roberts and Rev. Sherman Cooleridge. At every chapel exercise they were taught to memorize and repeat short chapters from the Book of Psalms, singing, and reading Scripture lessons.

Literary.—I herewith submit the report of the principal teacher, Oliver C. Edwards, which gives a correct account of the literary work:

"The teachers have pursued their work upon lines that have tended toward freeing the schoolroom exercises from that mechanical routine so often followed by teachers who depend wholly upon the text-books for programme and course of study. While this feature is not an entirely new one to this school, we believe that this year's work has been especially productive of good results by reason of the course pursued.

"A very large number of pupils at the beginning of the school year were in the same class—so many as to make any attempt at grading impracticable. During the year several of the brighter pupils have outstripped their classmates, and have made a system of grading not only possible, but necessary. In order to accomplish this satisfactorily another teacher will be required.

"The schoolrooms this year have been crowded too much for the best interests of the children's health and progress, the primary containing over 40 pupils. The addition of another teacher would make possible a preparatory course in kindergarten, which is a very much needed department.

"The teacher and assistant teacher have given earnest and cheerful support to all measures suggested by the principal, and deserve the credit of having greatly aided in making the moderately successful advancement claimed for the literary work of the school."

Industrial work.—This is not a farming country, still the boys have been given all of the instruction possible in the way of gardening, tree planting, and care of stock. The girls were regularly detailed and did faithful work in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and general housework.

The harmony among the employees has not been as good as desired; still this has been a fairly successful year—remarkably so in the opinion of disinterested parties who have known the school in former years, but not altogether satisfactory to me.

I have had the roofs and inside woodwork of each building repainted and all of the windows furnished with either curtains or lambrequins.

The garden was severely injured by frost on the 18th of this month (June), but with care during the ensuing two months there will be potatoes and other winter vegetables to do the school another year.

Thanking you kindly for your cooperation in this work, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. W. HADDIN,
Superintendent.

Capt. R. H. WILSON,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my second annual report, together with a number of valuable papers read at the three Indian school service institutes held during the summer months.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to furnish me a secretary to whom I might intrust the management of the minor details of my work, I have been unable to push certain reforms inaugurated in 1894 as vigorously as I had hoped to do; nor have I, because of the scanty appropriation for my traveling expenses, been able to give to the schools that degree of personal supervision and aid to which they are entitled. At the same time the vicissitudes of the service at no time afforded me the assistance of the entire corps of supervisors. During the entire year at least one of these officiated as acting superintendent in some boarding school, and at one time two of the supervisors were so occupied.

Nevertheless, thanks to the energy of these gentlemen, I have been enabled to obtain reports of inspections from all boarding schools, with few exceptions, as well as from nearly one-half of the day schools. At the same time the full and explicit regular and special reports furnished me by agents and superintendents enabled me to form a fairly good idea of the more imperative needs of the service. Could I be afforded the help and freedom of movement granted to my predecessor, who had six supervisors and a practically unlimited traveling fund allowed him (I am limited to three supervisors and $1,000), I could accomplish much good, achieving in one year what now seems like a herculean task for a decade. Where I am now compelled to await developments, I could force issues; where now I am driven into uncertain judgment on fragments of data, I could base unshaken conclusions on full knowledge; where now I criticise error, I could prevent it.

The hampering conditions above enumerated will also account for the necessarily fragmentary character of my report, presenting a few prominent conditions that forced themselves upon my notice as requiring immediate attention. These fragments I now have the honor to submit to you without further apology or explanation.

TRANSFER OF SCHOOL WORK TO STATE CONTROL.

In the measure in which the allotting of land in severalty to Indians progresses the limits of reservations are narrowed and the reservations themselves invaded by white settlers. These facts render it more and more imperative to enlist the active and sympathetic cooperation of the respective States in the work of Indian education and civilization. In many instances time is ripe even now for the full transfer of this

work to State control. Unfortunately, however, even in these instances State officials, as well as the people of these States, still labor largely under the impression that the Indians are foreigners rather than citizens, and that the entire responsibility of this work rests upon the General Government.

In some instances the indifference which such a state of feeling would naturally bring about has developed even into actual antagonism not only against the Indians but also against the Government officials who have charge of the Indian work. I am told that minor courts under State authority have allowed themselves to be used to protect Indians against punishment for misdemeanors, and that in some instances State guardians of public morals have permitted Indian citizens to transgress against the marriage laws of the State and to indulge in many unlawful practices without any effort on their part to abate these evils. There is also in certain localities a decided unwillingness to admit Indian children to the public schools attended by white children; and nowhere have I found full appreciation of the fact that under certain conditions it might become necessary for the State to continue the specific Indian schools for limited periods of time until the Indian home shall reasonably resemble in spirit and make-up the home of the white settler.

In my endeavors to secure the cooperation of State superintendents of instruction I have met with hearty response from the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and I believe that it will be possible in most of these States to transfer the work of Indian education to the State authorities within a comparatively short period. In some of these States I am informed that the subject will be submitted to the State legislatures within the near future, and that efforts will be made to secure suitable measures looking to such transfer.

In the State of Washington even now it would be possible to abandon some of the Indian schools now under Government control and to turn the Indian children over to the ordinary school facilities provided by the State. In the States of Oregon and California a great number of Indians now attending Indian schools could, without hardship either to themselves or to the school districts in which they live, be educated in the State district schools.

There seems to be no good reason why the Chippewas, Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges of Wisconsin, the great majority of the Indians of Michigan, the Chippewas of Minnesota, the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, the Omahas and Winnebagos, the Santees of Nebraska, the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos of Kansas, the Cherokees of North Carolina, and others should not be cared for, so far as their educational needs are concerned, by the States in which they live. In most of these cases the Indians are self-supporting and fairly ready to live under the same laws with other citizens of the States. In many instances, in which Indians ready for citizenship do not pay taxes, sufficient funds are provided for by annuities or otherwise to reimburse the State or county for whatever necessary expenses the care and education of the Indians may demand. In several individual instances I am now prepared to make definite proposals in this matter.

I am fully aware that the States can not be compelled to undertake this work, but I am encouraged to believe that by following up steps taken in this direction the people and legislatures of the States within a comparatively short time will be brought to see that their own interests demand this transfer of responsibility and will ask Congress to

make such transfer. In this connection I am pleased to note that Commissioner Edw. P. Smith in his annual report for 1875 strongly recommends the policy of transferring Indians to the respective States. He says, among other things:

The theory of Indian sovereignty has practically placed the Indians at a disadvantage in their relations to the several States where they are found. Being held by the State authorities to be neither citizens nor paupers, nor criminals, nor wards in any sense, they come easily to be regarded on all hands as outcasts and intruders and a normal prey for anybody strong or cunning enough to defraud them. The most potent and sure remedy for this evil will be found in committing the Indians at the earliest day possible to the care of the State.

And, further on:

I recommend that legislation be sought from Congress looking toward the divorcement of the United States and Indians as "citizens of a domestic sovereignty within our borders," and the transfer of the Indians and their property to the States where they reside as rapidly as both the States and the Indians are prepared therefor; but the provisions of such legislation should be specific as to the States and not in general terms.

Upon the invitation of President Nicholas Murray Butler, of the National Educational Association, I presented this subject at the Denver meeting, and in their resolutions the national association expressed cordial sympathy with my appeal to the teachers of the land for an active interest on their part in the civilization of the Indians, and for a concerted effort to bring the Indians under the same law with the white men in the several States of the Union.

HINDRANCES OF TRIBAL LIFE.

It is generally conceded that the mere allotment of land to Indians is not sufficient to secure settled home life on their part. In many instances, in spite of every effort to prevent it, the Indians will embrace with eagerness the opportunity afforded them by certain provisions of the allotment acts of ridding themselves of the necessity of settling upon their allotments by leasing away the use of their lands. This leaves them at liberty still to continue in their half-savage camp life and tribal customs. In this they are in many cases still further confirmed by prevailing modes of issuing rations and paying annuities. The mere continuance of issuing rations and payment of annuities has a demoralizing tendency and renders needless any effort at self-help on the part of Indians; but when rations are issued and annuities are paid to bands of Indians who are called into camp at the agency or subagency, the tribal habits and savageries are furnished fresh stimulus on each issue or pay day.

At agencies so situated vacation comes to the school as a real calamity. The children, instead of returning to spend their vacation in homes in which they can themselves practice and teach their parents the amenities of decent housekeeping, are compelled to pass a period in demoralizing Indian squalor, so that at the close of vacation they return to school ashamed and discouraged by their loss of prestige and self-respect.

I am aware that the Indian Office is making efforts to remedy these evils, but in order to full success, and in order to secure to the work of the Indian school a reasonable degree of permanence in the results of its labors, it is imperative that a settled policy should be established independent of changes in the administration, and that Congress should confer upon the Indian Office unlimited power to devise measures in the distribution of rations and annuities by which Indians may be encour-

aged to abandon tribal life and to establish permanent homes upon their allotments. In all cases (at least with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches and others where rations are issued as a gratuity) these might be furnished as a reward to those who settle in permanent homes and who adopt the habits of civilization in their life.

Much, too, could be done in this matter by directing and enabling agents and other proper officials to assist young educated Indians in efforts to establish themselves in homes of their own or to find employment in the villages and on the farms in the vicinity of the agency.

In no way, however, are we justified in falling into the error of those who surrender to drawbacks and difficulties, failures and backslidings, and claim that because of these the education of the Indian is a failure. I have listened to most touching and unquestionably sincere declamations condemning the cruelty which educates an Indian child, renders him sensitive to considerations of decency and morality, gives him advanced aims and comparatively high purposes, and then returns him to a reservation, to an environment which is indifferent or hostile to these things, and which practically compels him to relapse into savagery.

Now, in all this there is much truth. But the cruelty, it should be remembered, lies not in the education that is given the Indian youth, but in his return to uncongenial environment and in the failure to provide well-directed, efficient measures for securing improved environment for the educated youth, in the failure to protect him against the savagery of the old Indians, and in not affording him opportunities and incentives to hold fast to the aspirations and to practice the arts which his education has given him.

No consideration of logic and common sense would justify the abandonment of educational efforts or the slightest relaxation or turning back in these, but every such consideration must impel us, while holding fast to every educational agency at our command, to direct our energy and ingenuity against the cruel environment to which so many educated Indian youth must eventually return.

FIELD FOR PHILANTHROPY.

There is right here a promising field of labor for patriotic philanthropists and missionaries who take a special interest in the civilization and uplifting of the Indians. They might with profit establish in the States and districts inhabited by Indians agencies or posts whose duty it should be to enlighten the white people in these States and districts concerning the true character of the Indian, as well as concerning the duties of the whites toward these new citizens; to interest themselves in the personal welfare of returned educated young Indian men and women; to secure for these, if possible, suitable employment in white communities; to encourage the establishment in the vicinity of Indian homes of industries that will afford employment to Indian workers; to secure from local courts full justice to Indians, both in matters of penalty and protection; to hold in check the conscienceless land hunger of unscrupulous men, and in every other way to overcome unworthy prejudices against Indians on the part of white settlers, as well as the stolid fear and distrust of the Indian in his intercourse with whites.

In all these efforts sentiment and personal contact play so important a part that philanthropic and missionary organizations, unhampered by any considerations outside of their definite purpose and yet in full sympathy with the wider aims of the Government, can accomplish more

than Government agencies with their complicated and somewhat heavy machinery. Efforts made in this direction by Miss Frances C. Sparhawk, of the Indian Industries League, by a group of generous philanthropists at Santee, by the Jesuit fathers at Cœur d'Alène and at the Flathead Agency, by Miss Sybil Carter at White Earth, and other similar work elsewhere have yielded results which place such enterprises beyond the stage of tentative experiment. Success is assured wherever devotion, common sense, courage, and faith unite in similar efforts.

Such agencies or posts might become valuable helpers of school officials in their efforts to establish and extend the outing system so auspiciously begun and so skillfully managed at Carlisle. It is gratifying to learn that at Perris in California, at Phœnix and other points in Arizona and New Mexico, at Carson in Nevada, and at a few other schools the introduction of this system is meeting with promising success. In Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, and other mountain States progress in this matter is discouragingly slow for many reasons, among which an unreasoning dislike of Indians is the chief one. In all these localities the philanthropic posts or agencies could do much to dissipate prejudice in directions and ways from which Government officials are practically excluded.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Much good is being accomplished by the day schools which have been established on a number of reservations, as well as by the independent day schools in localities remote from reservations and among Indians not otherwise cared for by the Government. The reservation day schools, more particularly, are to be counted among the most efficient factors for the civilization of the Indian home. Aside from the fact that the children are here taught to speak, read, and write English, and the rudiments of arithmetic, drawing, and singing, they are trained in the domestic arts and habits of life of the white man, and frequently receive some instruction and training in gardening, farming, the care of domestic animals, and in the use of tools.

In all cases where this is feasible husband and wife are employed, respectively, as teacher and housekeeper in these schools. Much attention is given to the dress and cleanliness of the children. A light noonday meal, prepared by the girls under the housekeeper's supervision, is served. Some instruction in sewing and laundering is given, and the boys learn what the place affords with reference to manual and industrial work.

From the school the children carry their lessons daily to their homes, and wherever the school is aided by the influence of a firm, judicious, humane, and energetic agent it exerts a steady pressure upon the Indian home, slowly but surely guiding it into ways of decency, morality, and thrift, and preparing it to yield to the stronger pressure which is to come from the influence of the boarding schools and higher training schools.

Much, however, still remains to be done to make these schools more effective and to enable them to yield a fuller return for the money spent upon them. For this purpose it is desirable, wherever this is feasible, to establish in connection with each such day school an ample vegetable garden, to furnish means to keep a few cows and a team of horses, to provide a full noonday meal for the children, and to equip a workshop for plain carpentry and blacksmithing and for sloyd.

These schools, too, should be the permanent homes of teacher and housekeeper for the full twelve months of the year instead of only for

ten months, as is the case now, and these devoted people should be provided by the Government with such furniture as simple housekeeping may demand, as well as with such additional help as their case may require.

During the past year 12 new day schools were organized and 2 were closed, yielding a gain of 10 of these institutions.

FIELD MATRONS.

The Government supplies agencies liberally with farmers whose duty it is to teach and assist Indian men in their farming operations. This is indeed a wise provision, but it is only half wisdom. In fact, when it is remembered that among the Indians, the wife and mother gives shape and direction to all that concerns the home and its attitude toward the school and civilization, the small provision made by Congress for field matrons who may teach and assist the Indian woman in better ways of living is quite inexplicable. It is claimed by those who have opportunity to know, on the one hand, that the stubborn adherence on the part of the Indian home to tribal habits and customs is due chiefly to the influence of ignorant Indian women, and, on the other hand, that it would be a comparatively easy task to change this pernicious conservatism into eager helpfulness if these women could be properly instructed by an efficient corps of field matrons. The appointment of field matrons sufficient in number to keep under constant influence every home whose children attend a day school would be one of the most profitable investments in the entire field of Indian work.

Every dollar thus spent, by emphasizing and rendering permanent the lessons of the day school in all that pertains to domestic economy, morality, and social duty, would increase a hundred fold the working value of every dollar now spent, not only in these day schools but in the boarding schools that draw pupils from these localities, hastening the day when the "Indian question" shall be no more.

With a corps of efficient field matrons, as suggested above, a decade would suffice on a majority of reservations to render Indian savagery unpopular among the Indians generally, to establish decency and thrift in the household, to fill every Indian boarding school on and off reservations with pupils who come unsolicited, and to remove the "cruelty" from the practice of returning educated Indian youth to their people. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress will grant sufficient funds to the Indian Office for this most important purpose.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS TO NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Much confusion and hard feeling have been occasioned by prevailing modes of obtaining pupils for nonreservation schools, and I congratulate you upon your determination to bring about a change in these. Heretofore agents of the respective nonreservation schools have visited the agencies, making strenuous efforts to secure pupils for their respective schools. It is evident that such a method holds many temptations for ill-considered promises, rash statements concerning rival schools, and other injudicious acts. I have, therefore, at your suggestion, devised a definite plan of transfer of sufficiently prepared boys and girls to nonreservation schools, which will do away with the expensive trips of collecting agents, and consequently with the jealousies and hard feelings occasioned by their visits to agencies.

It is needful, however, in order to make such a plan a success, that Congress should modify the provision in this year's appropriation bill which renders it necessary, for the transfer of a child to a nonreservation school, to obtain the voluntary consent of the parent or next of kin of such child, such consent to be made before the agent of the reservation. Even waiving the questionable propriety of making a child's education contingent upon the consent of half-savage parents, who have no data to judge of its value to the child, this provision in many instances practically excludes children from nonreservation school privileges by requiring that this consent shall be given before the agent of the reservation. In many instances the giving of such consent before the agent would require on the part of the child's parents or next of kin extensive journeys, the inconvenience and expense of which are enough to deter them.

An instructive result of the operation of this provision is found in the fact that our nonreservation schools are filled in a growing ratio by half-breed Indians, and that the full-blood Indians are proportionately less and less numerous in these schools. The explanation for this I find in the fact that the white fathers and mothers of half-breed children are more ready to appreciate the advantages of education than is the case with full-blood Indians.

It is to be sincerely hoped that in future appropriation bills Congress will modify this provision so as not to hamper the work of Indian education. In legislation bearing on this subject it may be desirable to respect the prejudices of influential older Indians, but a higher and deeper necessity demands protection for the Indian youth against these same prejudices. If it is the duty of the higher race to moralize and civilize the lower, this duty can never be fulfilled by placing the decision as to education of the young into the hands of his relatively immoral and savage parents.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND JAILS.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that very few schools find themselves hindered in their discipline by the provision in the Indian school rules prohibiting corporal punishment. In the few instances in which infractions of this rule have been reported to me such infractions could usually be traced to lack of experience or judgment on the part of the superintendent. Only in one or two instances does it seem to have been due to a cruel disposition or a stubborn unwillingness to submit to these rules. Facts brought to my notice concerning this matter within the last year still further corroborate the conclusion that with a sincerely humane superintendent of fair experience and tact so called corporal punishment as an educational measure is not only needless but positively injurious. In the administration of the phases of school work intrusted to me I shall, therefore, during the coming year insist even more strenuously upon the strict observance of this beneficent rule.

I am pleased to report at the same time that in several schools the superintendents have spontaneously abolished the jail and other means of solitary confinement for offenders against school regulations. I sincerely hope that the number of these superintendents will steadily grow during the coming year. While solitary confinement may be admissible as a mode of punishment with hardened offenders among men and larger boys, it is entirely out of place with girls and smaller boys, and where it is practiced there is an unfortunate tendency to make it a sort of panacea for all kinds of misdemeanors.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

There can be no doubt that the stress of work on the part of the schools should be placed upon industrial and manual training rather than upon literary advancement. It is chiefly through the industrial arts and manual skill that the Indian is to be brought to that degree of self-help which shall render him independent of Government support in the work of self-preservation and of the maintenance of a family. To put him in possession of these arts and to inculcate in him a spirit of work is the purpose of the industrial training of our schools. It is by faithful work in these arts that he is to earn gradually the leisure and to acquire the ideals and experiences that will enable him to appreciate and enjoy treasures of literature.

Of course he is to acquire the arts of reading and writing, inasmuch as these are indispensable in his daily intercourse with others, and inasmuch as the practice of these arts will enable him to acquire the garnered knowledge of the race concerning things of nature, of human art, of history, and of political and religious life. But advanced literary training is not needed for these purposes, and in Indian schools it may become relatively a hindrance rather than a help by drawing away the pupil's attention from things which are indispensable to him, while at the same time he is incapable of deriving from these studies any real benefits. So-called higher education should be confined to those who can derive real benefits therefrom, both as students and in subsequent life pursuits.

The literary teachers of the school should adapt their work in the contents and in the method of their lessons to the immediate industrial needs of their pupils, drawing their illustrations from the environment and experience of the children, and placing before the children proximate ideals which these are capable of appreciating. In the measure in which the literary teacher of the school succeeds in enabling the pupil to do his industrial work more intelligently, to devote himself to it more patiently and persistently, to find a real satisfaction and even pride therein, in this measure has the teacher done good work.

On the other hand, the industrial work of the school should cease to be mere drudgery. Industrial teachers, farmers, and others who lead in this work should see the educational value of manual and industrial training, should cease to be mere toilers or choremen and chorewomen, and should learn to realize in their work their dignity as teachers and civilizers of Indian youth.

In this direction the schools have not achieved during the past year the progress which I, in sanguine moments at the beginning of my work, had anticipated. Unfortunately, all these workers are still in the unclassified service, so that my efforts to substitute in a number of schools trained manual and industrial teachers have been neutralized in most instances by considerations which obtain in the unclassified service, and which it is needless for me to discuss here.

Besides, the educational value of manual training is not as yet fully appreciated. The majority of persons still persist in taking into account only its material outcome and at best its beneficent reaction upon the physical development of the child. They leave out of consideration its more important connection with the intellectual and moral development of the child. Manual training properly conducted accomplishes more than any other educational factor in the training of the senses, of intellectual insight, of deliberate judgment; does more than

any other educational factor to establish a keen sense of duty, self-control, persistence of will power, and all other things that go to make up a strong, reliable character. But in order to secure these beneficent gains from manual and industrial training those intrusted with the leadership in the work must know these things and must be selected with reference to their knowledge of these things. This and their efficiency in the work alone must be considered in their appointment and tenure of office, and this can not be done satisfactorily until the positions involved are placed under civil-service measures.

It is with a high degree of gratification that I quote an extract from the address of the honorable Secretary of the Interior at the last annual conference of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners with representatives of missionary boards and Indian rights associations in the city of Washington. Such direct and unequivocal statements from an officer who finally determines the policy of the Indian work is calculated to infuse fresh courage and to stimulate new vigor in every department of the Indian school work.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior expressed himself as follows:

The good people outside of the service have done much to purify the work of those in the service and to remove scandals from it. I trust that labor of this character is now but little needed. The line of most effective assistance which can be rendered is that which will help to make the service permanent, which will eliminate politics from the work of those engaged in the service, and will prevent changes for any cause except the hope of increased efficiency. I believe to-day that the most important advance which can be made will be that which will guarantee the permanent tenure of those whose work proves successful. In no line of employment is change so injurious as where great length of time is required before proficiency can exist, and this is certainly true where the service is to reach a people still almost half savage.

ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

While, however, measures are being formulated that shall procure these highly desirable ends, superintendents and agents need not relax nor postpone efforts on their part by which the manual and industrial training in their schools may be vitalized and rendered more effective in the education of the Indian youth. In order to show what can be done even under existing conditions, I would direct attention to the highly satisfactory achievements in this direction at Fort Shaw school in Montana. In a special report on this subject, made at my request, Supt. Winslow says, among other things of value:

Aside from teaching how to do things we aim to secure definite discipline of mind and body in teaching the various branches of industrial work. Pupils are not kept at piecework. They are started at the beginning, and go step by step from the easiest process to the more difficult ones.

Every worker in school is a teacher. Every work has a definite educational value. Every worker should teach his branch with reference to this value. Every part of the work is related to every other part. Work in the schoolrooms is not complete in itself; it is a part of the whole. Work in the shops and various industrial departments is a part of the educational plan. Workers in presenting the parts should have a definite idea of the whole. Pupils in every department should be required to apply what they have learned in others.

We have found language and drawing lessons a very good means of connecting the work of the schoolrooms, shops, etc. For this purpose a school vocabulary has been made out. Words of common use and those used on the farm, in the shops, and other departments are selected. Teachers in schoolrooms use these words in language exercises, spelling, making sentences, and reading. Pupils use the same words in their work with tools and in the various processes of industrial work.

Drawing is taught in the schoolrooms and the principles applied in the shops. A study of lines, planes, and solids has been taken up in regular order. The same things are reviewed and reproduced in materials in the shops, more particularly in the carpenter and blacksmith shops.

Work in wood and iron has been done almost entirely from models. Our intention is to have pupils make drawings from models in the schoolrooms and make the models in the shops from these drawings. Conventional designs can be reproduced in needlework, fancy designs, and patterns. Wood carving will also claim attention this year.

In woodwork pupils should learn the growth, structure, and kinds of wood. In ironwork he should learn how iron is obtained, the different kinds of iron, properties of steel, etc. Those working in cloth should learn the different kinds of material in cloth, how cloth is made, etc. Those working in leather should learn the source and manufacture of different kinds of leather.

Teachers and pupils have a more vital interest in their work when they take a connected work than when the different lines of work are made antagonistic. Teachers are working for a common interest when one's success is making easier the success of others. Teachers and pupils are to a certain extent, indeed to a great extent, making a common growth.

Courses of work are made out by the different industrial workers, not to be slavishly followed, but for the purpose of better organizing the work. It makes the work definite, and makes it easy to follow up the progress each pupil is making. These courses of work are not intended to include all that is done, but simply to indicate the main features and general plan.

Twenty-one boys received instruction the past year in the blacksmith shop and one hundred in the carpenter shop. We expect to start a class of girls in woodwork this year, including night work in wood carving.

Work in carpenter shop.—The school is divided into four sections, two for boys attending school in afternoon, and two for boys attending school in forenoon. In addition, there are eighteen regular apprentices, nine in the morning and nine in the evening.

On Mondays and Saturdays the regular apprentices do what repairing may be necessary and prepare material for class work. Each of the four sections report at the shop for two half days during the week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, for three hours each half day, from 8.30 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

Each section is divided into two divisions, one for knife work and one for bench work. The first hour of each session is devoted to blackboard exercises and general language work, using objects to be seen in the shop. The whole class takes part in this. The second and third hours are devoted to actual work.

The division in knife work has a low table large enough for all; they can sit or stand, as they choose. Conversation concerning the work is encouraged. At first they cut small sticks to an even length; these sticks represent lines. With glue they fasten them to a panel in a variety of arrangements. Subsequently they split thin strips of any soft wood and shape them in triangles, squares, and other forms. These can be laid away and later on glued together so as to form solids. Still later on they construct such things as they can see or have seen. Sometimes a model is shown them. This each boy examines carefully. Then the model is removed and they reproduce it from memory.

Each boy has a regular place at the bench. A regular course of woodwork is followed out. Obedience, punctuality, and cleanliness are strictly exacted, and a feeling of fellowship among the workers is encouraged.

Work in the blacksmith shop.—(1) Work in iron.—Names of tools, their uses, and places. Iron as a metal; how obtained; properties and their difference in cast iron, wrought iron, and steel; granular and fibrous state; steel for edge tools. (2) Forge work.—Making fire; heat as applied at forge; mobility of metal through heat.

Exercises: (1) Forge rectangular prism from round iron to given size and length. (2) Forge a quadrangular pyramid from round iron to given size and length. (3) Make a hook and staple, use stock from former exercises for the hook, and for the staple use $\frac{1}{4}$-inch round iron. (4) Bend circles from $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round iron, single and complex. (5) Make links; use $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round iron; this includes bending and welding, and is the simplest form of a weld. (6) Make a ring from $\frac{1}{2}$-inch round iron including bending and weld. Make an eyebolt from $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round iron. Make a neck-yoke center iron; this embraces three of the former exercises. Make straight welds on various shaped iron, round, flat, and square. Make a wagon wrench; in this exercise a T weld is made by jumping a piece of $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round iron into a piece $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square and shaped into a wrench. Bend $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch iron to a right angle on the flat and build up the outer corner, having the inner corner rounded. Bend $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch iron to a right angle on the edge and build up the outer corner, having the inner corner round. Cut and weld $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron to right angle on the edge, the outer corner full and the inner corner round. Bend $\frac{5}{8}$-inch round iron to a right angle and build up outer corner. Forge a clevis from 1-inch by $\frac{5}{8}$-inch iron; this exercise takes up the punching of holes in iron while hot and the shaping of circular disks. Make an S wrench from 1-inch by $\frac{5}{8}$-inch iron. Make a pair of blacksmith's tongs; the jaws are forged from $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round iron, and the hand holes are $\frac{7}{16}$-inch round; this exercise combines nearly all the former exercises. Make an alligator wrench out of steel.

(3) Bench work.—Chipping cast iron, chipping wrought iron, filing cast iron, filing wrought iron; lay out and make ferrule for fork handle, including brazing. File wrought iron to a finish after pattern.

(4) Tin work.—Cut a circle and make band to fit its circumference; cut a band and find the diameter of circle that will fit band when done; lay out and make rectangular box; lay out, cut, bend, and solder a cube; lay out, cut, and bend a triangular prism; lay out, cut, and bend a rectangular pyramid.

(5) Horseshoeing.—Object; injurious effect; anatomy of the foot, fitting shoes, preparation of the foot, fitting shoe to the foot, drawing nails, finishing clinches.

Similar logical plans of work are prepared by each of the industrial teachers, by the matron, the farmer, the tailor, the shoemaker, the seamstress, the cook, the laundress, all of whom realize their responsibility as teachers, civilizers, and moralizers of Indian youth, as well as the necessity of sincere, sympathetic cooperation in their work.

The plan here presented is not thereby proposed as a model plan in its details, nor as a plan adapted to the conditions of every school, but it is presented as the outcome of a model spirit which knows how to coordinate helpfully all the factors of the school, how to stimulate each worker to make the very most of himself and his environment, and how to do this intelligently and without losing sight of the relation his work bears to the purpose of the school as a whole.

I earnestly hope that superintendents and agents throughout the service will, the coming winter, formulate plans by which the manual and industrial teachers of their schools can be vitalized in accordance with the suggestions made in my last annual report, and that they will be ready to submit definite propositions with their next recommendations for positions and salaries, looking toward a solution of this important problem.

I am aware that the sadly misnamed position of industrial teacher is in the way. Properly he should be the teacher of industries at his school, but in most instances he has subsided into a man of all work, a kind of general choreman, usually so burdened with odd jobs and minor responsibilities that he has neither the time nor the heart to teach. It is true that in some schools the industrial teacher has been able to assume his legitimate duties, but these cases are so rare that they furnish little hope for the service as a whole. The real remedy lies in abolishing the position of industrial teacher and substituting for it the position of teacher of industries or director of manual (or industrial) work, and in assigning the present duties of the so-called industrial teacher to a general helper or foreman.

COURSE OF STUDY AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Much advance on the whole has come in primary training in schools whose teachers followed the syllabuses on language and number work issued by this office last year. These pamphlets enabled the teachers to emancipate themselves from the use of text-books on these subjects and to base their instruction upon their own deeper knowledge of the immediate environment and needs of the pupils. By these means much spontaneous interest on the part of the pupils is stimulated, and the old time complaint that Indian children can not be induced to speak loud enough to be heard and to express themselves fully is vanishing in these schools. The free use of the blackboard in lessons on the technicalities of reading has enabled them to dispense with the first reader and primer and to use the regular as well as the supplementary reading books for the legitimate purposes of affording information and entertainment.

In many instances, however, teachers wedded to text-book habits use the regular series of readers wholly as exercise books for technical reading, and a number of them are at a loss as to what to do with supplemental readers unless they can place a copy in the hands of each child and be themselves supplied with a copy, in order to enable them to see that every word is called right. By thus directing practically exclusive attention to the mechanical side of the work they keep the children from becoming interested in the contents and from gaining the information which the reading matter is intended to convey. Children must be taught to listen to reading on the part of others with a view to gaining information or enjoying the thoughts or fancies of the composition, and, on the other hand, they must be taught to read to others and to report the substance of what they have read in books to which these others have had no access. In short, in the measure in which the pupils have overcome the technical difficulties of reading they should be taught and encouraged to use their art for its legitimate purposes of extending their knowledge and deepening their sympathies.

A number of teachers report to me that much gain in time for important subjects of instruction and for drawing has come to them by doing away with copy books in lessons of penmanship, and at the same time children progress just as well and with more lively interest on their part in the art of writing.

On the other hand, it is quite desirable to find collections of arithmetical problems of a truly practical character and adapted to the needs of our schools. Such collections in the hands of pupils would save much valuable time now used by the teacher in finding or inventing suitable problems.

KINDERGARTENS.

Wherever kindergartens have been introduced in boarding schools they exercise a most salutary and helpful influence upon the entire work of the school. The Indian children enter into the work and games with gratifying zest and intelligence. Their absorbing interest in these games and in the work causes them to lose sight of themselves and of each other, as it were, and consequently the time-honored shyness and reticence of the Indian have no opportunity to manifest themselves. Having no ridicule and no strained criticism to fear, they express their ideas freely and acquire the English idiom with astonishing rapidity and correctness. At the same time these kindergartens have aided me materially in my efforts to base the entire work of the schools upon the practical common-sense principles of the kindergarten methods of procedure. Thus the school is learning to add to its instruction the art of exercising, developing, and training power; to supplement its teaching with actual work in which the teaching finds practical application.

A number of letters have come to me from agents, superintendents, and others expressing the opinion that the kindergarten is doing a great good, and that its methods should be used in every primary class, and kindergartens established in every boarding school.

DRAWING AND MUSIC.

Increased attention is being paid to drawing and music, with encouraging results. In the distribution of teachers I am gaining ground in my effort to keep each school supplied with at least one teacher who is prepared to conduct the singing exercises and to accompany the songs on the piano or organ.

I regret that, probably from lack of funds, the Department has not been able to provide boarding schools with pianos, much needed for school singing as well as in the physical exercises of the school. Persons who are competent to judge in this matter inform me that the school organ, while admissible in congregational singing, is not a suitable instrument to accompany school singing and to lead in physical exercises. My own experience in these matters convinces me that their views are correct, and I sincerely hope that during the ensuing year many of the boarding schools may be supplied with pianos, so that the teachers may be enabled to put into the songs and physical exercises of the children that cheery élan which the reed organ is not capable of calling forth or sustaining.

With reference to drawing, I had hoped before this to furnish the teachers with a syllabus to guide them in the work, but other duties, possibly of minor importance but requiring immediate attention, have so far kept me from completing this work. Should Congress in its appropriations enable me to secure needed help for attending to these minor duties I shall then be able to devote more time to the direct guidance of the various phases of the school work.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the ensuing school year special efforts will be made to secure attention, wherever this is feasible, to the more systematic physical training of the children. For this purpose I have recommended that the teachers be supplied with a small manual on "Popular Gymnastics," giving directions for exercises that will, without the use of complicated implements and without the suggestion of violent athletics, develop grace and social unity of movement and secure uniform and all-sided muscular development. These exercises will add charm to the social evenings, will vary the monotony of square dances, and remove the temptation for an occasional indulgence in the objectionable round dances.

In schools that are without assembly halls satisfactory arrangements may be made for these exercises in the largest schoolrooms by fastening the school desks, not to the floor, but to suitable wooden slats, so that the desks can be readily moved aside for the physical exercise or the social evening. Whenever the weather permits, however, these exercises may be profitably conducted out of doors.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Much attention has been given during the past year to the subjects of ventilation, lighting, and heating. Ample provision is being made for steam heating in all new buildings in climates that demand much artificial heat during a great portion of the year, and movements are in progress throughout the service to substitute, even in old plants, healthful and economical systems of furnace or steam heating for the expensive and disease-breeding local stove, which is usually attended with utter lack of ventilation.

It is to be hoped that Congress will come to the relief of the schools in their efforts to supplant the equally expensive and unhygienic coal-oil lamp with a clean, relatively economical, and safe electric light. A number of our schools are located in the vicinity of water power; a number of others are supplied with steam-boilers for a variety of purposes. In all these the outlay for electric lighting plants would be greatly reduced.

Quite instructive, in this connection, is the fact that during the past seven years the Indian school service has lost by fire nine school plants, valued at $235,000. This sum would have been sufficient to supply sixty schools with electric plants and would have removed the chief cause of these fires. Yet this sum does not include the loss in furniture and school supplies sustained in these fires, nor a number of small fires, and many "narrow escapes." Even aside from important hygienic considerations that recommend the adoption of electric lighting in our boarding schools, every consideration of economy speaks for this valuable improvement.

A great number of schools in the erection of whose buildings no provision was made for ventilation have within the last year added such provision, and I can see no reason why, with the proper display of energy on the part of school superintendents, there should be at the close of the ensuing year a single school in the Indian service without means for introducing fresh air and expelling vitiated air from its rooms at all times. Ventilating shafts and air ducts are inexpensive and easy of construction, and there is no difficulty in reaching external atmosphere in any of our schools.

In all cases where it was necessary the importance of attending to the condition and construction of outhouses has been emphasized, and dangerous and unhygienic vaults and cesspools are being supplanted by well-constructed and less expensive dry-earth closets.

Increased attention, too, has been given to washing and bathing facilities and to water supply. The objectionable bath tub, with its constant temptation to bathe more than one child in one water, is giving way to the shower and ring bath, less expensive, more hygienic, and absolutely excluding the possibility of the same water for more than one child.

In spite of constant efforts on the part of supervisors, however, schools are still found in the service which, instead of furnishing each child with his own towel for the morning bath, use the filthy roller towel, which encourages the spread of certain contagious diseases that might be readily isolated by the exercise of proper care in this direction. I hope that another year will do away with the abomination of the roller towel and the tin wash basin throughout the service.

Insufficient and improper lighting of schoolrooms in the older buildings is a great source of annoyance. In many instances the windows are so arranged that children are compelled to face the light. In others the light comes only from the rear, and in still others from opposite sides of the room. Wherever it is possible to do so these evils are being corrected, and care is taken in new buildings to furnish the children an abundant supply of light from the left side of the room exclusively.

I desire, in this connection, to express my high appreciation of the zeal and judgment with which the chief of your education division has aided me in securing these improvements, as well as of the professional skill which your architect has brought to this fundamental part of the Indian school work. The recommendation by these gentlemen of the employment of competent inspectors of buildings should be adopted without delay. Thousands of dollars could be saved annually through the services of such inspectors by the supervision of improvements in process of construction and by the hastening of timely repairs.

PUPILS' PAY.

I have made some inquiries into the problem of students' pay, which was discontinued by a Department order of 1894. Up to that time it had been the custom in a number of schools to pay nominal wages for the performance of heavier duties connected with the work of the school. The chief purpose of this was to teach the young Indians the relation between work and wages, the uses of money, and the value of habits of economy and thrift. A number of schools exercised much judgment and care in the management of this practice. Pupils were paid only for work that deserved pay; they were held to strict account as to their ways of spending their money and encouraged in habits of thrift. Other schools managed the matter loosely, paid for the performance even of the most trivial chores, exercised no control over the expenditure of the money on the pupils' part, and thus through their negligence inculcated habits of wastefulness rather than of thrift.

Probably the lack of judgment in this latter class of schools occasioned the Department order which abolished the entire system. In this class of schools the order has worked no hardship; but the former class has been deprived by it of a valuable and effective means of economic training. At the same time the abrogation of the system has proved to be no saving to the Government, so far at least as this wiser class of schools is concerned. Under the judicious guidance of these schools the pupils gratified their growing ambition and self-respect by purchasing better and more tasteful articles of clothing than the school supplies afforded them. Thus the school issue of such articles was materially lessened and the school secured the educational advantages of the system with but a nominal outlay of money, saving practically with one hand what it expended with the other.

Every consideration of economic and educational gain requires, therefore, the reestablishment of this system under rules and restrictions which will secure its proper administration. With this object in view I am collecting full data upon this question, so that I may be enabled to submit for your consideration a definite and tried plan.

MATRON'S SERVICE.

Much stress has been laid by me during the past year upon efforts to improve the matron's service and to secure for it the recognition which its importance and dignity demand. Next to the superintendent the matron or school mother occupies the most influential position in the school. Her duties impose upon her the direction and control of the work done in every department of domestic economy, including the dormitories, dining room, kitchen, dairy, laundry, and sewing room. At the same time she is directly responsible for the general conduct of the girls, to whom she holds very much the same relation which the disciplinarian holds to the boys. Her spirit and bearing determine in a large measure the moral tone and character of the girls and, through the girls, of the school.

Great care should therefore be exercised in their selection as well as in the observation of their work during the period of probation. In return the salary attached to this position should bear a just ratio to the importance of the work, so that severer tests may be applied to the qualifications of candidates and probationers and that meritorious incumbents may be equitably rewarded.

Thanks to the readiness with which agents and superintendents recognize the force of these facts, as well as to your own ready acquiescence in my propositions in this matter, I am able to report progress for the past year and am encouraged to anticipate still greater gain for the current year.

Permit me to say in this connection that much gain would come to the Indian schools if, in the selection of dress goods and clothing for the children, the Indian office could secure the services of one or two matrons in the school service. Their experience would enable them to select goods which in pattern, cut, and quality are better adapted to the needs of the children than is the case now. Even waiving the fact that probably more durable goods would be selected, the small cost implied in the traveling expenses and entertainment of these employees for the purpose indicated would be more than made up to the Government in the greater satisfaction which the goods selected would give to the children and in the greater solicitude which they would consequently bring to the care of their clothes.

INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

There has been a steady increase in the number of Indian school employees. Out of 1,391 school employees on September 15 last, 341, or nearly 25 per cent, were Indians. Among this number there were 27 teachers, 27 assistant matrons, 48 cooks, 9 disciplinarians, 19 watchmen, 8 shoemakers, 15 bakers, 51 laundresses, 43 seamstresses, 13 carpenters, 27 industrial teachers, 4 tailors, 10 farmers, 2 nurses, 6 janitors, 7 engineers, 2 firemen, 5 clerks, 5 teamsters, 4 blacksmiths, 4 laborers, and 9 in miscellaneous positions. This number does not include 160 Indian assistants and apprentices. This is a good showing both for the Indians and for the Department.

In order to enable the Department to steadily increase this number normal classes for the training of teachers have been organized at Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, and Santa Fé. A business department has been opened at Haskell, and facilities for manual and industrial training are being strengthened and increased throughout the service.

There is no doubt that the employment of young and comparatively inexperienced Indians in many cases challenges the exercise of patience on the part of superintendents and matrons. Nevertheless, complaints are very rare. Those concerned seem to realize the fact that the educational responsibility of the schools toward the Indians does not end with the graduation of the latter, and that within limits his introduction into a corps of responsible workers is as serious a duty of the school as his industrial and literary training as a pupil. As a matter of course, the school must not be permitted to suffer by these efforts to afford the young Indian opportunities for full self-emancipation. He must realize that he is no longer a pupil, that he has no longer any claim upon the school except in so far as he earns such claim by faithful and efficient service and by firm adherence in his conduct to a high moral standard, and that in comparison with these considerations his Indian blood counts for nothing.

In fact, I have lately made the painful discovery that in some localities the employment of Indians in schools has worked injury through a very natural neglect of local conditions on the part of officials who determine the salaries attached to positions. Thus it has happened that in some localities the schools pay for certain kinds of work considerably more than similar work commands among the white settlers

of the vicinity. The natural consequence of such a state of affairs is that many Indians who fail to find employment in the schools or on the agencies will refuse to accept work on the farms and in workshops in the vicinity and will prefer idleness to accepting less pay. In making up lists of positions and salaries superintendents and agents should be careful to avoid this serious error.

DORMITORY AND DINING ROOM.

The dormitory and mess are so closely connected with the most intimate necessities of daily life that their influence not only on the child's physical well-being and contentment but upon the direction of his very character and moral attitude can not well be overestimated. Yet both these important educational factors have been strangely neglected in a number of schools, not only in the construction of the buildings but in their daily management.

As a rule the requirements of cleanliness in these departments are fairly well observed; but there is found in a number of instances a serious lack of cheeriness and watchfulness in their treatment. Dormitories and dining rooms are found devoid of every trace of ornamentation. Not a picture or spray of flowers or grass relieves the oppressing fact that they are mere animal sleeping and eating places.

It is difficult to make definite suggestions in these matters because of the vast differences in local environment, and it is practically impossible for obvious reasons to enforce rules on these subjects; but it is imperative for the deeper success of the schools, in efforts to eradicate barbarous boorishness from the minds and habits of the children, that much thought should be given to the treatment of dining rooms and dormitories.

Mere surface order is not enough. There should be genuine respect and affection for these places on the children's part. They should genuinely desire to keep them clean and to make them cheery. Nor is mere supervisory watchfulness sufficient, but in the dormitory and at the mess table the presence and example of respected and beloved employees who share dormitory and table, or at least mess room, with the children is indispensable for full success.

It is a real joy to visit these departments in a school whose employees have gotten near enough to the children to recognize the force of these considerations. The heart is filled with gratitude in the contemplation of the unselfish devotion that comes to these noble natures who have learned to esteem inner humanity as superior to all matters of external distinction.

Some trusted employee sleeps in the children's dormitory in a place partitioned off by curtains, or at least in a communicating room to which in case of need every child has easy access. Pictures relieve the monotony of the walls and direct the children's thoughts to pleasing and elevating subjects. The treatment of furniture, window curtains, and beds invites respect and imparts to the room an atmosphere of cheerful comfort.

Similarly in the dining room the employees have joined the children either at separate tables or conveniently distributed among them. In some instances boys and girls are seated at the several tables, large and small at the same table, making the impression of a number of families eating in the same room. Here, too, suitable pictures on the walls, sprays of flowers or grass on the tables, and other devices give the room an air of simple and sincere refinement which pleases and elevates the minds of the children.

Many utterances made to me by agents, superintendents, matrons and other employees during my visits at schools and during the sessions of the summer institutes encourage me in the belief that there is reason to hope for steady improvement in these matters throughout the service.

INDIAN SERVICE INSTITUTES.

The Indian service institutes held during the summer of 1894 had exercised such beneficial influence upon the work of the schools that I was requested by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to arrange for a series of similar meetings to be held during the summer of 1895. Sioux City, Tacoma, and El Reno were chosen as the places of meeting.

The Sioux City meeting was held during the week of July 1–6, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, the Tacoma meeting during the week of July 22–27 at the First Congregational Church, and the El Reno meeting during the week of August 5–10 at the opera house of the city, hospitably offered for this purpose by the citizens. The meetings were attended by nearly 500, or fully one-third of the entire force of school employees. At the same time a number of missionaries and philanthropists interested in the Indian school work took part in the meetings and assisted in the discussions. The press furnished full reports of the proceedings and thereby stimulated much popular interest in the problems of Indian education, diffusing much information and dissipating much ungenerous prejudice. In all these cities representatives of the civil and educational authorities welcomed the delegates, and members of the clergy assisted at the opening and closing exercises.

A most gratifying feature of the meetings is to be found in the increased attention paid them by the Indian agents and by the helpful, active interest with which they assisted in the proceedings. Much of the success of the institutes is due to the generous activity of these gentlemen, and the permanent influence of the proceedings upon the service will be greatly enhanced by the personal concern manifested by them.

Much encouragement, too, came to the institutes from the presence of Inspector McLaughlin and from inspiring remarks addressed to the Sioux City meeting by Hon. J. A. Pickler, to whose earnest advocacy in the House Committee on Indian Affairs the Indian school service is deeply indebted.

In the preparation of the programmes care was taken to leave ample time for discussion, in order to give each member full opportunity to contribute the results of his experience or to seek help in the solution of his difficulties. These discussions proved exceedingly interesting and valuable. They secured to each participant the gratification of active cooperation in the work of the institute; they afforded him proof that no phase of the service is trivial, and that the work of each employee has a wider scope than his position, his school, or his reservation.

A noticeable gain over the work of the institutes of 1894 lies in the fact that the institutes of this year were practically self-directive. While in 1894 the institutes were during the entire period of the sessions under the immediate direction of the superintendent and the supervisors of Indian schools, this year they carried on their business under the exclusive direction of officers practically of their own selection. This imparted to the proceedings the deeper intensity and dignity that come of feelings of autonomy. Probably as a result of this, there was an entire absence of manifestations of rivalry among the dif-

ferent kinds of schools, which had occasioned no little anxiety during the sessions of 1894. Instead there were many evidences of a sincere desire on the part of all speakers, both in the papers and discussions, to respect the feelings of all concerned and to throw light in their remarks upon the problems of Indian education as a common concern in which all were equally interested and in the solution of which all had an equally important share.

The accompanying minutes of the proceedings of the institutes, together with a number of papers read at the meetings, will speak more highly for the value of these gatherings than any words of mine could do.

Permit me at this time to thank you for the kindly support that you have given me in my work.

Respectfully,

W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *July 4, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my fifth annual report concerning the condition of affairs at the Fort Mojave Indian training school under my charge.

Inheritance.—Five years of uninterrupted work among these Mojave Indians develops the fact that our school children have inherited many very undesirable qualities, which seem to be firmly rooted in their natures and which will require years of faithful, earnest effort to eradicate. What virtues they possess are of the negative order. If they do not break certain of the commandments it is because of their inertia, not because of any conscientious scruples against breaking them. They are born thieves. Their parents laugh at them when they are successful and only chide when they are detected. The only property that is safe is that which belongs to the party of whom the Indian is afraid. They are very reliable and faithful liars. They are also very clannish, and will lie for each other to any extent when they are pretty sure they will not be caught. When one is proven a liar, however, he does not rest until all his clan are punished equally with himself.

Their utter nonchalance and sang-froid is magnificent; their complete indifference, superb. Seldom openly hostile, yet a weak or timid teacher can accomplish nothing because the dusky pupil treats her advice and admonitions with silent but most effective indifference and contempt. They are singularly free from all laudable ambition. They do not care to excel, partly because they do not see any good to come from it, partly because of their indolence, and partly because the person who leads is made the target for the jibes and jokes of all the rest of the tribe. If they have aspirations it is toward mediocrity, that safe middle state where they can not be punished for accomplishing nothing nor laughed at for *par excellence*. The above remarks are true of the great majority of the children.

These qualities make teaching extremely difficult and trying. The bold, bad, active, and ambitious child can be corrected and his natural impulses stimulated and guided. Nothing pleases a teacher more than quick response to appeal or admonition. Nonchalance is contempt, and it takes a brave, well-balanced nature to quietly overlook such insults and continue striving to create interest and ambition in a mummy.

That this is done, and that our school is as far advanced as any other in the country, but goes to prove that our corps of teachers and employees is not excelled.

Kindergarten.—A kindergarten was started in the school last September and has continued throughout the year with increasing success. The young Mojave Indians are extremely shy and bashful. Put in the same classes with older and more advanced children and a whole year passes without the smaller children accomplishing anything. Fifteen or twenty of them, of the same age and stage of advancement, put in a room together are like a flock of chickens. The kindergartener is the mother hen. She is trim and neat, and kind and lovable, of course. Biddy says "Cluck! cluck!" and all the little brood come running, eager and excited, at once. Such small and insignificant things amuse and interest and instruct them. Unconsciously and without effort they are repeating the words of the new language they hear, parrot-like at first, but gradually, and still without effort, attaching significance to unmeaning symbols. Time passes and they have learned twenty words and can use them in sentences. They are flushed with victory. Their little hearts burn with pride. Proudly they show off their newly acquired accomplishments and repetition makes it easy and unembarassing. Eager for new worlds to conquer they "play" harder than ever, and soon a vocabulary is started—the most difficult part of the teaching of the Indian children. They are taught by the "natural method." It is play, not work. No effort on their part is required.

The dif-

Industrial work.—The work in the shops—blacksmith and carpenter—in the sewing room, cooking room, and on the farm has been excellent and productive of good results. The employees in charge of these branches have been faithful and painstaking.

The farm has been especially productive. This school has the only good farm in the valley. Others have tried to farm, but have always failed. We have 60 acres in cultivation, about 40 in alfalfa. We buy our beef on the hoof and fatten it with the hay and fodder we raise. The school has 5 horses and 14 cattle, which are all fed from farm produce. The farm not only pays its way but gives invaluable training to the pupils.

Missionary work.—Nothing is being done outside of the school for these Indians in a missionary sense. Here is a good field for systematic effort in that line. I have always noticed, however, that those who are the most deserving are the ones who are "left out in the cold" to the last. This is true morally as well as financially. The Indians who most strenuously object to education are the first who get schools. Those Indians who beg to be let alone and who wish to work out their own salvation are soon crowded by undesired sympathizers and "helpers."

Hualapai and Supai Indians.—I have the honor to submit herewith reports from the teacher of the Supai day school and the field patron of the Hualapai Indians, who has also been conducting a school. Not having been instructed to visit either of these schools during the year I am unable to make a personal report.

In conclusion.—The year just ended has been the most successful in the history of the school. The children have made most excellent advancement. They have been contented and willing to stay in school. We have had but 6 runaways, all of whom were returned. Our highest enrollment was 156; the greatest average for any one month, 154, and the yearly average, 148. There have been no deaths and very little sickness. The old Indians are gradually, but no less surely, losing their indifference and repugnance for the school. They bring their children to school with little effort on my part. They dress better than formerly, and desire to. The surrounding white community appreciate our efforts, realize the good the school is doing and encourage us in various ways. The future for the school looks bright and hopeful, in striking contrast to the outlook after the first year or two.

The employees have been faithful and earnest, bearing their burdens without grumbling, showing sympathy with each other's labors and hiding their own little discontents so that complete harmony might reign. My appreciation is shown by reappointing every employee.

Never before have my accounts been so promptly adjudicated. When one can receive notice of the examination of his cash and property accounts within thirty days of their rendering, then we realize that the office at Washington has got matters down to the exactness of a science, and we appreciate the fact more than words can tell.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCowan,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of Field Matron among Hualapais.

Hackberry, Ariz., *July 1, 1895.*

Sir: The Hualapai Indians number about 700. In the past year there have been less than 20 deaths in the tribe. One-third of the deaths were caused by lung trouble. One-third of the deaths were those of infants. One death was caused by accident, the others were of various causes. There have been 75 births. For the most part the children are healthy.

More than 200 of the men have had steady work eight months out of the twelve. The wages paid to the Indians were the same as paid to white men. Several of the Indians own a few cattle. One man has saved $300. Many of the Indians are employed in mines. Others are employed by cattle men. Three of the Hualapai men and three of the Hualapai women have been with Barnum and Bailey's show. A number of the women have learned to do simple housework. They are employed by white women.

A small school has been established among the Hualapais by the Massachusetts Indian Association, the average attendance the past year being 15. The children are eager and willing to learn. The school has had a perceptible influence on the Indians who live near it. The most hopeful feature is, the young men and women of the tribe want to live like white people. They say it is the only right way to live. The great drawbacks to their advancement is their fondness for liquor and gambling.

F. S. Calfee, *Field Matron.*

S. M. McCowan.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AMONG SUPAIS.

SUPAI AGENCY, ARIZ., *June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report of Supai day school.

Location.—Supai day school is located about 100 miles north of Williams, Ariz., in the box canyon of Cataract River, a tributary of the Colorado River. It is about 15 miles from the school to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which is one of the grandest objects of natural scenery in the world.

Condition.—Then: Mrs. Bauer and I were ordered to report to you last March for work among the Yava Supais in this day school. We found that nothing, in an educational way had ever been done for these children. They were decidedly raw material. Their covering consisted of a mixture of grease, mescal juice, and other filth, fearfully and wonderfully combined. A chemist who could have made an analysis of the ingredients would have commanded the admiration of the scientific world. Now: The children are in school, well dressed, cleanly, mannerly, learning, and much interested in their studies.

Plan of work.—The work is, of course, primary in its character, and embraces reading, writing, orthography, geography, numbers, vocal music, language, gymnastics, and industrial training. Our aim in all work, whether in the schoolroom, on the playground, or in the industrial classes, is to subordinate all else to the acquisition of the English language by our pupils. We are anxious and striving that they may express themselves in correct English at the earliest possible time.

Sanitary.—The health of our pupils has been excellent. The climate and scenery are said to be the finest in the world, but we have tried to assist these natural advantages by physical culture.

Influence on the tribe.—Chief Navajo, with the rest of his tribe, was very suspicious of our proposed school, and it took great patience and much argument to convince him and the older people that our purposes were friendly and for the good of the Indians. They seem to have accepted the situation, and are kindly disposed at present. Already a disposition to live more cleanly and dress better is noticeable among the older Indians.

Prospects.—During the coming year the Government contemplates improvements here. These, together with what will be provided, will place us in a condition to perform effective work in many ways that were impossible in the preliminary operations.

In conclusion.—I appreciate the cordial relations existing between this school and Fort Mojave, for which it should, later on, furnish pupils. Mrs. Bauer, who has been my able and valuable assistant, unites with me in pleasant acknowledgment of the many courtesies received since we assumed duties under your supervision.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. BAUER, *Teacher.*

S. M. MCCOWAN,
Superintendent Fort Mojave School.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, ARIZ.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *July 6, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my ninth annual report for this school.

The progress by the pupils in schoolroom and industrial work during the year has been very satisfactory. I am pleased to report an increase of interest noticeable among the pupils for the work in the several departments.

The average attendance for the year has been 149, two-thirds of this number being boys aged from 6 to 16; one-third girls, ages from 6 to 14.

Comparatively speaking there has been no trouble caused by children playing truant. Doubtless the presence of an efficient police force, which is always available to return them, acts as a restraint. It seems strange that it should be necessary to employ force to return a child to school. Parents, however, manifest supreme indifference as to the future benefits from an education, and I fear many of the children who attend regularly would remain away if it were left to the discretion of the father or mother.

The progress made by some of the pupils is deserving of praise and gives promise of a possibility of greater and permanent improvement.

In this connection I desire to express regret that no encouragement is offered the pupils after graduation. The field of labor here being circumscribed, they of necessity return to the reservation, and retrogression can not be attributed to lack of education. Neither is it wholly the fault of the individual; necessity forces him to it, the needs of the body acting as a powerful factor in this retrograde movement.

During the past year the work of repairing school buildings has been done by the carpenter and six apprentices, who display marked aptitude in the use of tools. In addition to work on buildings the boys have made several articles for household use for some of their relatives and have assisted in the building of several dwellings for Indians. Being able to hang doors and windows, their services are in demand during such time as can be spared from their school work. The Indians attach great value to this branch of industry.

The shoe shop is in charge of a competent workman, who instructs six apprentice boys, and their combined labor furnishes the necessary footwear for the school; also the repairing of shoes and harness is accomplished by them, the more advanced pupils being able to cut out and finish shoes in a creditable manner without the teacher's assistance.

The industrial teacher has under his supervision a number of boys who are employed constantly in looking after the school stock, wagons, etc., cleaning grounds, making

roads, and various kinds of work. A number of the boys have been occupied in painting the school buildings. The industrial feature of the school not only saves considerable expense but is deemed of great importance in the training of the Indian youth.

The sewing room has proved a great success. The girls learn to cut and make their wearing apparel, manifesting great interest in the work assigned them. Their specimens of needlework, crocheting, and embroidering are very creditable, and many of them display evidences of some artistic taste. In the kitchen a number of the girls have acquired a knowledge of household duties. Special care was taken to instill in the mind of the pupil the importance of habits of cleanliness in the preparation of food. In the work of the several departments under charge of the matron their assistance has been cheerfully rendered. The laundry has furnished employment to several girls who have received the necessary instruction in the care of clothing.

I have tried to conduct the industrial work in the several departments in such a way as to obtain the best practical results, a division of tasks among the grades being the rule, due attention being paid to the natural aptitude of the pupils.

Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep the buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and remove everything tending to create disease. The personal habits of the pupils have also received attention, weekly bathing being an invariable rule. The sanitary condition of this school has been good. Our advantage in this regard may be attributed to the location of the school buildings, which are on a high, stony hill, where the drainage is most excellent.

As shown by the report, this school is certainly in an encouraging condition. I must thank the Department for the many courtesies extended, and for the kind cooperation which has enabled me to make the scholastic year just ended a successful one.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *August 19, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Moqui industrial school and the Moqui Indians.

The school is about 75 miles due north from Holbrook, the railway station. It is in a narrow canyon, where a number of springs issue from either side.

The Moqui Indians occupy the central portion of the reservation from east to west. There are seven villages built on the terminal points of three high mesas—three on each of the first and second from the east and Oreiba on the third or western mesa. They farm the adjacent valleys and sand hills, and have terraced gardens, where the springs are. They raise corn, beans, watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, and garden vegetables with fair success.

Houses.—About 20 houses were roofed and floored during the year, and the Indians completed the walls of about the same number. The people who have the new houses were furnished with stoves, bedsteads, dishes, and some with chairs. During the summer many live in their houses all the time, while others live in them when convenient. A few live in the houses in the valley during the whole year.

Wells.—Three new wells were dug during the year, and are now furnishing water.

Oreiba difficulty.—The Oreiba disturbance was the result of opposition to schools and American customs. The village has two factions, one in favor and the other opposed to schools. Those opposed to schools took the fields at Mœncopie from the possessors who favored the schools, hence the arrest of the Oreibas. The opposition is now powerless, and in a few years will disappear if the leaders are not returned too soon.

Navajoes.—The Navajoes occupy the northern and southern portions of the reservation, and this keeps up strife between them and the Moquis continually.

Schools.—The Moqui industrial school enrolled 108 pupils during the year. The largest number enrolled at any time was 91; at this time a number were refused admittance for want of room.

The boys and girls were detailed the first of every month, and continued during the month at the same work where practicable. The new building offered the boys a chance to earn some money. These pupils are generally ready to earn something, and many of them made good use of what they earned.

Changes of teachers in both schoolrooms during the year interfered with the work, and made it less effective than it would have been.

The health of the school was fair, not a case proving fatal.

The buildings are old and not adapted, hence a new building was erected for a girls' dormitory and dining room. This improves things, but other buildings are badly needed.

Two day schools were successfully maintained. The Oreiba day school was in charge of the same teacher all the year and was noted for its regular attendance. At the Polacca day school the teacher was changed in January. The attendance here was irregular, but during the latter half of the year it improved very much.

Missions.—Rev. H. R. Voth has charge at Oreiba, and Mr. Curtis P. Coe was at the second mesa until the beginning of March, when he left to take up similar work in Alaska.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieut. E. H. Plummer and Maj. Constant Williams, acting agents for the Navajoes for the support they gave me, and to Thomas V. Keam, who helped to persuade and bring the children into school. I am also indebted to Rev. H. R. Voth for assistance with hostile Oreibas, and to Curtis P. Coe with the second-mesa people.

My gratitude is due the Department for its prompt action in the Oreiba trouble and support in other matters, all of which made my labors much more effective and pleasant.

Very respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL L. HERTZOG, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *September 14, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Active work was resumed on September 1, with all pupils belonging to school present. In addition to our regular number about 250 children applied for admission and were refused by reason of lack of accommodations as well as inadequate appropriation.

The average attendance for the year has been 157, with an enrollment of 202. We have had but few desertions and practically no dissatisfaction. Our school stands well among the Indians which, together with, the strong support given by Agent J. Roe Young, enables us to govern the school with but little friction.

The same conditions exist this year as last, other than we have pushed the outing system, and placed 100 boys and girls in families at fair wages.

Great gain has been made in English speaking as well as in literary and manual work.

Our school farm has been thoroughly cultivated, and four crops of alfalfa hay cut and stacked, besides one crop which was thrashed yielding 4,000 pounds of seed. All kinds of garden vegetables, fruits, etc, were raised, which has assisted the school cook greatly in varying the bill of fare.

The cattle and swine are gradually increasing in numbers, and are as fine bred as the country affords. Our cows furnish abundance of milk; chickens, quantities of eggs; and swine, fresh pork. Altogether our farm is the source of great revenue in the way of giving pupils additional food to that of the regular rations prescribed by regulations, as well showing good results from pupils' labor.

Our employees have gotten along nicely together, and have been faithful, willing, and earnest in the work assigned them, and instead of waiting to be told what to do, have endeavored to anticipate the wishes of the management. With such a force of employees good work has been accomplished.

The buildings are in good repair, with the exception of laundry and barn, which were erected for temporary use and have poorly served the purpose intended. Our new buildings and improvements, consisting of boys' dormitory, employees' quarters (small cottage), hospital, office, blacksmith, wagon, tailor, and harness shops, kitchen, etc., are completed, enabling us to accommodate about 300 pupils this year.

Health of school has been exceptionally good. No deaths and but little serious illness.

Pupils have been happy, cheerful, and contented. They are good workers, honorable and willing, and really desire to live as "good white people." A great number of our pupils have purchased sewing machines, bedsteads, and general household goods, with money earned "working out." They have sent same to their parents on the reservation and thus endeavored to be of benefit to the old people at home.

Altogether the school has made great progress, not only assisting the Indians, old and young, but in molding public opinion to the effect that an Indian is a human being and capable of performing work alongside of the whites.

Thanking the Indian Office for prompt action in all matters pertaining to this school, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Plumas County, Cal., July 5, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Greenville Indian boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1895.

The progress made in the school has been very gratifying. Many pupils have taken up language, composition, arithmetic, geography, etc., and have steadily advanced.

On the last day of school the children gave a little exhibition, which was a surprise to those who doubt the ability of Indian children to learn.

The school has been more easily managed this year than last, and the pupils have been more contented. There have been only two runaways, and they were gone only a few days.

Although we have no other means of obtaining pupils than moral suasion, the school has been full most of the year, and, in fact, we had to refuse admittance to some for lack of accommodation.

The Indian fathers are becoming more willing to send their children to school, and for that reason, and others, it is greatly desired that the Government take full charge of the school and put up larger buildings, so that the children of the five little valleys within a radius of 30 miles may be provided for.

The health of the children has been remarkable. We have had but one case of serious illness—that of a girl of 11 who had an intermittent fever. The doctor said it was not at all dangerous if properly treated, but against his orders and our wishes the child was taken to a camp by her parents and died there not a week later. Strange to say her death caused very little uneasiness among the parents of other children in the school, and none were withdrawn on that account. This one fact is very encouraging—denoting as it does a dying out of superstitious fears.

The Womens' National Indian Association has added a new wing to the dormitory for the use of the employees, and for sewing room, sitting room, etc.—cost, $350. A large bell and belfry have been added this year.

The boys milked and cared for 20 cows, fed and curried 4 horses, besides clearing several acres of land, cutting 44 cords of wood, making a small vegetable garden, and various other duties.

The girls are learning to do neat work in the dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen and laundry. They are also making great improvement in sewing, and even the little 6-year old girls are learning to use the needle.

It has been my aim to maintain strict discipline during school and work hours, and to make the children feel as much at home as possible during play hours, by providing them with games, suggesting new amusements and telling stories or reading to them evenings. One of the last incidents of the term gives testimony of our success. June 28 (Friday evening), being the last school day of the term, I told the children that those who wished to could go home, and asked them to shake hands and say "good-bye" first. The children of one family went home and all the others stayed until Sunday evening, and even then some went very reluctantly, but not one failed to hunt up all the teachers to bid them good-bye.

The last of the month we were very pleasantly and helpfully visited by Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton and Supervisor Moss.

Thanking you for the kindness with which you have considered this school, I am, sincerely,

EDWARD N. AMENT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., *August 14, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1895:

Perris being one of the smallest schools in the service our appropriation is in consequence inconveniently small and our employee list generally too short. The fact, however, of having but a small body of pupils gives an opportunity for reaching the individual that is not always enjoyed in the larger schools. The individual method of instruction is nowhere more appropriate than in the Indian Service. Of necessity, these children look to the employee as their example and source of knowledge in the preparation for a new life—a life unknown to and unwished for by their parents—and the demand is apparent that they be reached individually by teachers whose precepts are true and whose habits are free from vice. So in some ways, but not financially, there is an advantage in a small enrollment.

This school was built on the kind of land usually finally selected for an Indian reservation—the poorest in the locality. In looking over the valleys in this portion of California the truth is forced on one that there is scarcely any place that could have been considered at all that would not be a more fortunate site than the one selected. There is no natural drainage, the ground being almost level. The soil is an adobe that bakes hard after being wet, and seems exceedingly poor in plant food; and the irrigation district, at a very high price, is able to furnish only enough water to keep a few plants and a very small patch of grass alive. This leads to the conclusion that only by pumping our own water and making a soil with fertilizers can we make of this such a farm as it should be. In a few places on the farm the soil is quite good and there the abundant yield demonstrates what can be done when the conditions are right. From present indications water can be pumped at less expense than it can be bought.

A new storehouse and a laundry erected during the year have added greatly to the equipment of the school. A hospital is now being built that will be of great benefit, for in the past sick children have been obliged to lie in the dormitory to their added discomfort and the jeopardy of those who are well.

The fruit trees have made a very satisfactory growth during the spring, and there ought to be a little fruit next year and a great deal more the year following.

Those pupils who have had the benefit of continuous instruction by one teacher throughout the year, in the schoolroom, have made commendable progress, and our advanced class has completed the work of the seventh grade.

We are endeavoring to follow the wish of your office by placing in families of this vicinity children who have received the preliminary training for their work in this school. During the past six months a dozen girls have been sent out, and they are at the present time happily situated in good homes, and have done so well that applications are now being received for more girls than we can furnish. Some of the boys have had work temporarily, but so many men, who are the heads of families, are out of employment that it is much more difficult to obtain situations for them than for the girls. It will probably be easier in the near future, and it is hoped that when the Indians of southern California have their land all watered the lessons they are learning now among their white neighbors will very speedily enable them to earn a comfortable living instead of the mere existence they gain at present.

All the pupils understand their Indian language and Spanish when they come to the school. Up to six months ago it was the universal language at the school outside of the class rooms, even in the presence of employees. What was considered impossible has been with very little difficulty achieved, and the English language, as well as English customs, prevails.

The health of the school has been uniformly good, and in only one instance has it been necessary to require the services of a physician between the visits of Dr. Wainewright.

More pupils desire admission to the school than can be provided for, and this fact, taken in connection with the one that we have now only two schoolrooms, no assembly room, and no sufficient sitting room for the boys, makes the erection of a four-room school building, with an assembly room and office, very necessary. We could then accommodate more than 200 pupils by building this year a small two-story building for sewing room, employees' kitchen, dining room and sitting room, and employees' rooms out of the appropriation now available. The capacity of the school would thus be doubled at a comparatively slight expense, and its usefulness in the education more than doubled by the addition of departments that can not now be maintained.

Several of the employees have performed their work with a zeal that manifests an interest beyond the drawing of a salary, and they deserve the gratitude of the Indians of this locality and the special commendation that they have received in former communications.

I desire to acknowledge my personal obligations to your office for the considerate treatment that I have received.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT POTTER VALLEY, CAL.

POTTER VALLEY, CAL., *August 5, 1895.*

SIR: I received my annual report blank a few days since and send it with this report:

My school term closed Wednesday, July 31, 1895. On Thursday, August 1, we had a fine entertainment and picnic. Many of our most highly cultivated white people

were in attendance. We had competent judges present who passed decision on the best declamations in the different grades, and prizes were awarded, the prizes altogether amounting to $30, all provided by myself. The judges pronounced the speaking, singing etc., equal to that of white children in any school entertainment.

The entertainment closed with a speech from the captain of the tribe. He spoke of the wonderful advancement and improvement of the children; of his joy in living to see the day that his people were thus coming up upon a higher plane, and of his and his people's gratitude to God and our grand old Government in giving them these blessed opportunities for this improvement. He closed by thanking the white people for their presence, encouragement, and help. I have not given his exact words, but the speech was excellent and was loudly cheered by all.

I give you these items to show you that your work for and interest in this poor, degraded people is not in vain. We have had two successful entertainments during the year. I deem them an excellent means of bringing pupils out of their old ways into our ways.

All are again restored to health and will soon be in the hop fields. Accept our thanks over again for all your kindness to us.

Most sincerely yours, MATTIE L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT UPPER LAKE, CAL.

UPPER LAKE, LAKE COUNTY, CAL., *July 5, 1895.*

SIR: In submitting my "school statistics accompanying annual report" I have endeavored to answer truthfully every question. If not satisfactory, please state in what respect, and, if necessary, will make out a new report. The same was not received until the fourth quarterly report was forwarded. Monthly reports have been a great aid to the teacher. I may have blundered somewhat in writing down expenses, etc., in annual report, but I think you will understand it. I am unable to give all names of charitable donors. My portion has been between $40 and $50. Methodist Episcopal missions and others have given their share in clothing, Christmas books, and cards. More than a year ago a sweet-toned organ was presented to the school by a lady in the southern part of the State.

The Indians purchased and paid for their land by hop picking a few years ago, and have a deed. This year they have raised several tons of barley, hay, and alfalfa. It will prevent their horses from suffering this next winter. A small portion has been used as a garden. Nothing belongs to the school.

The school building was built by Home Missions and Indians. Each own one-half. The rent money ($8.33 a month, paid by the Government) is all spent for the benefit of the school—for the purchase of books, pens, ink, paper, fuel, and other things needed. The building may be worth $300. It needs to be finished inside and painted. There are no funds at present for that purpose. It sits on a hill, and the location is healthy.

The small amount of land that they possess is not sufficient that all may have a home, therefore several families stay from 4 to 8 miles away. All counted, there are only about 20 children of school age living in the rancheria. When school was first opened, for several months, young men and women over 18 years of age attended school a sufficient time to obtain a knowledge of reading, writing, and keeping accounts. All but three or four of that number are away or have families to support.

I think my explanations are plain.

Respectfully, MRS. SARAH M. COLE.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the year 1895.

On the 30th of June the attendance was 183. Of these 71 were Navajos, this number being an index of our success among that tribe, formerly so opposed to educational schemes.

The sanitary condition of the school has been vigorously advanced with the result that no diseases, other than hereditary ones, have been noted.

The following list of industrial work will indicate that laziness has not been a feature at this school: Dining room lengthened to 125 feet by removal of partitions; kitchen enlarged and pantries erected. Reservoir 45 by 90 by 6 feet graded and cemented. Building 100 by 18 feet moved a distance of 300 feet, replastered, and a plunge bath 12 by 36 by 4 feet built, bricked, and cemented, with steam and water feed

and discharge pipes put in, and a clothes room placed at one end. Converted the old opera house into a barn having 11 stalls for horses and 15 for cows; also room for storing 50 tons of hay and all school wagons. Changed a building into coal and woodhouse having sufficient space for all agricultural implements and compartments for lumber and lime. Painted bakery and milk house, roofs of 6 large buildings, and inside of dining room and kitchen. Whitewashed barn, warehouses, and board and picket fences. Dug 1,000 feet of ditches for pipe and fluming, in connection with waterworks system and for drainage. Built a milk house 16 by 20 feet, and a bakery 20 by 40 feet, in which was erected 2 ovens with baking capacity for 1,000 people. Constructed 100 rods of board fence, 55 rods of picket fence, and 233 rods of wire fence. Built 2,500 feet of sidewalk and constructed 2 miles of irrigating ditch with a carrying capacity for 150 acres. Broke and fenced in 50 acres of new land. Tore down 12 worthless residences and finished removing 20 more, besides leveling foundations.

Estimated crops.

Beans	bushels..	50	Hay	tons..	5
Cabbage	pounds..	10,000	Onions	bushels..	75
Oats	bushels..	1,000	Pease	do....	50
Onion sets	do....	5	Radishes	do....	10
Potatoes	do....	500	Turnips	do....	400
Sorghum	tons..	15	Fruit	gallons..	40
Beets	pounds..	10,000			

Manufactured in sewing room.

Aprons	146	Sheets	128
Covers, calico	6	Towels	176
Dresses	124	Chemises	18
Pants, jean	80	Drawers	386
Undershirts	54	Garters ....pairs..	131
Suspenders	19	Shirts	17
Pillowcases	74	Skirts	71
Curtains	80	Waists	83
Night dresses	37		

It is well to add that in the repairs and improvements above specified under industrial work, with the exception of cement, lime, and nails, no expense was incurred, and that the labor, requiring, as it did, skilled and intelligent supervision, was performed wholly by employees and pupils of the school, and this gratifying exhibit is clear evidence of the ability and devotion to duty of the respective employees, to whom my thanks are here expressed for the willingness and readiness with which they have cooperated with me. All have discharged their duties with rare fidelity.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Indian Office for many courtesies and its active interest in the progress of the school.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 12, 1895.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Plant.—The plant comprises 168 acres of level adobe land, on the southwest corner of which are the buildings. The general frontage of the buildings is south. The boys' dormitory building, a two-story brick, stands at the head of the lawn and faces south. This contains boys' dormitories, employees' rooms, employees' kitchen and dining room, drug room, and office. From the front of this building to the gate is 405 feet, consisting of a lawn bordered by shaded driveways and intersected by a foot walk from the front of the building to the gateway.

South and west of this building, and facing the lawn on the east, is the girls' dormitory, a two-story brick, containing basement storerooms, kitchen and dining rooms, superintendent's rooms, reception room, girls' dormitories, infirmary, sewing room, bathrooms, and employees' rooms.

Opposite, across the lawn from the girls' dormitory and facing south, is the shops building, a two-story brick, with carpenter shop downstairs and a shoe and harness shop upstairs.

South and a little east of the shops building is the schoolhouse and assembly hall, a two-story frame building facing west, containing three rooms and halls downstairs and an assembly room upstairs.

Directly west of the boys' dormitory and facing south is the laundry and boys' lavatory, a two-story frame, containing wash room, boys' bathroom, and lavatory room downstairs, and an ironing room, linen room, and drying room upstairs.

North and west of the laundry and lavatory building is a poultry house surrounded by a wire fence, on the spot formerly occupied by the blacksmith shop. North of this is a frame barn 40 by 80 feet, facing east. North of the barn is a cattle shed 24 by 40 feet, fronting east, and northeast of the barn is an implement shed 18 by 80 feet, fronting east; and north of the boys' dormitory are a commissary and an ice house. West of these are a milk house and a guardhouse, while still farther west and yet east of the laundry and lavatory is the new commissary recently completed. North and east of the boys' dormitory are a beehouse, a bee shed, a lumber house, and a fruit-box and beehive factory, north of which is the blacksmith shop recently removed. Such is the plant, without locating coal houses, oil houses, and privies, all of which are in a state of good repair, except possibly the old lumber storeroom.

Literary work.—On this subject I submit the report of the principal teacher, as follows:

Attendance.—There have been some fluctuations in attendance, as there will be in any school, but since the middle of November, 1894, when the largest delegation of new pupils arrived, the attendance has been steady and the average for each quarter has increased. The attendance for each quarter in days is as follows: First quarter, 8,949; second quarter, 10,457; third quarter, 11,444; fourth quarter, 11,857, giving a total of 32,707 days. The quarterly averages for the year follow: First quarter, 97.27; second quarter, 113.66; third quarter, 127.16; fourth quarter, 130.30, with an average for the year of 117.10. During the year 35 pupils have gone away and 61 have come in, making a net gain of 26 for the year.

Teachers.—Soon after the beginning of school in September, 1894, Mrs. M. V. Lemmon, then in charge of the advanced primary department, was made matron. Miss Freddie A. Hough, previously in charge of the primary department, was put in charge of the advanced primary and has so continued. Miss Allie L. Snyder was sent here by the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, took charge of the primary department and has so continued. Of the work of these teachers I can not speak in too high terms. They have worked early and late; have had their rooms full to overflowing; have met and overcome various obstacles; have seen the results of their labors, which have been very gratifying. The school now shows the results of having steady teachers and steady instruction by being much better prepared for the work of the coming year than it was for that of last year.

Atlanta Exposition.—By a letter received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the teachers were instructed to prepare an exhibit of school work for the Atlanta Exposition. All entered upon the work with diligence, and a most creditable set of papers and other exhibits were sent.

Results.—In looking over the work of the year, I must name as the first and the foremost the acquirement of English. This is especially true of the primary children, where a large number have been under instruction who could not speak a word of English when they entered the school. All now speak English quite well, and some very well. In the other departments the improvement has not been so marked, because the pupils knew the language fairly well at the beginning of the year, yet in ability to understand and use the language there has been good advancement. Plain enunciation, good understanding of words spoken and read, good writing, and good composition are the results that have accompanied the above. In the regular studies good progress has been made by nearly all the pupils, though some have fallen behind—mainly those who have not made a continued effort to get ahead. In regard to my own work, I may say that the above concerns it as well as that of the others.

At the beginning of the year I reorganized the grades, making what I regarded as a just classification. These grades were then put to work in what they most seemed to need, and the results have been most gratifying. The progress of the classes in language and geography has been greatest, still the other classes have done well. The pupils are now able to write very good letters and stories, whereas at the beginning of the year their letters were poor and their stories execrable, or none at all. In geography I ceased early in the year to follow the text-book closely, and have since given matter written by myself. The result has been that the children have been heard conversing about their geography lessons, both among themselves and with employees.

In school discipline there has been only one case with which severe measures had to be employed. In this case the same trouble may arise again, though I hardly look for it. In conclusion, let me say that the year, taken as a whole, has been a successful one, hard, constant work having been the means of success.

Matron.—The matron's work has been better done than ever before, but, with the number of children and two buildings, the work has necessarily been almost exclusively housekeeping, allowing very little time for that work so essential from the school mother toward and for the girls; yet both girls and boys are polite, well spoken, and fairly thoughtful.

Seamstress.—Miss Alexander's work has been up to her usual high standard, and the quantity of it has been sufficient, as shown by the statistical table presented with this report; but it is as a moral force in the school that she is of greatest value.

Laundress.—Mrs. Richardson is one example of the value as a citizen of a full-blood Indian who has been so fortunate as to have good training. She is faithful, industrious, and efficient to a degree that we depend on the laundry for its regular output with just as little concern as we entertain for the revolutions of the hands of a clock.

Carpentry.—Again "this department has been a most signal failure," so far as teaching the boys carpentry, regularity or industry was concerned. * * *

Kitchen and dining room.—There can not be found in the State, I think, two rooms devoted to feeding the same number of "regulars" which are better kept or where the food is better prepared or better relished. At any time now I can furnish to any

school needing such, a good, industrious, second cook, in the person of a full-blood Indian boy, who is as faithful as desert sunshine.

Farm and garden.—There is a marked improvement over last year in this department, the present farmer being fairly industrious. He knows nothing of irrigation, very little of handling stock successfully, and has little or no system in his work. His lack of knowledge in hay-handling, combined with some rain, makes our home supply of hay a most indifferent article. He has been, however, considerably hampered by the worse than bad condition in which the farm was left by a predecessor, of whom I have said enough. * * *

We have now 20 acres ready to be seeded to hay and 5 acres now so leveled as to be ready for planting to fruit trees. One more year's work should add 10 acres to the hay land and 5 more acres to the orchard. By such reductions the 400 loads of manure we can annually put upon the land will keep it in such condition as will enable us to have such vegetables as belong to our environments, for both summer and winter use.

Live stock.—As a result of a misunderstanding, this has been a heavy expense to the school this year. I asked authority to make some exchanges at a time exchanges could have been made to advantage. This was denied, and I was authorized to butcher. Before the cattle could be put in beef condition this was countermanded by telegram and exchanges authorized, but the opportunities were gone. Already an age had been reached that made trimming necessary. The temporary fever made heavy reductions in flesh, to be made up on bought feed. Now, as soon as beef condition is reached, the animals will be slaughtered and eaten, but the beef from them will cost us about three times the contract price. It was unfortunate that the condition arose. The loss by death has been a greater per cent than is at all justifiable. Such losses on my own farm would soon drive me to bankruptcy, notwithstanding my salary.

Concerning the horses, 5 are good, 3 injured by neglect; 4 are aged, respectively, Snip, 14 years; Dolly, 11 years, and Sam and Pete are somewhere between 20 and 30; 2 are 2-year-old colts. Sam and Snip should be sold, and replaced by a light team for road work and light farm work, as the heavy teams are too slow for such work.

Bees.—The apiary has proven most satisfactory this year. The yield of honey has been fair, and, though the work of the season was directed to breeding and strengthening existing colonies, the losses have been almost retrieved, and existing colonies will go into winter quarters in excellent shape.

Irrigation.—After nine years of annoyance, this matter is in good shape, and we are now masters of the situation, and will be likely to remain in this position.

Employees.—To my wife, my clerk, three teachers, shoe and harness maker, physician, seamstress, laundress, and cook, I am deeply indebted for the degree of success attained. The farmer has done his best, and may in time attain a degree of success. * * *

The following is a statistical table of school products for the year:

Sewing room.

Aprons, assorted		185
Bonnets, sun		6
Capes, shoulder		2
Chemiloons		76
Cloths, table		24
Coats, shirting		2
Curtains, window		41
Drawers, assorted	pairs	151
Dresses, assorted		92
Dresses, night		35
Pants, jean, boys'	pairs	1
Pants, shirting, boys'	do	3
Pillowcases		142
Pillow shams		24
Sheets, bed		112
Shirts, hickory		98
Skirts		9
Socks, wool, boys'	pairs	1
Socks, wool, men's	do	5
Towels		61
Undershirts		124
Waists		11

Dairy.

Butter	pounds	1,712
Milk	gallons	7,069

Carpenter shop.

Cart, hand		1
Buildings, house, poultry		1
Buildings, storeroom		1

Shoe and harness shop.

Harness, double, heavy	sets	2
Lines	do	3
Shoes, boys'	pairs	130
Shoes, men's	do	211
Shoes, misses'	do	13
Shoes, women's	do	64

Farm and garden.

Beets	pounds	8,926
Hay	tons	25½
Oats	do	6
Pumpkins		300
Sorghum	tons	2

Increase of stock.

Calves		12

Apiary.

Beeswax	pounds	4

Sewerage.—Sewerage is exceedingly difficult, and is maintained at an immense outlay of labor, but I positively decline to admit that it is anyway dangerous. I decline to admit this because the system is planned along the line of modern methods of garbage disposal from the study of the methods used by some European and American towns which do not use water courses as "dumping grounds." Again, I decline to admit it because of the fact that in four years' time there has been but one case of sickness on the place that might be attributable to bad sewerage, and the occasion for this was caused by such stoppage of a 6-inch soil pipe as necessitated taking it up and cleaning—a condition just as liable to arise if the pipes ran into the river or the Pacific Ocean. * * *

I beg leave to state that I have upon the place five cellars—one dug in the eighties, and neither walled nor planked; another in 1892, and another in 1893. The walls of none of these are protected. All are in use, and have been since their completion. The other two are walled. The cellars vary in depth from 4 to 7 feet. Three times during the four years surface water has run once into each of three cellars. In one case as much as a tubfull ran in before the leak was discovered and stopped. On each of the other two occasions the water stood about 2 inches on the floor when the storm was over, but was absorbed by the dry earthen floors so readily that it was not necessary to dip it out. At no other time, to my knowledge, has there been water in any of these except as it was taken by manual labor for some purpose to which water was a necessity, and at no time has water risen in any of these. Again, I have, at seven different times, dug down to water here on the place, and the nearest I have ever found it to the surface was 16 feet 2 inches.

From the very best sources—medical and scientific—and from examinations of public institutions, I have gained what little knowledge I have of the practical disposition of waste.

The plumbing which leads directly to the sewerage system has, for each washbowl, every sink, and every bath tub, a trap between such vessel and the floor, inside the house. The waste pipes from these are lead, and each one leads to an iron waste pipe. Each joint of the iron pipe was first packed with oakum, after which melted lead was poured in, which, upon cooling, was packed with a tamping rod hammered with a mallet. So firm have I found some of these joints, upon taking out some of the pipe on one occasion, that it was impossible to separate at the joints, but was necessary to take a sledge hammer and break the sections. Each of these iron pipes is trapped where it leaves the building, and a ventilating pipe is carried from the waste pipe, between the trap and the cesspool, up above the roof. This is the condition of every waste pipe on the place. These waste pipes are buried from 3 to 6 feet, as the fall may require.

From laundry and bathrooms the waste ran through the traps mentioned direct to the cesspools. From the kitchen the arrangement is different. The waste passes through the traps mentioned, and about 6 feet from where the waste pipe leaves the wall of the building I made an excavation and boarded it up, planking the bottom and sides. Inside of this I placed a heavy strong box, which, as I remember it, is 30 inches deep, 30 inches wide, and 10 feet long. This is divided into three compartments; the first is 4 feet long and is filled with cobblestones from the river; into this the waste water falls from the sink, is cooled, and most of the grease is deposited upon the cobblestones. The water then flows under the partition into the next compartment, which is filled with smaller stones and gravel. From this the water passes through a perforated partition into the third compartment, thence through the bottom of the box into the waste pipe, which conducts it to the cesspool. This box of cobblestones and gravel is taken out from time to time and emptied, refilled with clean rock and gravel, replaced, and covered with boards, upon which is placed a foot of fresh earth.

The cesspools are at least 30 feet from the buildings. We dig through about 6 feet of adobe soil, then build casings, for the next 6 or 8 feet is through loose, water-worn, rounded sand that will cave badly if not supported. At from 10 to 12 feet from the surface we reach coarse water-worn gravel, which is succeeded by water-worn cobblestones. At from 16 feet 2 inches to 20 feet we strike the sheet water which underlies the entire valley of the Grand River. This water we dip and pump out—all the time digging—till the inflow forces us to stop. From the time of striking the sand the casing is driven down as rapidly as the material below is removed. When we have finished we have from 2 to 3 feet of this sheet water at the bottom of the excavation. Into this the waste water from the kitchen, laundry, and bathrooms is poured. The water and the loose porous material at the bottom and the loose absorbing sand make an almost ideal cesspool. The pools are then covered with strong timbers, upon which boards are placed and finally 2 feet of earth.

It is an almost ideal cesspool system, in my judgment. At the same time it is bad. It is bad because of the immense amount of labor necessary to maintain it. It is bad because of the immense amount of tedious, arduous, sloppy labor necessary to construct it. It is bad because—while I think we have an almost perfect cesspool sys-

tem—it is a cesspool system, and is worse because the word "cesspool" is a part of it than because of any danger to health arising from it. No solid matter is thrown or run into these cesspools to decay.

The town on the river below has voted and is now negotiating $250,000 in bonds for a new water system to bring the water from the mountains. This is to be constructed at once, so I hope the objection on the part of the town to our draining into the river will soon pass away; then the law regarding the matter will become inoperative because of the changed conditions.

The solid waste from the kitchen is put in boxes or barrels and is removed daily.

The water-closets are provided with long troughs, which are regularly withdrawn, filled with fresh earth, hauled out, and emptied upon the field about three-eighths of a mile from the houses. A closet on wheels has been recommended, with trenches dug very shallow. It might prove efficient on a different soil, but the winter season here would let a wheel 6 feet in diameter down to the hub, and the work of digging it out would keep the boys in the immediate neighborhood and in the midst of the stench too long. Besides, if it were removed as often as is the rule with the present arrangement only a year or two would elapse before the greater portion of the yard would be underlaid with human waste covered in "shallow trenches," and this, in a country where the process of decay is as slow as it is here, would jeopardize not only the school but the neighborhood to such an extent that the sanitary sentiment of the community would force us to abate it as a nuisance. I do not know how efficient this might prove in a hot, humid country, but I do know that no bad results have come from four years of the present methods; that the troughs are light enough to be readily handled, and that when we have handled them we have removed this very objectionable waste to such a distance that there is no danger of the fall and winter rains raising it to the surface and filling our nostrils with the stench and our systems with the very danger from which we had attempted to free ourselves. I think it is better to bury such stuff, but I prefer having it buried in the back of the field to having it in the back yard in "shallow trenches."

I have been made aware that some complaint has been made as to the expense of the school. The Indian Office sent me the Indian appropriation bill which proclaimed an appropriation of $167 per capita. It is the custom at this school to keep an accurate cash account, and after the shipping bills are all in it is always an easy matter to ascertain the amount of funds available. This is never exceeded, and never will be so long as I am in charge. I used such portion of the appropriation the past year as was necessary and returned a balance of $1,337.59. I would have used this as well had it been necessary.

Retrenchments.—Now that the question of irrigation water is settled, we will be able to make a marked reduction in the expense of irrigation water. * * *

Shoe and harness shop.—It is not fairly represented in the statement of products elsewhere in this report because of the fact that the foreman of the shop was taken from the shop and put to work on the farm to raise garden and save hay. Being the best all-round man on the place, it is necessary frequently for me to have his help in the field, in the barn, in the blacksmith shop, on the road, and in the hospital, and his shopwork necessarily suffers in consequence.

It has been suggested that this be discontinued. I have the honor to recommend that the position be continued till the present stock of material be used up. I will crowd the shop and will work up the material as rapidly as is consistent with good work and before the close of the present calendar year will take up the matter with your office and make such recommendations as the facts in the case seem to warrant. * * *

Needs.—No new buildings will be needed, but some additions to standing buildings should be made.

There should be an addition built to the boys' dormitory; this should be of brick, 28 by 60 feet, and two stories high. At present there is no sitting room nor reading room for the boys, and when the weather is so bad as to drive the farm boys from the field there is no place for them but in the dormitories among the beds. When driven in by rain, as they sometimes are, the exhalations from the drying clothing and from their bodies render the domitory wholly unfit for occupancy—nor are the odors of such exhalation readily dissipated, but may be detected some days after. This addition would cost $1,925.

There should be a frame one-story addition to the schoolhouse. The present assembly hall is too small to hold all the pupils for any considerable length of time; in fact, drowsiness is noticeable among them, and the little ones are frequently asleep in less than an hour. Especially is this the case on cold winter evenings when it is necessary to keep the windows closed. This present assembly room should be divided and made into two schoolrooms. Below stairs are three schoolrooms, the middle one long and narrow and lighted only at the ends. This should be made into a hallway and provided with sufficient hat and coat hooks to accommodate all pupils, and should lead to the new assembly hall, which should be directly back of

the present building (adjoining) and on the first floor. Such partition and addition would cost $2,800 if the hall is made 40 by 70 feet.

The present sewing room is but 14 by 22 feet and contains heating stove, cutting table, table for assorting clothing to be examined and repaired, five sewing machines, and shelves for material and new work.

The girls have no sitting room or reading room sufficiently large to hold all the girls at one time. The present dining room should be divided, making of one end a sewing room and of the other end a girls' sitting room. The present kitchen should be extended back 60 feet, thus giving us a new dining room. The cost of such partition and extension would be $1,650.

Upon the completion of the new water system of Grand Junction we can lay pipe and drain into the river; this can be done at only the cost of the pipe. The cost of 1 mile of 12-inch sewer pipe is information I have been unable to obtain.

For safety, economy, comfort, and health the place should be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A steam plant that will heat the buildings uniformly, pump water from the river (instead of buying it at $600 per annum), run a dynamo for lighting the place, furnish power for laundry and lathe, hot water for laundry and kitchen, and steam for cooking, and be fired with slack at $1.50 a ton instead of coal, lump or nut, at $2.50 or $3 a ton, can be put in for $6,950. The dynamo, wiring, and 125 lamps will cost $1,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG THE SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., *August 13, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor of complying with office instructions and forwarding the following as my report of the Seminole Indians in Florida for 1895:

As the work is largely in the field, with its headquarters some 40 miles southeast from Myers, Fla., which is our post-office, the service being near the Big Cypress group of Indians, my report, etc., must, as a matter of course, be based chiefly on what occurred among these Indians during the past year, both as to work and progress.

Number and location.—There are not many births nor deaths among them, so that the number does not vary much during the different years, though from information obtained from an Indian which I consider more reliable than that gained heretofore, I learn that they number 565, men, women, and children, and these are still located in the three different sections of Florida: Miami, on the east coast; Cow Creek, in the Lake Okeechobee region, interior from the east coast, and the Big Cypress Indians, west of the Everglades. These bands, it will be seen, do not live in close proximity, and this can be said also of the individual camps of each group. Each band has, in a measure, a headman, though not a chief, but old Doctor Tommy, a Big Cypress Indian, seems to be the lawgiver for all these Florida Indians. He is a mild old man, but is, of course, fearful and shy of the Government, and is much prejudiced.

As stated, most of my report must be made concerning our Big Cypress Indians, as I have been unable to come in close contact with the other bands, though this would seem the very thing necessary for the best furtherance of the work. The funds for the fiscal year 1895 were so arranged by Congress that little or nothing was left for camp or district work, in fact not enough to meet incidental expenses in connection with other needed work here.

During the year 1894 camp work was done in this section, and with good effect, and we are still reaping the fruit, but our opposers—whisky men, etc.—had a clearer field during 1895. They watched my movements and, waiting their chance, would rush to the Indian camps as soon as they learned I was not there, and as matters were I could not spend much time in visiting among these Indians during the fiscal year 1895. The whisky sold among the Indians was of such a poor quality that several of them came near dying from the effects of the stuff. They came to me for treatment and seemed very anxious, fearing they would never get well.

Children.—It is rather difficult to give a true census of their number, because of my not having seen enough of the Miami and Cow Creek Indians, but predicating my judgment on what I have seen among our Cypress Indians, I can safely place the number at 125 children and youths.

Progress.—I am sorry to say this is much slower than one would wish, but they are not standing still. Unconsciously to themselves they are going forward. They live better, improve their homes more, cultivate better and larger fields, supply themselves with oxen and wagons, and more of the younger men are putting on citizen's

dress. Like all other Indian tribes, the women are more backward. The older Indians are holding back the young men and girls. Many, especially the boys, seem anxious to learn to read, but have not the courage to break away from the influences brought to bear upon them. This is also the case in the matter of regular work. A young Indian told me lately, "Indian boys work, old Indians kill us"—meaning, of course, regular white man's employment. Yet I issued two oxen to one of these Indians during the year, and he made his mark on the receipt for them. Such a thing could not have occurred even last year, as their leader would not have allowed them to accept anything having belonged to the Government.

The children and youths are intensely loyal to their parents and to the old heads. This in turn is true of parents and the older Indians to the children and youths. All governing is done with respect and kindness, no sharp words from parents to children, and yet the children seem under good control.

Thus far all industrial and school work has had to be done in an indirect way, on account of the various adverse influences referred to. If the bad outside influences of vicious and selfish men could be kept away from these Indians, the other difficulties—inherent fear and shyness—could soon be overcome.

Increase, diseases, etc.—The increase is but slow. Some years the births and deaths are about equal; still on the whole they are increasing a little in number. Nearly all the deaths among the children occur between the ages of from 6 months to 4 years. After a child passes the age of 6 years it is practically safe for 70 or 80 years. The mortality among the children is usually caused by irregular living, general exposure, and eating trash, ashes, sand, etc., resulting either in a type of cholera infantum, or obstruction of the bowels. Deaths among the adults are few, and the usual cause is old age. It is a noticeable fact that the more these Indians approach the white man's style of living, especially in the use of food, the more of the white man's diseases we find among them. During the last two years quite a number of cases of la grippe occurred among them, which yielded to such treatment as I could give to such an exposed people.

Visits.—During the last half of 1895 a great many Indians with their families have visited this service, remaining from a few days to three and four weeks at a time, camping near us, many of the young men and boys watching carefully what was going on, and doing a little work for me. Of course I had no funds to encourage them to do much work. Some came bringing their sick. These I treated, furnishing medicine at my own expense. Others wanted their ox yokes and wagons repaired, and in this they were required to help, and some showed themselves quite apt. A few years ago these Indians would have spurned an offer to have their wagons repaired; now they ask for it. All this is an indication of growing confidence and a reaching out for help. Their former aversion to visiting at the Government buildings, or accepting help from me as a "Government man," is vanishing. Some of the young men have even slept in the employees's quarters and visited freely with me in the office; and I am told they seem quite disappointed when I am away during their visits to the service. This friendliness is quite a change from a few years ago, when their suspicion and fear of an agent knew no bounds.

During the past year we have had several holiday gatherings of a goodly number. At Christmas they showed an unusual interest in the entertainment prepared for them through the help of the Women's National Indian Association, accepting freely the gifts and expressing much pleasure and satisfaction in their quiet way. For the Fourth of July celebration a number of them came in some days in advance, others joining them later. During the morning exercises some of the children, with the consent, and evident pleasure of their parents, helped me raise the Stars and Stripes, and in the evening all seemed delighted with the brilliant display of fireworks. On this occasion some of them remained with us nearly a month. When here over the Sabbath they have generally attended the services we have been in the habit of holding, but which are now conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, which has a missionary in the field. They are fond of music, and like to hear the singing.

Homesteads, etc.—In January, 1894, Congress arranged that half of the appropriation for Seminoles in Florida for 1895 should be used in securing land for permanent homes for these Indians. While this hindered the work at the regular service, a small tract of land was purchased, to be held in trust for these Indians by the United States. Before this tract could be secured considerable surveying had to be done, under much difficulty, so as to be able to ascertain the ownership of the lands upon which Indians lived and had their fields. This occupied much of my time and that of the two employees granted for the fiscal year 1895. While not a very large tract was purchased, because the work required could not be completed before the close of the fiscal year, matters are in such a shape by the survey made, etc., that more in the way of purchasing land can be accomplished in the future without the extra expense of surveying. The securing of land is a step in the right direction, if only a larger tract could be set aside. There is quite a large amount of unsurveyed land

in Florida, much of it west of the Everglades, in Lee County, which would be suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes for these Indians, and if the United States Indian Department would arrange to secure this for their future use I believe good results could be brought about.

The land voted by the State of Florida to be set aside for Seminoles has not yet been selected by the trustees who were appointed by the governor for that purpose. It is hoped this will be accomplished during the fiscal year 1896.

For the first time the Indians show some interest in the matter of having their homes secured, and appreciate to some extent the movement now made in their behalf.

Appropriations.—These have been inadequate for the past years to carry on the work among these Indians. Having no reservation, they are located in different sections of the State, and in scattered settlements, and thus the element which is always damaging to Indian civilization has freer access to them. For this reason constant work among them is needed to thwart such baneful influences, and this can not be done without money. The appropriation should be increased at least threefold for one or two years, so that a large tract of land could be secured, all necessary buildings finished, and during all this time careful and efficient camp work carried on. The latter should be constant, by field matrons or other special workers. Heretofore, owing to the limited funds and the small force of employees, the work in one direction had to be discontinued, when another had to be taken up, and thus the best results could not possibly be obtained. When sufficient land is secured, and all necessary buildings for future educational work finished, the amount of funds needed annually for direct Indian work could be much reduced.

Work, etc.—In view of the statements made regarding the work here it will readily be understood that with only two regular employees for the year very little could be done in the way of making lumber or at work on the buildings. Yet their duties have been constant and varied, and more difficult because of the extra work required, since, as they assisted in the surveying and camp work, all the duties at the service would devolve upon the one while the other was absent, and I cheerfully commend them for faithfulness and efficiency.

Although the advance of the Florida Seminoles seems slow, there is still a noticeable and encouraging progress, inspiring a sure hope that by persevering effort they will be brought to a Christian civilization and finally crowned with citizenship.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner for the kindness and courtesy continually shown, and the help given in solving the difficulties met, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. E. Brecht,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

Fort Lapwai Industrial School, Idaho, *July 24, 1895.*

Sir: Following instructions, I have the honor to forward my annual report as superintendent at this school for the fiscal year 1895.

The past year has been one of unusual success for the school, the enrollment having increased to 203, against 196 for the greatest number enrolled during any preceding year. The increased attendance has been gradual for the few preceding years, and this can justly be attributed, I think, to an increased confidence on the part of the older Indians in the benefits of education and in the management of schools.

There are above 2,000 Indians on this (Nez Percé) reservation, yet I think it safe to say there are not more than 25 children eligible for school duties that are not in attendance at this or other schools.

The children have been brought in promptly and willingly; the pupils have rested more content, and we have had but two runaways. In fact, it is a matter of congratulation that the amount of good will is so great toward the school on the part of the Indians.

Schoolroom work began on the 1st of September, and has been continuous until the close of the fiscal year, legal holidays excepted. This work has been quite satisfactory. We have had one Indian teacher employed for a number of months in charge of the intermediate department, and her work has been above the common standard.

While the advancement of all pupils is apparent, it is most marked among those who are newest to schoolroom work. The stride from a complete ignorance of English and its uses to a fair command of the language is quickly and apparently easily made.

The industrial departments have been under competent management, and the work there has been very satisfactory.

The shoe and harness shop has been in charge of an Indian throughout the school year, who has under his charge 6 apprentices, 3 detailed for forenoon and 3 for afternoon work. This work has been largely repairing.

The carpenter and wagon-making shop has also been conducted by an Indian. All needed repairs to the school plant have been properly made and a new bathhouse and small boys' dormitory erected. Here are also placed 3 apprentices each for afternoon and forenoon duty.

The blacksmith shop has been in charge of a white employee, with 4 apprentices under his care. These apprentices have learned to perform creditable work, and can also take charge of the steam engine, which is used to run the steam pump, washer, and wood saw.

The tailor shop and sewing room have been in charge of energetic and competent employees. They, with the assistance of the pupils detailed for labor in these departments, have performed much labor during the year, as the following list of articles manufactured will show:

Aprons	323	Drawers	177
Nightgowns	116	Pillowcases	148
Stocking supporters	100	Suits, jean	15
Capes	60	Dresses	238
Overalls	45	Shirts, boys'	162
Suits, underclothes	186	Tablecloths	72

In addition to this much mending has been done.

The laundry is possessed of a steam washer, which greatly lightens labor in that department. Five girls are detailed here for work and instruction.

The school band is the source of great pleasure to both pupils and older Indians, and is a credit to any institution.

The orchard, of only three years' growth, is kept in a high state of cultivation, and but little irrigation has been required. It bids fair to supply the school with the earlier fruits the present year.

The school plant as a whole is in good condition. The only need of large importance is a new boys' dormitory. The department is, however, advertising at the present time for bids for the construction of such a building.

The sanitary condition of the school has been and is good. There has been but one death at the school, and that from pulmonary trouble of long standing. The only recommendation that I could make would be for a better ventilation of dormitories and schoolrooms.

If the boys' dormitory building now awaiting contract is given us, our needs will be well supplied in almost every line.

Very respectfully,

ED. MCCONVILLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS., *August 7, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Buildings and grounds.—The condition of the buildings—37 in number—is all that could be desired. They have been kept in excellent repair, neat and clean, and the neatly mown lawns and campuses occasion, on the part of visitors, frequent and favorable comment. There having been no appropriation made for the purpose, no new buildings were erected during the year. There were, however, many advisable changes in the present structures made and repair work done, so that we can start in on the new coming year well equipped for the work in hand.

A much needed improvement, viz, a tunnel from the boiler house to the school and dormitories, for steam mains and return pipes, has been constructed. It is built of stone 4½ by 5 feet in the clear and 932 feet long, and sufficiently under ground, so that in grading there is an average depth of 2 feet dirt covering. This will prove a large saving in coal used for heating purposes, and lessen damage to the pipes from rust, as against the old so-called tunnel (merely a wooden box buried in the ground and always wet), as the pipes will be kept clean and dry.

Attendance.—The attendance has been unusually large. The total enrollment for the year was 654, with an average attendance of 498. This showing is very encouraging and particularly so from the fact that the greater number of those who entered

during the year have done so without solicitation, and from the further fact that neither representatives nor myself visited agencies for the purpose of soliciting pupils for the school, as has invariably been the case heretofore.

The tribes represented for the year are as follows:

Tribe.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Tribe.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alaskan	1	....	1	Osage	10	1	11
Apache	6	....	6	Ottawa	18	5	23
Arapaho	1	5	6	Otoe	....	3	3
Caddo	9	2	11	Pawnee	5	2	7
Cheyenne	36	6	42	Peoria	1	1	2
Chippewa	5	6	11	Piegan	1	....	1
Chippewa and Ottawa	3	3	6	Ponca	15	23	38
Comanche	1	....	1	Pottawatomie	98	63	161
Delaware	44	26	70	Sac and Fox	15	15	30
Iowa	4	6	10	Seneca	2	3	5
Kaw	8	1	9	Shawnee	22	20	42
Kickapoo	4	1	5	Shoshone	2	....	2
Menomonee	4	1	5	Sioux	18	25	43
Miami	9	2	11	Ute	....	1	1
Muncie	16	12	28	Wichita	....	2	2
Modoc	1	....	1	Wyandotte	6	7	13
Omaha	5	....	5				
Oneida	35	7	42	Total	....	....	654

Industrial work.—In this work the progress among both boys and girls has been marked. The pupils as a rule come with no knowledge of what work means, and certainly with little inclination to perform it. They are, however, very soon assigned to the various departments as seems best suited to them, where under supervision of competent employees and the older apprentices they soon learn to take an interest in their work, and many in a short time show a marked proficiency. There are many of the older pupils of Haskell holding positions (for which they were fitted here) under the Government at Indian agencies and other schools.

As a result of industrial work performed during the past year, I have to report the following as product from shops, farm, and garden:

Apples	bushels..	300	Oats	bushels..	916
Aprons, girls'		559	Onions	do....	112
Beans, green	bushels..	30	Pants, boys'	pairs..	1,298
Beets	do....	280	Pease, green	bushels..	19
Blouses, girls'		18	Potatoes	do....	685
Butter	pounds..	70	Radishes	do....	20
Cabbage	heads..	4,400	Sheets		396
Capes, girls'		188	Shirts, boys'		688
Chemises		170	Shoes, boys'	pairs..	685
Cloths, table		24	Shoes, girls'	do....	454
Coats, boys'		804	Skirts, girls'		180
Corn	bushels..	2,590	Slips, pillow		347
Cucumbers	do....	55	Squashes	bushels..	30
Drawers, boys'	pairs..	528	Strawberries	quarts..	661
Drawers, girls'	do....	464	Tomatoes	bushels..	125
Dresses, girls'		826	Towels		418
Harness, double	sets..	121	Turnips	bushels..	75
Harness, single	do....	1	Undershirts, boys'		160
Hay	tons..	195	Underclothing	suits..	2
Lettuce	bushels..	35	Vests, boys'		7
Jackets, girls'		18	Wagons, farm		65
Milk	gallons..	7,870	Wagons, spring		2
Nightshirts		30	Waists, boys'		116

Of this product we have sold the United States for Indian agencies and other schools, and to private parties, wagons, harness, and other articles, aggregating $4,182.06, and are now shipping wagons and harness for which $5,393 will be received.

Literary department.—Under this heading I wish to call your attention to the work of the class rooms, the literary societies, and religious organizations.

Class room.—Acting on the suggestion made by the Honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools, the course of study was thoroughly revised, and at the same time enlarged by the addition of kindergarten and normal departments. Besides the addition of the two new departments, a special teacher was appointed to instruct in vocal and instrumental music.

The revision of the course of study was the first step toward better work. The course was made very elastic, thus giving the teachers greater freedom and allowing them to introduce many new methods. The course of study was based upon the principle that the student must be interested. The child is most interested in the things of nature, therefore elementary science was introduced in the primary grades. History was introduced earlier in the course. Literature was given a place in all the

grades and the pupils were delighted with it. Clay modeling was introduced and the work in drawing was made intensely interesting. The majority of the pupils were fascinated with their work in music and made rapid progress.

The kindergarten was equipped with the necessary furniture and supplies and the children soon became strongly attached to their tastily decorated and neatly kept rooms. The kindergarten methods give the children more freedom and enable the teacher to direct and lead them as she wishes. Under these conditions she has kept them thinking, willing, and doing. Not only has the kindergarten been in itself a success, but it has been of great value as a model department, in which the students of the normal department have made observation and taken training in kindergarten methods.

The normal class was organized in October, with 4 boys and 7 girls as members. These students, all of whom had completed the grammar-school course, took up the normal work with enthusiasm, and successfully completed the first year's work at the end of the school year. Although this department was not well equipped, the results attained are of a very satisfactory character, and prove beyond a doubt that these young people are capable and may with proper training become successful teachers.

Literary societies.—The boys and girls have had separate organizations, and some very excellent work has been done. Especially is this true of the boys' debating club, which was maintained throughout the year and met once each week. Some question of interest was discussed at each meeting by members of the society, and each week one was appointed to discuss current topics. Thus all members of the society were kept well informed on the news of the times.

Besides this work, some author's life and works were studied each month, so that at the end of the year the student had become acquainted with many of the thoughts of our best writers.

Religious organizations.—An interesting Sunday school has been maintained throughout the year, and as the pupils have contributed their pennies, nickels, and dimes to pay for the supplies, they have seemed to enjoy and appreciate them more than when they were furnished by the Department.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized during the winter, and the young men, with the help of employees, have been doing faithful work in their attempt to raise the moral standard.

Many of the young ladies of the Kings' Daughters Circle have wielded a powerful influence among their companions, and by their daily lives are helping others to become more noble.

Probably the most interesting and most effective of the religious services are the Sunday evening talks by Dr. Marvin, ex-superintendent of the school. These talks have been very valuable, and many of the pupils have been led to see that character building is an important part of their education.

Closing exercises.—The graduating exercises were held on June 27. Seven pupils received their diplomas as graduates of the grammar-school course, and the literary department was closed, pupils and teachers having worked faithfully, and perfect harmony having prevailed throughout the entire year.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of the school has been very satisfactory, there being no disturbances of health owing their origin to defects in sewerage, appliances, or surroundings. To the persistent carelessness of the race with regard to the simplest laws of health can be traced all our acute cases of sickness. In this respect, however, there is a marked improvement. The general health this year has been excellent, and where there have been departures from the same the causes have yielded quickly to care and treatment.

With kindly acknowledgment to the employees of the school for their faithful performance of the duties assigned them, and thanking the office of Indian Affairs for its prompt and kind consideration of all business matters, I am, very respectfully,

J. A. SWETT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH., *September 24, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this school for the fiscal year 1895:

Attendance.—A year ago pupils were permitted to go home for their vacation. The berry-picking season for the Indians of the northern part of the State is during the early part of September, and some difficulty was experienced in securing the prompt return of some of these pupils. Inasmuch as the policy of this school has been to

keep the same pupils in the school year after year as far as possible, places were kept for those who it was thought would return. Practically all of them did return before the middle of October. Aside from this period the school was full during the year.

Health.—From some unknown cause a considerable number of cases of pneumonia occurred during the winter and spring, one case, complicated with consumption, resulting in death. Aside from these cases the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Employees.—With the exception of the resignation of the assistant cook, on account of salary, no change has occurred in our employee force during the year. Each has proved efficient in his or her department, and nearly all have exerted a beneficial influence upon the habits and characters of the pupils under them.

Equipment.—In material equipment the school has been supplied with stock, a new basement barn, 100 by 40 feet, and a 36 by 50 foot frame storehouse. A good and sufficient water supply has been obtained by means of driven wells, windmills, and storage tanks; two considerable swamps of the farm have been drained, the lawn in front of the school graded and seeded, and many minor changes and improvements made both on our farm and in the buildings.

School products.—The following is a summary of the products of the industrial departments for the year:

Beans	pounds	4,995	Nightdresses		34
Pork, fresh	do	1,465	Oats	bushels	357
Potatoes	bushels	975	Onions	do	105
Eggs	dozen	30	Pickles	gallons	105
Apples	bushels	20	Pillow slips		36
Aprons		336	Radishes	bushels	20
Beets	bushels	110	Sauerkraut	barrels	5
Cabbage	heads	2,350	Sheets		49
Carrots		157	Shirts, assorted		63
Cherries	bushels	4	Shirts, under		336
Corn	do	750	Skirts		75
Corn, sweet	do	50	Sirup, maple	gallons	88
Drawers, under	pairs	475	Tablecloths		30
Dresses		234	Tomatoes	bushels	17
Fruit, preserved	quarts	261	Towels		109
Hay	tons	11	Turnips	bushels	315
Logs	feet	8,865	Waists		48
Lumber	do	1,191	Wood	cords	125
Milk	gallons	2,555			

Needs of pupils.—When the pupils leave this school they must return to agricultural communities. As with white children, it is only an occasional individual who is adapted to or who can succeed in mechanical pursuits. At their future homes, either upon small farms belonging to themselves from allotment or as employees of white farmers, these Indians must make their living. They need, then, first and most important of all, a practical and working knowledge of agriculture as carried on in this State, then a sufficient intellectual training to enable them to transact the business of a small farm, and finally a development of such habits and characters as will make them industrial, frugal, and reliable citizens. The girls need the training that will make them good and saving housekeepers, faithful and worthy wives.

Literary training.—The literary training should be directed toward the development of those faculties of the mind in which the race is weakest. For centuries the race has been trained in memorizing. Nearly all of its knowledge has consisted of isolated and disconnected facts, or supposed facts, memorized. As compared with white children these children have good memories; their perceptive faculties are not equal to those of white children of the same age; in conception they are yet further below the whites, while in reasoning power they are so far below that there can be no comparison between the two races. I speak now of those that come into the school with only the Indian training at the age of 12 or over; but the same mental characteristics hold good with the smaller children, though with less difference between the two races. Rote teaching, then, must be especially detrimental to Indian school work. During the past year I fear that some of my teachers have lacked the training and education necessary to do the highest and best work. I trust that the coming year may show more development of intellect and less memorizing.

The most noticeable change in this department of our work is the greater fluency with which our children use the English language. We have very little difficulty at present in preventing the use of the Indian language among them, even in their play. The various grades of the school have been advanced to higher work, and our highest grade is now doing nearly the same work done in higher grades of the grammar schools of our cities. We shall next year graduate our first class with a good elementary English education.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the boys can not be carried on to the best advantage until we have a greater number of pupils. There is too much work to be done on the farm to allow us proper time for teaching. Everything else has to yield to the necessity of properly cultivating the 320 acres of land owned by the school. A manual-training teacher has been added to our force for the coming year, and we expect that this training will be of great help to us both in our literary and industrial teaching. We trust, however, that we may soon have room for sufficient pupils to enable us to give our boys systematic instruction and practice in our industrial classes. At present the most valuable training they get is the development of habits of industry.

The industrial training of the girls is on a far better footing. They have during the year been so divided that each girl spent one-half of her time in the school, one-sixth in the kitchen, one-sixth in the laundry, and one-sixth in the sewing room. Aside from this, a considerable number of them have voluntarily spent a part of their recreation hours in studying painting, ironwork, and various other methods of home adornment, under the matron.

During the present year a systematic course of instruction in general housework, sewing, care of sick, home adornment, etc., will be given the girls during the hours in which the boys have their manual-training work.

Social and moral training.—As noticeable as any change in this direction is the manner in which our boys play together. A year ago at playtime groups of four or five would be seen starting away from the school in various directions. Each group would find some partially hidden spot, would perhaps build a bark tent, light a fire, by which they would roast some stolen corn or potatoes or a chipmunk or squirrel they had caught, and lie about the fire talking in Indian. Now you find them playing together around the building, or going in a body to gather nuts, or for some similar purpose, almost always, even when alone, speaking English. The bark tents and Indian camping parties are done away with. The two sexes mingle with far less restraint and awkwardness than they did a year ago, and we have no more trouble from clandestine meetings than is experienced in a white boarding school.

Gradually the peculiar traits of Indian character are disappearing from the school. The public sentiment of our pupils is distinctively higher than it was one year ago. Especially is this true with our younger pupils. Petty thieving of straps from the barn, of supplies from the house and storehouse, and of clothing from one another has almost entirely disappeared. Willful stubbornness and disobedience are found only with the new pupils.

By fitting up temporary schoolrooms in our storehouse for school purposes we were able to give our girls a small sitting room, to permit the small girls to use the assembly room as a playroom, and to give our boys a small reading room. But none of these rooms are of sufficient size to properly accommodate our pupils. They are mere temporary makeshifts, better than none, but ill suited to their purpose. We have been unable to give the boys suitable sitting rooms, where those that desired could sit in quiet, visiting or reading, during their recreation hours.

School needs.—As pointed out in my last annual report and in my special report, submitted pursuant to your directions of April 29, 1895, we can not do the best work without a new dormitory and schoolhouse. Each year a greater number of applicants have to be refused admission to the school on account of lack of room. The Indians of the State can not be brought to an equal footing with the whites by providing means to educate less than one-tenth of their children.

In conclusion.—The fiscal year 1895 has been as profitable and successful as could have been hoped under existing conditions. The coming year opens with brighter prospects than ever before.

Trusting that the coming Congress may give us the buildings needed for doing the best work, and thanking your office for its aid and support during the past year, I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SPENCER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pipestone Indian industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I took charge of this school November 13, 1894, and found the school in good working condition, with 61 pupils in attendance. The attendance has been good during the year, closing with 77 in attendance, very few of whom will go home during the summer.

The health of the school has been excellent throughout the year.

The employees have made extra efforts in the different departments to have the pupils take charge of the work as much as possible, thereby learning the work in detail.

The work has been conducted along the usual lines during the year as best we could with the limited means at our disposal. Pastures have been fenced, corrals built, and 150 acres planted to various crops which promise a fair yield. Particular attention has been given to the dairy, 1,100 pounds of butter being made during the year, the product of 8 cows. The small number of employees has made it difficult to give proper supervision in the work of the departments, but there has been much interest manifested by the pupils, the girls taking much pride in their cooking, butter making, dressmaking, etc., the boys in their care of the stock, work on the farm, etc.

An organ was purchased from the miscellaneous receipts, and proved to be a great help in teaching music.

The school has an excellent water supply of good quality.

Our great need is increased capacity for pupils. We practically have to meet all the necessary expense of conducting a school of twice our present capacity except the expense of subsistence and clothing for the pupils. Every school of this character should have manual training, including the simpler operations of metal working. These we can not teach, for we can not pay a sufficient corps of employees to properly systematize the work.

A boys' dormitory building should be built to furnish accommodations for 60 or 75 boys. There is an abundant supply of sand and building stone of fine quality on the reservation within 80 rods of the present buildings. There is no difficulty in supplying children, as there are many children in the State of Minnesota not attending any school.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the fair measure of success I have attained in this school is due largely to the united efforts of the willing and faithful corps of employees under my direction.

Very respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MONT., *July 18, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the third annual report of this school.

Special stress has been put on a more compact organization of the work. A course of work for each department has been marked out and followed as closely as possible. A vocabulary of the words used in the various kinds of work was made out by the teachers and used in their language work. The work in drawing was so planned that what the pupils put on paper in the schoolrooms could be reproduced by them in the shops. More definite work has been accomplished. A great deal of what is usually considered drudgery has been turned to real educational worth. Interest has been increased both of workers and pupils.

An irrigating ditch was surveyed with a spirit level and constructed by school force, so that a meadow can be irrigated and also a school farm. More than 40 acres of sod were broken and put in grain and garden this spring and is being irrigated from the new ditch. But we can not get the water from this ditch up on the higher ground so as to bring it to the trees and lawns about the buildings.

The water and sewer systems will soon be completed. This will add a great deal to the school in convenience and efficiency. Water will be furnished in each building, and bathrooms with cold and hot water in boys' and girls' cottages. Hydrants will be so placed that all the buildings can be protected. Vaults will be connected with the sewer so they can be flushed out and kept clean.

Fifty heifers of the best stock to be found near here have been purchased. This makes 100 cows and heifers in the school herd. The increase ought to be rapid. Five brood mares have been purchased. It is expected that the horses for the school can be raised from this beginning. We hope to teach the boys how to handle a better grade of stock.

We are very much in need of a barn for horses. The old barn could be taken for a dairy barn and fixed up so that it would be very convenient. At present we use it for both horses and cows. We want to have enough room to stable all the stock during the terrible cold storms of winter. A barn for the horses would enable us to do this.

A larger assembly room is needed. It can be made by making a gallery in connection with the room now used.

Some machinery for a steam laundry could be put in at light expense, as the boiler and engine of the water system could be used to run it. This would do away with having the boys run washers, a task that is always distasteful.

A few pieces of machinery in the carpenter and blacksmith shops would add a great deal to our equipment for industrial work.

The sympathetic support given the school the past year by the Department has made the work easier and more efficient.

Employees have studied to make their various departments better and to keep them in unity with the general policy of the school. We think the school has made a year's advance.

Thanking you for uniform courtesy extended, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., October 22, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Genoa Indian school.

I assumed full charge on January 1, 1895, and as to commenting upon the condition of the school and buildings as I found them, it is unnecessary, as the past record of the school is sufficient, it having suffered from continuous changes of superintendents and those in charge, which, needless to state, is detrimental to the best of schools in the service.

The enrollment is very low, considering the capacity of the school, yet I trust in the future to see it equal its capacity.

The attendance during the summer months has been much better than could be expected. Quite a number of the pupils have taken advantage of the outing system, and their services have been appreciated by those who employed them, and I trust that in the near future many more will enjoy the summer's work upon the farms, where they will gain a better knowledge of the manner of living upon small farms and the necessity of making each day show some good account.

The trades followed by the pupils, and to which all necessary attention is given, having a competent employee in charge of each, are harness and shoe making, carpentry, and tailoring. The harness and shoe shop have been under the direction of one employee, and the work has consisted mostly in the manufacturing of odd sizes of shoes not in stock and repairing, which has all been well and neatly done. In the harness shop a larger detail has been carried, and exceptionally good work has been accomplished, having furnished under Government contract 95 sets of harness, which were shipped to their destination direct from the school, besides private sales.

The tailoring department was conducted by an Indian boy until January 20, when our present tailor, Mr. Nelson, took charge, who has succeeded in awakening an interest among those who are learning the trade to do good work, and which I feel confident is second to none in the service.

The condition of the buildings, which has necessitated so much in the line of repairs, has kept our carpenter with his detail of boys continuously busy, and I find that many are becoming very efficient in their work under such able instructions as they have received.

Blacksmithing has consisted mostly of repairing, with pipe cutting and fitting, there being no wagon making carried on at this institution.

The number of articles manufactured in each department can not be well given, owing to the many changes the school has passed through during the past year.

Farm and garden work has been carried on quite successfully, owing to the season, which has been favorable, and an ample supply of everything in the line of vegetables, etc., for use will be secured.

Our supply of water is furnished by the Genoa Town Company, and while it is quite expensive, yet the supply is always sufficient and of the best, also affording ample fire protection, which we have been in a situation to appreciate during the past year.

The needs of the school are many, for, owing to the numerous changes that have taken place during the past two years, no interest whatever has been taken as to the general welfare of the school, no funds being asked for to repair or build new to replace the old and rickety buildings which sooner or later must be torn down.

The first and most urgent need is a steam plant for heating the building, which is now heated by numerous small and large stoves, constantly endangering the property of the Government by fire, and in connection with the steam plant the laundry and kitchen should be furnished with all the modern appliances for the successful conduct of the work, especially the laundry, which I have reason to believe is about the poorest equipped of any in the service. This matter regarding the steam plant has already been submitted, and I trust will be satisfactorily settled.

I would also recommend the building of a new storehouse at the earliest possible date, to be erected at a distance from the other buildings, made of brick, with a tin or iron roof, to secure from fire the large stock of goods necessarily carried. The present building that is used for a storeroom being a wooden structure, surrounded by many smaller wooden buildings and being close to the boys' dormitory, is in constant danger of fire. It could be utilized as a tailor, harness, and shoe shop, doing away with the old shop buildings, which must necessarily soon be replaced by others, as an inspection of their condition will show.

The school is also in need of a large barn, which will contain ample room for the housing of the school stock and the storing of hay and grain from storm and weather. This should receive attention in the near future.

A few improvements have been made during the past year—new bathrooms, furnished with shower baths; new lavatories, all furnished with warm water through the system of waterworks and large Triumph heaters in the buildings, and all connected with sewerage, which was put in place during the year and is considered a success thus far.

New grounds have been laid out adjacent to the girls' dormitory and school building with driveways and walks, which, after being planted with evergreens and suitable deciduous trees, will render the grounds more attractive and homelike, and which will surely result in some good after the Indian pupil begins to make a home for himself.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, having but two cases of sickness that proved fatal since I assumed charge, no epidemic having prevailed.

In conclusion, I feel that the school is being well started in the line which will enable it to gain its lost reputation, and with the kindly aid of the Department, as I have received in the past, I hope to be able to place this school upon a grade equal to any in the service.

With many thanks for your kindness and support, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. Ross, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

Indian Industrial School,
Carson City, Nev., August 26, 1895.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Office to submit annually a report of schools I have the honor herewith to forward to you the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1895:

School.—Following the instructions to the supervisor in charge, William M. Moss, during the months of May and June, 1894, to retain all pupils as far as practicable, none were permitted to go to their homes during the vacation period, July and August. While from a point of economy and an absolute benefit to the children, and especially the girls, this no doubt would be advisable, however, as there is no way to secure pupils for our school by other than persuasive means, it would be impracticable and even impossible to put it into practice, as the parents become very much dissatisfied if they are not permitted to have their children during or a part of the vacation.

For the present year we have chosen what seemed for the best interests of the school, and have allowed the greater part of the children to visit their homes a part of the vacation, retaining enough to perform the necessary farm and other work. While we do not encourage parents to take their children to their homes for reasons above stated, we have been compelled to do so. From a humane point of view it may seem advisable to adopt this course; but on the other hand a few weeks' association with their relatives and friends in camp life, with all its environments, will necessarily have a tendency to reduce them to the plane of that life and is therefore the main stumbling-block in the way of Indian education, and should be discouraged as far as possible.

The tribes represented in this school are the Pah-Utes, the Shoshones, and the Washoes. The Washoe tribe never had any reservation or annuities issued to them,

and therefore have never labored under the disadvantage of Government aid, and as a rule are good, self-supporting Indians, and their children kindly disposed. But as they have not been encouraged to attend public schools none of the adult Indians read or write, or seem to know much of the advantages to be derived from keeping their children in the school; and as this school has been in operation but a few years the benefits to the tribe are not as apparent as in instances of older established schools, where the pupils from such institutions are now sending their children.

However, I feel safe in the assertion that there are children now in attendance here who after leaving will be permanently benefited and establish homes for themselves, although, I presume, they will labor under greater disadvantages to accomplish this than most any other tribe of our Indians, for there is but little available land in this State that can be allotted to them; and even if there were this is almost a rainless country, and the only opportunity for irrigating is what nature has provided, and that is all controlled by others, who have earlier understood the advantages of these rights than the Indian.

I found when I took charge of the school, July 1, 1894, the pupils were very much disposed to run away, but in nearly every instance we have succeeded in returning them to the school, and this was accomplished in most cases through the instrumentality of influential Indians, the good will of whom, I am pleased to state, has been enlisted for the well-being of the school. In the past six months the records bear me out in saying that we have not a single runaway noted.

As I stated, nearly all the pupils were permitted to go to their homes some part of the vacation of the present year, and at this writing 92 are enrolled, 11 of whom are new pupils, who came in without solicitation; and from the present outlook we will have all we can accommodate by the time school opens, September 1.

If it be the policy of the Department to increase the capacity of schools where it can be easily accomplished, this school should be doubled in numbers, and with this object in view we are now preparing plans of new buildings, which we expect soon to be able to place before your office.

The total enrollment for the year is 139, with an average of 119. The highest number enrolled at any one time within the year is 127, which could have been swelled to 150 pupils with but little effort, as quite a number made application for entrance whom we were compelled to refuse.

The requirements relating to Sunday school, evening sessions, and the observance of legal holidays, were complied with. On Decoration Day and the Fourth of July we participated in the exercises at Carson. The pupils were complimented very highly for the manner in which they performed their part, and especially for their excellent marching. I frequently overheard people remark that the pupils from the Indian school were one of the main features of the occasion and kindred remarks.

On occasions of this kind a band of music would aid very materially, and would serve the better purpose of making the school that much more attractive and homelike; but as yet instruments have been denied us. We are still in hope they will be provided in the near future.

Class room.—We have three teachers in the school, and the class-room work in two of the rooms was ably conducted and the pupils advanced rapidly in their studies. Shortly after opening, in September, the school was graded, thus laying down specific work to be accomplished within the term, and this general outline followed as nearly as the circumstances would permit. In formulating this grade, special stress was laid on language work. But no grade, however applicable, can accomplish anything in itself for the pupils; it merely serves as a guide, and it remains for the teachers, who must depend upon their ingenuity and skill, to meet all requirements and do successful work, which I am pleased to say most of our pupils show has been done. However, as a majority of Indian children are gifted with a tendency to music and drawing, the schoolroom presents a nice field for display work, and it is too frequently the case that teachers avail themselves of this opportunity to make a show, and do little of a substantial nature. While this has not been carried on in this school to any great extent, it has, nevertheless, been tinctured with it somewhat.

Farm.—We will have a larger income from the farm this year than any since the school was founded, being due largely to a free use of fertilizer, which the pupils hauled from Carson, 3½ miles distant. The school farm consists of about 240 acres, but only 35 or 40 acres can be considered good land. We farm, however, 100 acres, including that in grass. As we must look exclusively to irrigation, we could farm but little more if the land were available for farming purposes as there is a scarcity of water supply, and it is not always that we get the water to which we are entitled, as we are unfortunately located well down the course of the creek which supplies us. Again, this is not the most favored climate in the world for the production of all kinds of crops. The seasons are too short for the profitable culture of fruits and vegetables that are easily affected by frosts. It is the exception that melons and kindred plants come to maturity, but when they do there is an abundance, and for

this reason we plant each year—sparingly, however, as we expect a failure. The estimated yield will be as follows—

Corn (sweet) .....pounds..	1,500	Potatoes ....pounds..	65,000
Hay ....do....	65,000	Onions...............do....	3,000
Rye...................do....	2,500	Carrots..............do....	40,000
Beets ....do....	30,000	Other vegetables....do....	2,500

We had sown 10 acres of rye; 6 of wheat, and 5 of oats; but none of this grain was allowed to mature, excepting enough rye for seed, as being cut for hay, it is more valuable to us than the matured grain. With this amount of vegetables we will have sufficient to feed our stock through the winter and fatten all the pork that will be required for the school. The conduct of the different departments of the school farm, the care of the stock—with perhaps an exception to the proper oversight of the milch cows—under the supervision of the farmer has been very satisfactory so far as the appearance of the farm and the production of crops are concerned.

Carpentry.—This department is very ably conducted. The carpenter has four apprentices, and with the assistance of these all of the work of the school has been well kept up, and in addition two new buildings have been erected within the summer.

Improvements.—A steam plant has been provided for the school, and has proven a very great convenience. The new buildings are a bakery and an engine house. The bakery is 18 by 22, and is joined to the rear of the school building. The oven is an inside or Dutch oven and is a very decided improvement over the old method of baking in the kitchen range. The engine house is 14 by 28, with an addition 12 by 20, which serves as a boiler room.

The lawn in front of the school building was an alfalfa sod, with a few fruit trees planted in it. These were removed and planted in another place and shade trees substituted. The alfalfa sod was broken up and lawn grass sown. During the summer both trees and grass have made a remarkable growth, and we have already a very fair lawn.

The school building is in very good repair, excepting the floors, which are of seven-eighths soft pine material, and are worn through in places and are very bad. A part of these, however, have been replaced with more substantial material.

Water supply.—The water supply until within the past two months was wholly inadequate. We depended entirely upon a windmill for our supply, which did very well when the wind blew, but we were out of water as long as two weeks at a time; but since placing in position our new steam machinery, and digging a new well, we have had an abundance of water. Our buildings are of very inflammable material, and the danger of fire great, but we are now prepared at a moment's notice to do very good execution toward extinguishing a fire.

Electric plant.—We now have the power to run a 100-light electric plant, and in making the estimate for needed improvements for the fiscal year 1897, the item of $815 has been included for placing this machinery.

Sanitary.—Throughout the year the sanitary condition of the school has been exceptionally good. There have been no cases at any time that gave cause for alarm. One boy, however, was so unfortunate as to lose the sight of both of his eyes.

Our system of sewerage could not well be improved upon. About 1,200 feet of a new 10-inch sewer was put in within the year to replace one which was not as good as an open ditch, for in places along the line there were sections missing for a distance of 2 rods. All closets are now connected with this sewer excepting one, and we will within a few days lay a branch line of sewer for the purpose of connecting this.

Conclusion.—Thanking your office for the kind consideration it extended in directing me through various complications, and for the interest manifested in this school, I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE MEAD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *July 24, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit my first annual report of the Albuquerque Indian industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I receipted for the property and took charge of this institution on October 1, 1894. I regret to state that I found the school in a sadly demoralized condition, due to dissensions between some of the employees, lack of proper clothing, food supplies, and discipline. I think this condition was caused in a great measure by the fact

that this school within the last year was under the management of five different men with five diverse views of the manner in which the school should be conducted, and the feeling of some of the employees that they had "friends at court," and that they would be retained through the influence of Congressmen, irrespective of worth or merit.

Against these difficulties I have struggled firmly and energetically. I have succeeded in clothing the children comfortably, and through the kindness of the Indian office most all of the deficiencies of food supplies have been overcome. I desire herein to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior for the uniform kindness with which they have received and granted my requests for open-market purchases.

But, notwithstanding trials and difficulties, I am pleased to report that our school has been decidedly a success, both from a literary and an industrial point of view.

Schoolroom work.—While this work has not reached the high standard for which I hoped, and which I desire yet to attain, it has been very creditable. The advanced grades, primary, and kindergarten have made excellent progress. I fully indorse the views of the superintendent of Indian schools in regard to the advantages to be obtained through the medium of kindergarten schools in the Indian service. I believe them to be just the thing to teach language and overcome the natural timidity of Indian children when first entering school and also great factors in gaining their confidence and good will.

The farm.—As has often been reported, the farm land is strongly impregnated with alkali and has produced nothing. This year we have made a strong effort to subdue it; have leveled and sown the fields to alfalfa. Most of our work, aside from its instructive features, has been lost. We have secured a good stand of alfalfa on part, but the greater part has been eaten up by the alkali.

We put out a fine young orchard and vineyard, dug deep holes, and hauled dirt from the mesa, hoping by planting them in this dirt to save them. We will be partly rewarded; about half will live. Could I have obtained authority, bought and planted the trees earlier in the season, I think we would have been more successful.

The garden has done much better. Owing to late frosts, cold weather, and much alkali early in the season, our prospect for vegetables seemed very poor. Now the children have all the lettuce and radishes they can use, and have had a nice quantity of onions, and since the late rains have set in I think we will have a very good garden and a liberal supply of vegetables.

The harness shop.—The harness shop has been very successful. I think we have no superior in the service. One hundred and twenty-six sets of double harness and 1 set of single harness have been sold this year, and a large quantity of bridles and halters are now on hand. Two of the apprentices have been taught to cut out as well as to make harness, and in another year these will be fully competent to run a shop, and are competent assistants now. This shop has made this year 66 sets of double harness, 3 sets of single harness, 228 halters, 24 bridles, and 1 set of carriage harness.

The shoe shop.—The shoe shop, under the management of a full-blood Papago Indian boy, has given entire satisfaction. Nearly all the shoes for the entire school have been made in this shop. The apprentices have been well contented, industrious, and easily controlled, have been taught to cut out shoes, etc., and will soon be able to run a shop. They would be competent assistants now. This shop has made 850 pairs of shoes and repaired 400 pairs.

The tailor shop.—The tailor shop has given very good satisfaction. None of the boys have been taught to cut, but many are able to make very nice suits and will be taught cutting and fitting next year. All the school has been furnished uniforms, and much other work has been done. This shop has made 149 uniform coats, 78 vests, 212 pairs of pants, and 112 pairs of drawers, besides patching the outer suits for the boys.

The sewing room.—The sewing room has an excellent record. Owing to so many girls being sent home last year, but few of those remaining knew anything about sewing at all. By patient, persistent effort five of the girls have been taught to draft, cut, and fit garments, and many more sew quite neatly. That department has made 379 dresses, 167 aprons, 324 sheets, 253 towels, 414 drawers, 127 waists, 186 chemises, 58 tablecloths, 15 hickory shirts, 182 skirts, 46 ties, 13 gowns, 14 curtains, and 251 pillow cases, besides patching and darning a great many garments.

The carpenter shop.—The carpenter shop is in very good hands. This department fails to show to an observer the work it has really done. So much time is taken up in repair and other work which makes no show, and a lack of material has also hindered greatly, yet the boys of this shop have kalsomined almost the entire institution, finished a very nice bath house, painted up the entire supply of paint, whitewashed the board fences, repaired the front picket fence, made a beautiful gate and arched gateway, and built two very neat outhouses.

Much other work has also been done by this shop. Two of the boys are now helping a contractor in Albuquerque during vacation. They receive $1.50 per day, and

I am promised a place for several more at the same rate. These boys will be taught the rules and applications of the square next year, so that they may be fully able to do any class of carpenter work.

The laundry.—The laundry has given entire satisfaction. The girls have received excellent instruction in the laundry, both in doing and managing the work.

The bakery.—The bakery, under the charge of an Indian employee, has been very successful. The bread has been excellent, fresh, and wholesome. The apprentices have worked cheerfully and this department has run entirely without friction.

The kitchen.—The cooking has been very ably managed. The mess kitchen for several months has been conducted entirely by Indian pupils, under the supervision of the children's cook and the matron. The children receive the same wages formerly paid to a Harvey House cook. Their work has given entire satisfaction to the mess, while the practice and instruction have been of great value to the children. By this means we have been able to send one of our pupils to the Mescalero school to fill the position of assistant cook, who is reported as giving excellent satisfaction. Several other girls have found places in Albuquerque at $15 a month, and all are highly praised by their employers.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the institution has been excellent; but one death at the school during the year. For fuller report upon this subject I refer you to physician's annual report, heretofore transmitted.

Needs of the school.—The greatest need of this school is a sewerage system. It has generally been thought impossible, on account of the land being so level. I have had a survey made and find the fall sufficient. Nothing stands in the way but the expense. I trust this matter will receive the attention it demands, and that we will receive authority to construct a sewerage system during the coming year. Against the health and lives of children and employees dollars should not weigh.

Electric lighting is another pressing need. The grounds and the buildings could be lighted much more cheaply and safely in this manner.

A large dining room and kitchen, with all modern appurtenances, similar to that recently built at the Chilocco Indian School, is badly needed. All the cooking for the school is done on one large range, and chiefly in wash boilers. This makes the proper preparation of the children's food impossible. I trust this matter will meet with your favorable consideration.

A guardhouse is badly needed. Very little punishment is given at this school, yet some means of confinement is absolutely necessary to maintain proper discipline.

Thanking the Department for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me in the year that is past, and looking forward to a better future year's work, I am, very respectfully,

Jno. J. McKoin,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

Santa Fé, N. Mex., *November 2, 1895.*

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

I am glad to report that the school, in all its departments, has worked admirably. I took charge as superintendent on July 1, and, as the school had not been in operation for over a year and had been abandoned for that time and all scholars distributed to other schools in the service, I had to organize it anew and fill it with scholars, which was a very difficult task, in view of the fact that funds for the transportation of scholars, were not received by me until late in September, on account of the delay in the passage of the appropriation. I began, however, in earnest as soon as the funds were in hand, and, although I did not make the full average of my capacity—150 for the year—I did bring it up to 135.

The school during the year has run smoothly, and the raw material that I received in quite large numbers was soon brought by military drill and discipline to perfect order, and in one month after entering the school were as regular in their duties as old pupils. The school ranges from the kindergarten to the normal classes, and in all of the educational departments there have been efficient and able workers, and they have passed my most sanguine hopes, and the school at the end of the year was one of which New Mexico is justly proud.

In the industrial departments the garden and farm work has been proscribed for want of water for irrigation of the 106 acres, only enough for 10 acres for fruits and garden and for domestic purposes being supplied. The 10 acres, however, were cultivated, and over 500 fruit and orchard trees were planted, and quite a number of

small fruits and vegetables for the school were raised; the latter, however, were not a success, as the seed sent from Lawrence, Kans., seemed to be defective and did not sprout, and hence the stand was indifferent. The school has been beautified by the sowing of grass plots and planting of flower beds and nicely curved roads leading up to the school, making a marked change in the outward appearance of the place.

In regard to supply of water for further irrigation, I have received concessions from the water company, and as long as the surplus they now have on hand continues I am allowed to use all the water I need for irrigating without increase of cost.

I saved from my appropriation money enough this year to buy the material for a new barn, the old one being unsafe, badly built, and located in the wrong place. I have the material now on hand and authority to build a new one, which will soon be ready for occupancy.

The health of the school during the year has been splendid, as we have had few sick children, and those that were were treated by the physician and were soon on duty.

There has been organized a fine fire brigade, well disciplined, and soon after it had been well drilled a terrible fire broke out in the city of Santa Fé, which threatened to burn up the town. Upon telephoning in to know if it could be handled, I was told that it was beyond control and asked for help. I dispatched my fire company and hose, and they were greatly instrumental in putting a stop to the havoc it was making, as will be seen by the resolution of the city council thanking me and my brave Indian boys for their timely and efficient aid. There are two fire hydrants near the buildings and plenty of good hose, and we are as safe as we can be, so far as a supply of water can effect it.

The use of so many lamps and stoves in the building makes the necessity for a heating and electric-light plant self-evident, and as a matter of economy I would recommend one to be established.

My boys are organized into three military companies, and are fairly well drilled and in fine discipline. The Indian company officers take pride in their official ranks, and it gives them confidence in themselves, and is in this way a great civilizer.

The dormitories are kept in most excellent order, and at all times these officers, who have their respective subdivisions in charge, keep close watch on them and vie with each other in trying to keep each better than his neighbor.

There are tailor, shoemaker, blacksmith, and carpenter shops, and a sewing room. All of these are under good heads and are doing satisfactory work, the carpenter shop being under the management of a Sioux Indian, who is a first-class workman in all respects.

The kitchen is under the care of a Shoshone Indian, who has run it thus far admirably.

The industrial work is under a most experienced man in the management of irrigating water and in the care of stock, and the pupils beg to be allowed to work for him even when they are off duty.

I have been in the Indian service before as an agent of Indians, and know the troubles usually surrounding Indian work—the constant wrangling and growling among the employees. I am glad to be able to report that my school has been a happy exception to this rule and all have worked in harmony and in good feeling throughout the year.

The matron's work has been well performed, and the scholars actually treat her as if she were their trusted friend.

The management of the schoolrooms, under the direct supervision of the principal teacher, has been fully up to the standard I would wish. I was gratified at the show of progress exhibited at the commencement exercises the 26th of June last, which were attended by over 250 citizens, all of whom expressed astonishment at what had in so short a time been done with raw material.

The office work and storerooms have been kept in admirable order by my able, gentlemanly, and efficient clerk; and for the discipline and good order of the companies of the battalion I have to thank the drillmaster.

By the addition of a new school building, which is badly needed as the one now in use is improperly lighted, the capacity of the school can be increased from 150 to 250, and it will save the establishment of a new plant at an increased expense in this vicinity. The size of the storeroom is about one-third the dimensions required for properly storing supplies, and this addition I recommend.

Instruments for a band would very much advance the civilization of the pupils.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge many courtesies and kindnesses from the Indian Office, and with the continuance of the liberal encouragement and help that has been given me from that source I shall give as good an account of my school for the present year.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AND AGENCY AT CHEROKEE, N. C.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY AND TRAINING SCHOOL,
Cherokee, N. C., September 5, 1895.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

AGENCY.

The Eastern Cherokee Agency is located at Cherokee, N. C., on the Oocna Lufta River, which is 6 miles distant from Whittier, the nearest railroad point, on the Southern Railroad, 10 miles distant from Bryson City, the county seat of Swain County, and about 55 miles southwest of Asheville.

Population.—The Eastern Cherokees number 1,479 and live in Swain, Jackson, Graham, and Cherokee counties, of which number 900 are full bloods and the remainder mixed.

Reservation.—The reservation proper, known as the Qualla boundary, comprises about 70,000 acres of mountain land located in Swain and Jackson counties and bordering on the Tennessee line.

The compromise effected last year with 40 white families who were illegally occupying several thousand acres of the best land within said boundary has resulted in the departure of the whites and the surrender of their farms to the Indians, who will thereby greatly increase their total acreage in cultivation this year.

Another large tract, called the Love estate, comprising 33,000 acres, was included in this compromise and added to the said boundary. It is a well-known fact that the Indians had hardly a shadow of title to this land, as it was never included in the original award or grant made to the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

Thus by the terms of compromise the heirs owning the said land were paid $41, 250, being $1. 25 per acre, and there was added to the estate of the Indians a large tract of wild mountain land, which they will never be able to cultivate on account of its extremely rough and mountainous nature, but on which they will be obliged to pay taxes. It is to be regretted that the agents representing the Government and the Indians in this compromise did not insist that the Indians should receive the cash paid for the said Love estate in lieu of the land, which they could have used to a much greater advantage. The Indians also own 15,000 acres in Graham and Cherokee counties.

Soil.—The soil in the valleys is very fertile, and even on the mountain sides, where they are not too steep or rough, good crops of corn are annually raised.

Industry.—Mountain farming is hard work, and the majority of these Indians who are obliged to cultivate their steep mountain-side farms with a hoe, relying entirely on themselves for their living and support, and not so much as asking the Government for a ration, certainly deserve the praise of all enterprising people, and especially merit the commendation of those enthusiasts who advocate the "root hog or die" policy for the Indian.

"God helps those who help themselves," and I respectfully recommend that these Indians who are helping themselves be assisted in the future in their farming operations by receiving a supply of farming implements, work stock, grass seed, fruit trees, etc., which, owing to their extreme poverty, the majority of them are unable to buy.

Timber.—The mountain sides are covered with valuable timber, such as poplar, chestnut, oak, cherry, walnut, hickory, and ash.

The Indian council unwisely sold 33,000 acres of the said timber, known as the Cathcart tract, to D. L. Boyd & Co., of Waynesville, N. C., for $15,000, allowing them fifteen years to cut and remove the same. The Department very justly disapproved of the said contract, for the best interests and protection of these Indians. The council had also made a contract with Hon. H. G. Ewart, agreeing to pay him 20 per cent of the selling price of timber whenever sold, which contract was also disapproved by the Department. The timber speculators then persuaded the council to sell their timber independent of the Government and to protect the said purchasers in the State courts. They were made to believe they were not wards of the Government, and, as citizens of the State of North Carolina, they had a right to do as they pleased with their timber. Boyd & Co. quickly resold the timber to Dickson & Mason at a large profit. After having cut down about 3,000,000 feet, the timber men were enjoined by order of the court from further trespassing, pending the decision of the court.

The majority of the Indians are opposed to the selling of their timber on such terms and prices and strongly object to the council's action in allowing a ring of speculators to push the tribe from under the protection of the Government to be preyed upon by avaricious lawyers and money-makers.

The merchantable timber estimated and measured by Government experts on the said Cathcart tract amounts to 33,000,000 feet. The said timber can be cut, logged, sawed, and delivered to the railroad at not to exceed $12 per 1,000 feet. Taking all the grades into consideration the average price which it will bring in the local market is $14 to $15 per 1,000, therefore the net value of 33,000,000 feet of timber at $2 to $3 per 1,000 would be $66,000 to $99,000.

Employment of attorney.—The council unwisely entered into an agreement with George H. Smathers, of Waynesville, N. C., employing him as a regular attorney at $1,000 per year and expenses, although they have no litigation pending or contemplated. The office I feel assured will disapprove of the said contract, as the Indians do not require the services of an attorney any more than they do the services of a chemist.

Act of incorporation.—Mr. Smathers, however, is acting in said capacity and had a bill passed through the last State legislature at Raleigh, incorporating the Eastern Band of Cherokees, and validating the Boyd and Ewart contracts and all other contracts made by the council in the past or future, which of course explains the real motives desired, viz: An act to permit a ring of lawyers and speculators to defraud 1,500 defenseless Indians out of their possessions, and to furthermore prevent the United States from guarding over the rights and protecting the interests of the said Indians. For the good and safety of these Indians it is hoped that the said act will be promptly repealed, and that all friends of the Indians will use their influence and aid to accomplish it.

Taxes.—The Indians pay individually the taxes due on the land cultivated by them, and I pay from their funds in Washington the taxes due on their large tracts of unoccupied land, which amounted last year to $383.25.

Education.—I have sent 44 Indians to Carlisle, 24 to Hampton, and 1 to Trinity College in this State. With an increased appropriation at the Cherokee training school for 200 pupils, and the operation of the four day schools, these Indians will be well provided for, and the most if not all of their children can be educated. The Eastern Cherokees deserve great credit for the interest they take in sending their children to school.

The four day schools, which were closed for some time, were reopened last year, and were so well attended that I was obliged to erect additions to the buildings at Soco and Birdtown and build a much-needed new schoolhouse at Big Cove. The noonday meals were inaugurated and were a great help to the poorest Indians.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pattee, graduates of Hampton, very successfully conducted the Birdtown school. Mr. and Mrs. James Welsh, also Indian students, were employed at Big Cove and had an attendance of 65 pupils. The county superintendent of schools taught this school in 1893 and failed to get a dozen pupils, which speaks very favorably for the ability and interest taken in the work by the Indian teachers. John Tarquette, who is also an Indian, aided by his able wife, conducted a successful school at Soco.

The training school was kept full of pupils, up to its full capacity, and I thank the council and the Indians for their cordial support in the educational work at this agency.

Number of children of school age on reservation	440
Attendance:	
Cherokee training school	100
Big Cove day school	50
Birdtown day school	30
Soco day school	30
Cherokee day school	20
Non-reservation schools	64
Total provided for	294
Total not provided for	146

Indian houses.—The houses occupied by the Indians are made of logs with stone or mud chimneys and shingle roofs. They possess generally but one room and are without windows.

Churches.—The Baptists and Methodists are well represented in church membership among these Indians. Preaching is regularly conducted by Indian ministers in the different settlements, the services being conducted in the Indian language.

General condition.—The general condition of these Indians compares very favorably with a certain class of the surrounding mountain whites. They farm as they used to twenty years before the war, and the women are about as primitive in their methods of housekeeping. Yet by hard work and persistent effort some of the Indians are making slight progress, building better houses, raising a surplus of corn, vegetables, and beef for the market, and accumulating a little property.

Needs.—The greatest need of these Indians is instruction, accompanied by a little substantial assistance. They are anxious to learn how to farm, work, and live as the intelligent white man. They have reached a point where there can be little hope for further improvement, unless they are taught by experienced and competent farmers and housekeepers. Therefore, I have strongly recommended this year, as I did last year, that a thorough, energetic, and competent farmer and mechanic be employed to teach the Indians the improved methods of farming, rotation of crops, fruit growing, and to show them how to build better and more comfortable houses.

A faithful field matron is also needed to teach the women how to cook, wash, sew, and make their houses as clean and attractive as possible. This is an agency where every dollar expended properly in such work will bring great and satisfactory returns, and will, I can assure you, not be wasted.

They also need lumber for new houses and barns, furniture—such as stoves, bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc.—farming implements, grass seed, and fruit trees.

Manufactures.—A few of the Indian women make baskets and pottery, and the men are experts at making spoons, knives, and trinkets. They operate their own little mills and blacksmith shops by water power, and some of them show remarkable ability as mechanics.

Government.—On the first Monday of September, 1895, an election will take place for chief, assistant chief, and 16 councilmen, who will hold office for four years. The chiefs and council assist in looking after and advancing the interests of the tribe. According to the constitution all are to receive salaries from the already depleted funds belonging to the tribe, for their services, and as the Indians are governed entirely by the State laws of North Carolina, and are controlled as wards by the protecting arm of the Government, it is impossible for the said council to enact any laws for the benefit of the tribe. They act more as the financial directors and agents for the tribe.

As long as the Government continues to treat these Indians as wards, and the State of North Carolina as citizens, the council has no power or right to sell or make contracts with whites without the approval of the Department. These conditions make it impossible for any complete and successful system of Indian government to exist here, as it does among the Western Cherokees, and therefore the sooner the Indians abolish their council, take their lands in allotment, and each becomes his own business manager and master, the better it will be for the Indians, individually, collectively, and financially.

Allotment.—The Eastern Cherokees are ripe and ready for allotment. Owing to their peculiar condition, an allotment of their lands without power to sell the same for twenty-five years, would be the most effective way of preventing speculators and lawyers from defrauding them and getting them into trouble with the Government.

About 600 of the Indians who were strongly opposed to the business management of their affairs by the council with Ewart, Boyd, and Smathers, have given A. H. Hayes the power of attorney to petition the court for the partition of their lands, agreeing to pay him 15 per cent of value of the land for his services. Such a step might be successfully taken if it were proven that the United States had no control over their land and that they were full-fledged citizens.

I hope the Department will continue to exert its power to the fullest extent in controlling and protecting the interests of the Eastern Cherokees, and shielding them from the ring of greedy speculators who are eagerly waiting to see an opportunity by which they can legally or illegally manipulate the little money and property these Indians possess; and that the Government will not withdraw its protection and control until after the lands have been allotted by a Government alloting agent, as are the lands among the Western Indians, and each Indian is placed in a position where he can protect his own interests and manage his own business. As he will not be able to sell his land for twenty-five years there will be no opportunity for scheming whites to injure him. I therefore urgently recommend immediate allotment for these Indians, knowing that the majority of the tribe desire it, and all have reached that stage of civilization and advancement to justify and entitle them to individual ownership of their lands.

I attach hereto a tabular statement showing the population of the various districts and the amount of land in cultivation, etc.:

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Children of school age.	Acres tillable.	Acres cultivated.
Big Cove	141	113	254	80	1,504	979
Birdtown	129	125	254	70	1,497	765
Soco	217	202	419	119	1,702	1,009
Yellow Hill	97	116	213	61	919	689
Nantahala	37	36	73	22	658	199
Graham and Cherokee	140	126	266	88	3,703	412
Total	761	718	1,479	440	9,983	4,053

CHEROKEE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Location.—The school is beautifully located in the Ocona Lufty valley, at the base of Mount Noble, on the banks of the Ocona Lufty River. Mountain ranges, covered with trees, are seen in all directions, with their majestic peaks towering symetrically at regular intervals, making the scenery grand beyond description.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year was not so large as in 1894, on account of the reopening of the four day schools on the reservation, which made it unnecessary to overcrowd the boarding school. The average during the ten months of the year was about 100 pupils, the appropriation being for only 80. The appropriation for 1896 being increased to 135 pupils, there will be no trouble in securing and supporting 150 children.

New buildings.—The $3,000 appropriated for new buildings was expended most economically and carefully, by purchasing the material required from contractors, and performing the work by day laborers, chiefly Indians, under the supervision of the school carpenter. A new girls' dormitory, commissary, offices, and superintendent's quarters, and a wing added to the boys' quarters (all frame), are the list of buildings erected, which reflect much credit upon the ability and skill of Samuel Liner, the school carpenter. Experienced and competent judges state that the said buildings can not be duplicated for less than twice the amount expended.

Three new commodious day school buildings were erected at Big Cove, Birdtown, and Soco districts, which were greatly needed to accommodate the increased attendance at those schools. The work was performed by Indians, under a competent superintendent, and cost altogether $1,360.52.

Buildings still needed are: One school building and chapel to accommodate 200 pupils, shops for teaching trades, employees' quarters and an addition to the dining hall, for which I respectfully request that the office will recommend an appropriation of $12,000.

General condition and progress.—The work of this school has been very satisfactory, and conducted upon the principles and policy outlined by the department. In the school rooms as well as in the various industrial departments, the pupils have made good, steady progress as the result of thorough, practical teaching on the part of the teachers and obedient and persistent application by the pupils. The employees have pulled together harmoniously and in most cases shown great efficiency. The school-room work was crippled, owing to want of proper accommodations, yet the good results obtained were very gratifying and creditable to the teachers.

A statistical report of the work performed in the industrial departments is herewith.

The boys have received good, thorough instruction in farming, gardening, stock raising, bee culture, fruit raising, carpentering, and all kinds of repairing. As blacksmithing, wagonmaking, cabinetmaking, and tailoring will be added this year to the list of industries, greater results can be expected in the future, and the young Indians can be taught to utilize the great quantity of timber which abounds on their reservation, and thereby greatly improve their condition and help their people.

There is no question in my mind that industrial training is of ten times more importance than book learning in the education and civilization of the Indians, as not ten in one hundred will ever make a living in the professions, while nearly all will have to rely on their muscle and knowledge of trades, agriculture, etc., for their support.

The girls have been receiving thorough instruction in all kinds of housework, sewing, fancy work, etc. They were pleased to be able to contribute samples of their work for the Atlanta Exposition.

Needs of school.—The needs of this school are 160 acres of farming land, the 50 in use being entirely too small; also additional lands for playgrounds and building purposes. Indians owning lots and improvements adjoining the school grounds refuse to sell or lease them to the school. The presence of outsiders living the same as on the school premises will always be an annoyance and hindrance to any school, and I recommend that firm steps be taken to force such persons to vacate their improvements for the best interests of the service and educational progress of the Indians.

This school also needs an appropriation for 200 pupils for 1897, and $12,000 for new buildings. Then a full line of trades can be taught, and the children of school age on this reservation would be well provided for, with the assistance of the day schools, and those that can be sent to Carlisle and Hampton.

Health.—The health of the pupils has generally been good. Although epidemics and some cases of sickness, more or less serious, have occurred, there have been no deaths.

Music.—I allowed Captain Pratt to break up the band of this school by sending to Carlisle the most of the players. In return he gave me Edwin Schanandore, a graduate of Carlisle, and a most efficient bandmaster. Mr. Schanandore has taught 20 small boys to take the place of the others, and deserves great credit for their wonderful proficiency.

A class of girls receive instruction on the piano and organ, while all the pupils are taught vocal music by Miss Houts.

Organization.—In all the minor details of the working of the school there has been no great change from last year, which is described more fully in my report of 1894. No business or institution can expect success unless a thorough organization and system of management prevails. Yet it is more difficult in a small school than in a large to obtain the degree of system desired, owing to lack of employees, incompleteness of departments, and the mixed-up condition of the work. We have systematized the various departments of the school on a thorough and practical and business-like system, with very satisfactory results.

Inspection.—Col. Paul F. Faison, United States Indian inspector, and Dr. Hailmann, superintendent of Indian schools, inspected the school and agency, and their excellent suggestions and recommendations have been most beneficial to the school and helpful to myself and employees. I find that there is always a good deal to learn in the Indian service with each successive year's work.

Disposition.—During my ten years' experience in school and agency work, and association with several different tribes, I have not found any Indians as docile, friendly disposed, eager and able to learn, and obedient in every respect as the Eastern Cherokees.

While my management of the affairs of this school and agency has been particularly unpleasant and distasteful to certain speculators and lawyers, bent on making a large amount of money out of these Indians, I am thankful to know that the office considers that the work of the school has been satisfactory, "and the management of the business affairs of the agency especially so."

I am also sincerely grateful for the liberal and the cordial cooperation which has been extended to me officially during the past year, and trust that I will merit a continuance of the same in the future.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. POTTER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *September 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the Indian industrial school located at Fort Totten, N. Dak.

The past year has been a prosperous one for our school as an industrial institution, and the progress in this line has been very satisfactory.

The training of past years has borne results that prove the benefits of such an institution, as a number of pupils have completed their term and gone out into the surrounding country and demonstrated their ability to earn wages in competition with white workmen. One of the pupils has made such good use of his time and opportunities that he has been able to take charge of the farming department and is now on our rolls as farmer. Another Indian boy who has been here four years has studied and learned to such good purpose that he has been given the position of storekeeper and assistant clerk. Three boys who have been here three and a half years have learned the stone mason's trade and plastering so that they are able to go out and work in competition with white laborers. The larger number of the apprentices are very anxious to learn their trades thoroughly and work well and faithfully to that end.

Quite a number of the larger boys have been out during the harvest and thrashing time among the farmers of the surrounding country, and their work has proved very satisfactory, and their conduct has been excellent.

Each pupil is required to work one-half of each day during the term at school, and is taught to be prompt, industrious, and neat, and is also required to make his bed, sweep his room, and keep it in order at all times. The other half day is devoted to schoolroom work. The main object in this department is to give the children a good common-school education, such as will enable them to sell their produce and do their marketing intelligently.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, there having been only 4 deaths out of an enrollment of about 380. There have been no contagious or infectious diseases.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been very satisfactory, the difficulty having been rather to keep from taking children than to procure them, a large number having been turned away for want of funds to care for them. The average attendance during the year has been 277.42—37.42 more than provided for by the appropriation of Congress. If the necessary funds were appropriated, there would be no difficulty experienced in securing an attendance of 350.

The pupils are Sioux from North Dakota and Montana, and Chippewas from White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake reservations, Minn., and Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.

Harness and shoe department.—The boys take great interest in their work in this department, and their progress has been correspondingly good. One boy has finished his trade of harness maker during the year, and is now working in the county seat of an adjacent county, on the outing system, drawing full journeyman's wages. Numbers of harness are sold to the Indians of this reservation and a great deal of repairing is done for them.

In the shoe department the principal work is repairing the school shoes, although some splendid shoes are made by the boys. Six pupils have been learning the harness-maker's and four the shoemaker's trade.

Besides the repairing in these departments, the following articles have been manufactured: Thirty-four sets double and 6 sets single harness and 32 pairs of shoes.

Tailor shop.—In this department five boys receive instruction each half day. While there has been improvement in their work it has not seemed to be as rapid as it should be. Here are manufactured the school uniform suits, a portion of the jeans clothes, and overalls. Besides this all the mending of the boys' clothing is done. The following is a list of articles manufactured during the past year:

Coats, cassimere	228	Overalls ....pairs..	82
Coats, jeans	11	Pants, cassimere ....do....	321
Mittens, jeans ....pairs..	216	Pants, jeans ....do....	28
Suits, denim	14	Vests, cassimere	104
Vests, jeans	10		

Sewing room.—The progress in this department has been very satisfactory, and the class of work has been excellent. Ten girls have received instruction during each half day. Some girls have become quite expert and turn out some very beautiful work. Here are made all the underclothing for the boys and all the clothing for the girls. Following is a list of articles manufactured during the year:

Aprons	295	Curtains	7
Drawers	464	Hose, wool ....pairs..	97
Dresses	426	Handkerchiefs	192
Lace, thread ....yards..	4	Mittens, yarn ....pairs..	162
Pants, jeans ....pairs..	82	Nightgowns	60
Overalls ....do....	96	Pillowcases	96
Sheets	106	Skirts, wool	44
Shirts	209	Suits, cassimere	55
Tablecloths	21	Table covers, crochet	4
Towels	251	Underclothing ....pieces..	336
Waists	11		

Carpenter shop.—The advancement made by the apprentices in this department has been satisfactory. These apprentices, under the direction of the carpenter, have received thorough instruction in all branches of common carpentry, and can do all ordinary rough building and repairing. With the help of an irregular white carpenter they have done all of the repairing at the school during the year. Several who are fair workmen completed their school terms during the year and have returned to their homes. They will be able to do in a satisfactory manner such work as will be wanted among the Indians on a reservation.

Blacksmith shop.—While there has been no regular instructor in this department a pupil who received instructions under a former employee has had charge of the shop during a part of the year and has done the work necessary in a very creditable manner. His term having expired he has returned to his home and opened a shop among his people.

Farm and garden.—As agriculture and stock raising must, of necessity, be the future means of livelihood of the great majority of the Indians of this section great pains are taken to give the children thorough instructions in this pursuit One hundred and twenty acres of land have been devoted to small grain and millet, and about 30 acres to vegetables. All the work has been done by Indian pupils under the direction of the employees in charge.

The season has been very favorable and the yield both in quality and quantity has been most satisfactory. The following is a list of the products:

Barley ....bushels..	885	Cabbage ....heads..	3,000
Hay, millet ....tons..	100	Mangel-wurzels ...bushels..	500
Hay, wild ....do....	60	Onions ....do....	320
Millet seed ....bushels..	50	Parsnips ....do....	50
Oats ....do....	3,165	Potatoes ....do....	1,200
Beets ....do....	75	Ruta-bagas ....do....	500
Carrots ....do....	125	Turnips ....do....	200

Thanking the Department for the promptness in which all matters received attention, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CANFIELD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla. (via Arkansas City, Kansas), August 12, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, giving a brief sketch of the industries and operations of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The school farm contains 8,640 acres of excellent land, principally adapted to stock raising; but an abundant harvest of oats, wheat, and corn has been grown. The soil is excellent, and were it not for the continued droughts grain raising would be very profitable.

Farm and garden.—The present season up to date has been very dry, with the exception of the past few weeks, during which period excellent rains have fallen, reviving corn and pasturage very materially. We planted this season 216 acres in wheat, 330 acres in oats, 225 acres in corn, and about 50 acres in garden, making a total of 821 acres under cultivation. The wheat and oat crops were entire failures. Our garden, though late on account of the continued drought in the early spring and late into the summer, furnishes an abundant amount of fresh vegetables daily to the school children. We anticipate a half crop of corn, notwithstanding the drought, which will supply us with a sufficient amount of grain for the year.

Nursery.—Our nursery is in an excellent condition. We furnished during the past year a great many orchards for pupils, different schools and agencies, and will have several thousand trees of various kinds to send out this fall. This stock is of the finest variety which the country affords.

Orchard.—The orchard, which contains about 3,000 fruit trees of various kinds, is in fine condition. The peach crop alone will yield over a thousand bushels of fine large peaches of excellent quality.

Stock.—On assuming charge of this school I found a number of worn-out horses and mules, but was allowed to sell and replace them with good young stock, and to-day I believe that our horses and mules (numbering 24 head) will compare favorably with any school or agency stock in the service.

Our herd of cattle contains about 300 head of a fair grade of cattle, from which we get the greater part of our school beef, and hope soon to get the entire supply from this herd, which will unquestionably be the most economical feature of the institution. Our school herd should be increased to eight or nine hundred head. From this number we could supply our school with excellent beef with comparatively no cost to the Government.

Buildings and improvements.—During the year we have taken down and removed three old frame buildings, which, with one exception (the hospital), leaves only excellent buildings, well equipped with steam heat and fire protection. Our bakery and laundry are second to none in the service. We have excellent water, but the supply is hardly sufficient as it requires 400 barrels per day; yet I think with a small expenditure an ample supply will be secured. The school and chapel building is a model structure, yet it has not sufficient amount of school room, compelling us to use three rooms in our shop building for schoolrooms, which are inconvenient for that purpose and deprives us of a sufficient amount of shop room; but I hope in due time to have this remedied by a new addition.

Carpenter shop.—The carpenter, with 4 boys in the morning detail and 4 in the afternoon detail, has carried on all the repairing and improvements in this line of work. I am glad to state that some of these boys will make good carpenters, whose work will be a credit to them.

Harness shop.—The harnessmaker (Sioux Indian) has made a new and complete outfit of driving harness for our school. This department has carried on all the repair work for the school and work teams, and the entire sets of harness were never in better condition. The harness shop, as a separate industry, has only been established since the beginning of the third quarter, 1895, but it is well equipped with the necessary tools to do first-class work.

Blacksmith shop.—The blacksmith, with a small addition of help, carries on all the repairs needed for the farming implements, in addition to shoeing the horses and mules required for use at this school. I have recently obtained a position as assistant blacksmith at one of the agencies for an Indian boy who was taught this trade here in the shop.

Shoe shop.—This department, with the help of about 15 boys, has manufactured this year 697 pairs boys' and girls' shoes, in addition to half-soling and repairing shoes for 346 pupils.

Tailor shop.—With the assistance of 12 boys in this department, there have been manufactured and fabricated 96 jeans coats, 75 undershirts, 163 uniform suits, 856 shirts, men's and boys', 866 pairs jeans pants, and 504 pairs drawers.

Sewing room.—About 20 girls in this department, under the supervision of the seamstress, have made 345 aprons, 601 bed sheets, 11 curtains, assorted, 112 pillowcases, 980 dresses, assorted, 160 pairs garters, 712 napkins, 246 skirts, 201 towels, 950

pieces girls' underwear, 115 girls' waists, and 118 boys' waists. See alphabetical list of manufactured articles below:

Aprons	number..	345	Shirts, men's and boys'	number..	859
Bed sheets	do....	601	Suits, uniform	do....	163
Pillowcases	do....	112	Shoes, boys' and girls'	pairs..	697
Curtains, assorted	do....	11	Towels	number..	201
Coats, jeans	do....	96	Underwear, girls'	pieces..	950
Dresses, assorted	do....	980	Undershirts, boys'	number..	75
Drawers, boys'	pairs..	504	Waists, girls'	do....	115
Garters	do....	160	Waists, boys'	do....	118
Napkins	number..	712			
Pants, jeans	pairs..	866	Total pieces fabricated in the above named departments..		7,811
Skirts, assorted	number..	246			

Laundry.—In this department, under the supervision of the laundress, about 20 girls do the laundry work for the entire school. It keeps them very busy and at work most of the time, but they are apt and seem cheerful in their work.

School.—The literary work of this school has been under the supervision of a principal and seven assistants, including the kindergartener. A course of study has been introduced and more careful grading required. The outline of study provides for ten years' work in addition to the year spent in the kindergarten. Especial attention is laid upon the study of English, and at school, as well as upon the playground and in the shops and field, no Indian is spoken.

The kindergarten is found to be the ideal school for the young pupils entering school for the first time. Here that timidity and bashfulness that characterizes the Indian child is gradually worn away, and he soon learns to have confidence and to speak and read in a natural tone of voice.

Much written work is required in all grades, frequent examinations are held, and thorough work is required. For the more advanced grades two literary societies have been organized, and pupils are here taught to debate, declaim, and perform such other duties as may be required of them. In this work the Indian youth is given confidence and self-reliance, which he is much in need of.

Three hundred and forty-six pupils were enrolled at one time during the school year, with an average attendance of 325.

A class of six was graduated at the close of the school year, and without a single exception they will make their way successfully and reflect credit upon themselves and the cause of Indian education in general.

Wednesday, June 26, the graduating exercises took place in the large assembly hall in the school building. It goes without saying that it closed the most successful year's work in the history of Chilocco. Long before the time for the exercises to begin it was plainly to be seen that not more than half of the immense throng in waiting could be accommodated even in the spacious chapel building. As many were turned away who could not gain admittance as were given standing room and seats in the aisles. This immense crowd of people was estimated at 1,500, and the interest they showed in the exercises from beginning to end was close.

The graduating exercises were a testimonial to the teachers and employees who worked with these boys and girls to prepare them for this time, and when the exercises were concluded it made glad the hearts of us all to feel that these pupils who were now young men and young women were competent to make their own way.

In closing this report I wish to thank you for the courtesies and promptness shown us by your office.

Very respectfully,

BEN. F. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLA.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL,
Seger, Okla., August 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to suomit this my third annual report of the work of this school.

After the usual vacation of two months, July and August, the school opened September 1, 1894. The children came in promptly during this month, making an average of $77\frac{1}{8}$, while the average for the entire year was $77\frac{3}{8}$. The enrollment for the entire year includes 92 names. The difference between the enrollment and the average attendance is due most to the fact that 8 pupils were sent away to training schools, and their places filled by new enrollment. It was not the intention to take

in more than 65 children during the past year, but when the school was opened there were so many applications that I cleaned out an old building used as a carpenter shop and put in sufficient beds to accommodate 12 boys, thus providing a temporary arrangement whereby we could care for an increased number.

There was but one runaway during the year, and in this instance the father brought the boy back promptly, and assured me that no more trouble would be found with him in this way, and so it was.

The school committee, consisting of five members, which I chose from among the adult camp Indians, have served during the past year, and have been of great assistance, not only in maintaining attendance and discipline, but in carrying the civilizing influence of the school to the camp. A member of this committee sometimes accompanies me on the rounds of inspection, and they are getting to be quite good judges of housekeeping and the general fitness of things. I find, too, that while this committee has been helping me in the school the work has been helping them. It has broadened their minds and increased their desire to become more civilized.

Relation between parents and school.—There has been the most pleasant relation maintained between the parents and the school during the entire year. When it has been found necessary to discipline a child, the parents have been the strongest supporters of the action. Although the Indians come every two weeks to the school for their rations, they do not offer to take away the children without permission.

Discipline.—The matter of discipline has ceased to be a problem. Perhaps it is because rules are not made unless there is a reasonable probability of enforcing them. There has been a marked improvement all along this line, but I see the need of being more strict in regard to English speaking. As a rule, the children do their work cheerfully and well, and are orderly and studious in the schoolroom.

Schoolroom work.—I can report very satisfactory results in the schoolroom work. The teachers have been faithful and untiring in their efforts. The holidays were generally observed by some special programme or exercise. The Christmas programme included a tree and many presents. The largest room was packed full, and staging was built at each window, all of which was filled with eager spectators. The school was remembered by kind friends in the East, who sent many presents.

Industrial work.—The work for the boys consists, for the most part, of general farm work, cutting and carrying in wood, building and repairing fence; they also help in the dining room, kitchen, and laundry. They help to run the sawmill and feed mill, one white employee with them being all that is necessary in running both engine and mills.

The girls are taught laundrying, cooking, baking, sewing, cutting and fitting, and a limited amount of fancy work. The laundry was entirely under the charge of Indian help. The sewing has been done entirely by Indian girls, the two seamstresses getting $10 per month each, going to school half the day and working half the day alternately.

There were on pay during the year two girls in the laundry formerly from Carlisle, an assistant matron from Haskell, and two seamstresses, two assistant cooks for the children, and two assistant cooks for the mess, who received their training at this school. The last six named went to school half the day and worked the other half.

The girls of the school now own 21 head of cattle, 1 house, 1 new wagon, 3 horses, 1 Mason & Hamlin organ, and have $100 dollars on interest, all the savings of wages earned in this school.

Live stock.—The herd of school cattle furnished nearly all of the beef during the past year, and has increased to about 250 head; this was from a start of 120 head. There has been added during the year by purchase 3 fine bulls, which will add much to the value of the increase. We now have 6 colts, ranging up to 2 years old, and 1 mule colt, all growing up to furnish teams for the school as they are needed. The hogs have been a source of much profit to the school by furnishing the meat and lard, and a supply of young hogs for future use. There is no doubt but that stock raising will in the future contribute largely to the support of the school, as well as furnish a practical lesson to the boys in how to support themselves from the grass which grows so abundantly on their allotments. The dairy herd has furnished milk for the children, and they have learned to use it more and like it much better.

Buildings and improvements.—A new laundry building 20 by 50 feet, one story, was built during the latter part of the year. The sand and stone were delivered on the ground, the excavating, shingling, and much of the painting was done by the school help. The water supply was connected with the new laundry, and mains laid to the grounds in front of the school buildings where a fountain is connected, all by school help. The fences around the school grounds have been changed and rebuilt, adding much to the appearance and utility; a large corral, or stock yard, has been inclosed with a board fence; a hog lot of about 15 acres has been inclosed with a good tight fence, all the lumber for such purposes being sawed at the school mill with school help.

Fruit trees.—The past two years have been very unfavorable for the growing of fruit trees, yet we have succeeded in getting a few to grow. The last year has been unusually bad. A fine lot of trees were furnished this school by the Chilocco School, but the ground remained so dry they could not grow. It is the intention to try again with the hope of having a more favorable season and in that way be more successful. When once started I feel that they will grow all right, and they will be of much help to the school if success can be obtained in getting the trees.

Health.—The health of the children was very good during the year, there being but one death, and that was a little boy who was ailing at the time he entered.

Employees.—The matron was transferred during the early part of September to the Cheyenne School at the agency, and having no assistant matron it left the school entirely without a matron. One of the most advanced school girls was put on the rolls as a temporary matron and the school moved along very smoothly for about two months when another matron was appointed.

There was no change in the school girls employed by the school, except in the line of promotion and in one instance where one of the assistant cooks was married. She was married to the assistant farmer, and according to the white man's laws, and they are now doing quite well toward making themselves a home. I feel very grateful to the employees for the very faithful and efficient service rendered during the year.

Miscellaneous.—The past year has been too dry for farming. The entire crop of wheat, oats, barley, and rye were lost. The ground was again plowed and planted to corn, Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, and millet, but it was so dry that this crop was only a partial success. There will be from it a small yield of grain and a considerable amount of fodder, and the hay will be good. A small portion of the country around the school was more severely visited with drought than other sections of the surrounding country. I am more than ever convinced that it will be necessary to irrigate in order to insure a good garden for the school, which I hope to do next year on a small scale. It has been a great misfortune to the school to lose the entire crop of small grain, but while the farm has not been remunerative for the past year, the live stock has done remarkably well.

During the latter part of the year I sent, as an experiment, four of the school boys to the public school about a mile distant from this school. They did chores nights and mornings and worked Saturdays and got along very nicely. The white children treated them very well, and the teacher of the public school was pleased with them as scholars. I believe if the Indians were living permanently on their allotments, and in houses, it would be practicable to send many of the children to the public schools; but until this is done the boarding school is the best place to educate them.

The contractors for the erection of a girls' dormitory and an addition to the kitchen and dining room are now at work, and when the work is completed it will nearly double the capacity of the plant, and will, it is hoped, greatly lessen the expense per capita and more than double the benefits to the Indians. It will remove from the camps a large percentage of the uncivilized element now learning to be Indians to where they will be taught civilization. When the preponderance is on the side of civilization the progress will be much more rapid. There will then be less to go back to.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the cordial support this school has received. It has encouraged and stimulated us in our efforts. It is justly due Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting United States Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, that I should acknowledge his cordial support of this school. It has been valuable and is appreciated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG

SALEM INDIAN SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., November 1, 1895.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of this school:

Location.—The Salem Indian School, Oregon, is situated about 5 miles north of Salem on the Southern Pacific Railroad, the station at the school being called Chemawa.

The school farm consists of about 200 acres of land, part of which has been cleared of the timber and is used for the school campus and for agriculture; on another part of this farm the timber has been cut down and a great portion of the same is still scat-

tered about the land, rendering it useless except for pasturage; on the remainder of the farm the timber is still standing in its original state. The natural location of this school is beautiful, and with proper care and work on the part of those employed here Chemawa can be made one of the most beautiful places on the Pacific Coast.

Buildings.—There are 24 buildings here, well built and quite well arranged for the purposes for which they were intended. The principal buildings are as follows, viz: The girls' dormitory and boarding hall, a large three-story building; the boys' dormitory, another large three-story building; the small boys' building; the hospital building; the employees' building, formerly called the mess building, but now known as the café (as there have been in the past so many miserable "messes" which originated in the mess building at this school, we concluded that a different name for this building would have a salutary effect); the superintendent's cottage; the school building; the laundry; the engine house, and the different buildings for the industries, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness making, wagon making, painting, tailoring, dressmaking, plumbing, and dairying.

Last fall, while in charge of this school, I found that most of the buildings needed painting, and I continued the painting which Superintendent O. H. Parker had commenced, and since I have been in charge this time I have continued the work, and at the present time the exterior of all the buildings present a neat appearance, and it will also be of great service in protecting the buildings from the decaying influences of the eight or nine months of rainy weather. This painting should be continued on the interior of these buildings as many of them are badly in need of it.

Schoolroom work.—Under the able management of Principal Eugene C. Nardin and his corps of teachers the literary work of the school has been very successful during the past year, although much better results would have been obtained had it not been necessary to have so many changes in the corps of teachers. The present corps of teachers seems to be working harmoniously and with interest and energy.

The industries.—One of the leading principles which this school is endeavoring to inculcate into the minds of these pupils is that earnest, honest, continuous hard work is necessary to insure success in life. In all lines of work, whether within the schoolroom or outside of it, this necessary element of success in life is kept in view, and in the various "shops" here is this brought constantly before the pupil's minds.

The carpenter shop.—In the carpenter shop much has been accomplished under the able guidance of Clarence Van Patten, the carpenter. Being a skillful and rapid workman himself, the boys under his guidance are making good progress. The new barn, the new laundry, and the various other work done by this shop would be a credit to any shop.

The tailor shop.—This shop is under the experienced guidance of Axel Peterson, a practical tailor, and his efficiency is clearly shown by the fine tailor-made suits of clothes which his boys can make. Even some of the leading citizens of Salem are wearing suits of clothes which have been made by boys in the tailor shop at this school, and these clothes can not be distinguished from those made in the tailor shops of the city.

The shoe and harness shop.—The shoe and harness shops have recently been consolidated and placed under the management of Jno. W. Gray, an experienced and thoroughly trained man in both trades. During the past year the shoe shop has been under two different men, one of whom was a good shoemaker and accomplished considerable in the shop, but during the other part of the year it would have been much better if the shop had been closed. From what I have seen of Mr. Gray's management and work, I am confident that you made a wise selection when you chose him for this position here.

The blacksmith and wagon shops.—These shops are under the management of William Goodrich, and he and his boys are doing good work. For some time previous to the past year (1895) this shop seemed to have been mismanaged. On taking charge of this school in September, 1894, I found in this shop 14 unfinished wagons in "all stages of completeness." The workmanship was of the poorest quality, and showed evidences of "bungling" throughout. It has been the aim of this shop to correct these bad habits and to teach these boys how to make a wagon and how to do necessary repairs in both wood and iron work.

During the past few months this shop has sent out 5 farm wagons to the Round Valley Agency, Cal., 2 spring wagons to Puyallup school, Washington, and made 2 wagons for the use of this school, besides doing a great amount of repairing for the school and for other people.

The farm.—One of the most important industries taught here is that of farming, and this school is to be congratulated that the farm is in such efficient hands as that of A. G. Hunter, the present farmer. The farm work here naturally divides itself into the following divisions, viz: (1) Agriculture, (2) fruit culture, (3) arbor culture, (4) stock raising, and (5) dairying.

In the pursuit of agriculture the boys are taught the proper care of the land and preparation of the same and use of fertilizers for grass, grain, and vegetables.

In fruit culture they are taught the preparation and care of the soil for both the small fruits and also the fruit trees, as well as the use of the sprayer and the various spray materials, the use of which is so essential for the proper protection of the trees and fruit from the ravages of the codling moth and other insects so destructive to the fruit in this climate. The grafting and the pruning of the trees receive their proper share of the instruction in fruit culture, and from the results obtained in the above lines the boys and girls have, during the past year, had a practical illustration of its value by the greatly increased supply of fruit raised, as well as in the large supply of berries.

The arbor culture taught has been the means of properly clearing a portion of the land, removing many of the unsightly stumps and dead trees, and the properly trimming of the beautiful fir trees about the place, especially on the school campus, thereby greatly beautifying the school grounds. Arbor culture is of great practical value to these pupils, especially in this country, where there is such wanton waste of timber, as it will be but a few years when timber in Oregon will be of great value, and those who learn the proper care of these trees will be the ones who will reap the benefit.

Stock raising is taught on a small scale in a practical way in the care of the stock, and horses, and the breeding and raising of the calves, pigs, and chickens. The interest and painstaking care with which some of these boys attend to this line of work is well worthy of praise.

Dairying has not been the success that should be attained, but the fault is with the quality of the cows composing the herd here. Many of them are quite old, and the greater number of them the Almighty never intended for dairy purposes. This important industry should be made prominent for both the boys and the girls.

Plumbing and engineering.—The plumber shop and boiler house and engines are in the hands of Jonas Laufman, who takes great interest in his particular lines and is a worthy example of faithfulness in the discharge of his duties.

In the plumber shop the boys are taught all of the various duties of the ordinary plumber, while in the engine room and boiler house they are taught the proper care of the various engines and steam pumps in use here, and also the proper manner of firing the boilers and the proper care of the same.

The paint shop.—There is no authorized person to take charge of this shop, but I hope that another year someone will be placed in charge of the same, as it is an industry in which many of the boys take great interest. Under the wise direction of A. G. Hunter, the farmer (who, by the way, is both an experienced and practical painter as well as farmer), several of the boys who have gone out into the world for themselves recently are now making a good living in following the painters' trade. At present Mr. Hunter kindly assists the boys in the paint shop, in teaching them how to mix the colors and, while at work on the buildings, how to spread the material. In this way the boys are making considerable progress in this line. This work is done by Mr. Hunter in addition to his many duties as farmer, "while he is resting."

The bake shop.—The bake shop is in charge of Mrs. Nardin, and here is where the pupils are taught the process of bread making, complete. The work is well done, and many of them can make good bread.

The laundry.—The laundry is in charge of Miss Matilda Kruger, a noble Indian woman whose example is worth a great deal to these boys and girls. In the laundry is taught all manner of laundry work, in addition to doing the laundry work for the school.

For the past year the laundry has been but poorly equipped, but with the recently purchased machinery much more can be accomplished and more time afforded for detailed instruction in laundry work.

Few seem to realize that there are numerous openings in all cities for those experienced in laundry work in steam laundries, and these boys and girls have a chance here to learn the steam-laundry trade, thereby fitting themselves for positions with good paying salaries. This should not be overlooked, and the steam laundry should be thoroughly equipped. This is no longer "squaw work," but a good industry for the boys as well, some of whom are now learning the trade here.

Household work.—The many and various duties connected with the proper care of the interior of the houses are efficiently taught by the matrons. That this work may be properly done requires matrons with love for the work and possessing those motherly qualities so essential in the family. The clean floors of the children's rooms and the neat and tidy appearance of the rooms in other respects show that these boys and girls are rapidly being civilized. Cleanliness begets civilization, just as certainly as filth begets barbarism.

The sewing room.—The sewing room is in charge of Miss Dollie Laufman. Here the girls are taught to take measures for the various wearing apparel of the girls, and to cut, fit, and make the same complete. In the patch rooms on both the girls' and the boys' side both girls and boys are taught to sew and mend the various garments which are worn by the children of the school. This has proven of great value in

teaching the children the proper care of clothing. Girls as well as boys are detailed to the tailor shop, and many of them are doing well in this line of sewing. Many of the girls show a great amount of taste in their wearing apparel, and this proves to be quite an incentive to others to emulate their example.

The cooking.—The cooking is a leading industry, taught under the direction of Miss Carrie Chamley. The girls are taught the preparation of the various kinds of food, and do the cooking for the school. Occasionally the girls prepare special dishes of their invention, and they are very nicely done. There should be arrangements whereby there could be a special cooking class. At this school this could be done with comparatively little expense.

The hospital.—In the hospital kitchen the cooking is done on a smaller scale, and there, of course, the best results can be obtained, especially as the sick often require dainty dishes which can not be prepared in the steam cookers of the school kitchen.

Mrs. E. T. Adair, the nurse, who has charge of the hospital kitchen, has taught several of the Indian girls, until now some of them are really fine cooks.

The café.—The café, formerly called the mess, affords a fine opportunity to train these Indian girls to become good cooks and good waiters or dining-room girls. With this object in view, we discharged our white dining-room and kitchen girls and detailed two full-blood Indian girls to the kitchen and dining room of the café. These girls have been doing very well, and their improvement has been very rapid and marked. They are paid a reasonable amount for their services, and continue their regular school duties.

This innovation possibly might not suit the ideas of some in the service who are "too high toned to be cooked for and served by an Indian;" but I concluded if there should ever any such come to the Salem Indian school, and if they could not endure the cook and dining-room girl (Indians) of the Salem Indian school café, such an employee could resign.

Details and arrangement of work.—The details are made for such length of time as will enable the pupil to become proficient in his or her particular work. The plan of changing the details monthly is not in vogue here. We believe in a person learning to do at least some one thing, and to be able to do that one thing well before attempting another. Even the slop trade well learned is worth a great deal to a boy. In detailing pupils for particular trades, that trade is selected for which the pupil seems best adapted, and then he is kept at that trade until he becomes proficient in it. The present policy at this school is not to attempt to make "jacks-at-all-trades."

The pupils all attend schoolroom work one-half of each day, and the other one-half of each day is spent at the industrial work to which such pupils may have been regularly detailed.

Sanitary conditions.—The health of the pupils here has been fairly good during the past year. There have been a few deaths, but the greatest care and attention is given to the diet and health of these children.

Recommendations.—In former letters to you I have had the honor to recommend a complete system of sewerage and a complete and adequate steam-heating plant and water system. These, I know, will cost some money, but I hope Congress will not be "penny wise and pound foolish" regarding this matter. The school has outgrown the present system of sewerage as well as the heating plant and water system. Were the Members of Congress to visit this place, they would readily see the necessity of the above recommendation.

I urgently recommend to you and to Congress that ample appropriations be made for this school, so that a complete system of sewerage, a complete and adequate steam-heating plant, and water system, with necessary standpipe, may be placed here at the earliest opportunity. These I deem of prime importance, both for the sake of the health of these pupils and for the proper care and protection of this valuable property. In case of fire here we are practically helpless.

Accompanying this annual report you will please find school statistics for 1895.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,
Supervisor Indian Schools, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *August 19, 1895.*

SIR: My sixteenth annual report of this school is herewith submitted. The following table shows the changes in population during the year:

	Tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alaskan	2	2	4	1	9	1	1			5	2	7
2	Apache	42	15			57	6		1	1	35	14	49
3	Arapaho	1	4			5		2			1	2	3
4	Arickaree		2			2		2					
5	Assinaboine	22	9			31	8	3	1		13	6	20
6	Bannock		1			1						1	1
7	Caddo	3	2	1	1	7					4	3	7
8	Catawba		1			1						1	1
9	Cayuga	1				1					1		1
10	Chehalis			1	1	2		1			1		1
11	Cherokee	18	15	3	2	38	3	1			18	16	34
12	Cheyenne		5	5		10				1	5	4	9
13	Chippewa	35	23	45	24	127	20	12			60	35	95
14	Comanche			3	3	6	1			1	2	2	4
15	Cœur d'Aléne			1		1					1		1
16	Cowlitz			1		1					1		1
17	Coquell			1		1					1		1
18	Cree	1				1					1		1
19	Creek	1				1	1						
20	Crow	10	7	5	2	24	5	5			10	4	14
21	Digger				2	2						2	2
22	Flathead	4				4	1				3		3
23	Gros Ventre	3	2	1		6				1	3	1	4
24	Iowa			1		1	1						
25	Iroquois	5	1		1	7	1	1			4	1	5
26	Kaw	1				1					1		1
27	Kiowa	4	1			5	2				2	1	3
28	Klallam			1		1					1		1
29	Klamath			1		1					1		1
30	Klickitat			1		1					1		1
31	Mission			1	1	2					1	1	2
32	Nez Percé	12	9	1	1	23	5	1			8	9	17
33	Nooksachk	1				1	1						
34	Omaha	2	1	7	5	15	1				8	6	14
35	Oneida	40	34	21	17	112	19	11			42	40	82
36	Onondaga	1				1	1						
37	Osage	18	2			20	2	1			16	1	17
38	Ottawa	11	9	5	2	27	4	5			12	6	18
39	Pawnee	1	1			2	1			1			
40	Papago			1	4	5					1	4	5
41	Pend d'Oreille	1				1	1						
42	Peoria		1			1		1					
43	Piegan	17	6	6		29	13	4			10	2	12
44	Pima			10	4	14					10	4	14
45	Pottawatomie				1	1		1					
46	Puyallup	1		2	3	6		2			3	1	4
47	Pueblo	10	14	3	3	30	2	4			11	13	24
48	Quapaw		1			1						1	1
49	Sac and Fox	3		3		6	2		1		3		3
50	Seneca	24	18	1	1	44	5	3			20	16	36
51	Shawnee	4	8	1	3	16		2			5	9	14
52	Shoshone	3				3	2				1		1
53	Siletz	3				3					3		3
54	Sioux	30	32	6	8	76	11	10			25	30	55
55	Stockbridge	2	3			5					2	3	5
56	Tuscarora	13	6	2	1	22	1	1			14	6	20
57	Winnebago	7	4	2	1	14	3	1			6	4	10
58	Wyandotte	1	5			6		2			1	3	4
59	Yakama			1		1					1		1
	Total	358	244	148	92	842	125	77	3	5	378	254	632

As the years pass, and the scope of the school work becomes more clearly defined, it is not to be expected that each successive year will develop any great changes in conditions or methods, but that they will rather show a steady maintaining of the standard already reached, with only such added features as experience or altered conditions may make necessary or desirable. Experience proves that the kind of

education that will save the Indian to material usefulness and good citizenship is made up of four separate and distinct parts, in order of value, as follows:

First. A usable knowledge of the language of the country.

Second. Skill in some industry.

Third. The courage of civilization.

Fourth. A knowledge of books, or education, so-called.

English speaking.—In developing this order of progress the use of the English language is made compulsory in the school, and further pushed through bringing into one school children from many tribes, and then from time to time sending pupils into English-speaking families by the outing system, by which multiplicity of means English soon becomes the habit of the tongue and mind with most students. The greatest difficulty is with those who have previously made some progress with reading some Indian vernacular. Without knowledge of our language the Indian is helpless in any situation requiring intercourse with the white race. Hence it is the prime necessity in his education.

Industries.—Of almost equal importance with the first condition is the "industrial training." To this end the aim has been to make the school shops as practical as possible. The only bar that now exists to as complete proficiency as may be obtained in the school is the unnecessary broken nature of the work caused by the expiration of the school period and return of students to their homes, and the necessary summer outings. As it is, in each department every year ordinary journeyman proficiency by some, and in a few cases special excellence of workmanship, is reached. It has always been my aim to carry on the industrial work of the school with as little expense as possible for appliances. the only fairly well equipped department being the printing office, which, in return, proves of exceptional value to the school as an industrial factor, educator, and convenience.

I think now, however, that all the shops should be improved and enlarged, and placed somewhat in line with the trade schools of the country, and have asked for a special appropriation to effect this.

The school farms are in good condition, and the season's crops, so far gathered, fair, with the prospect of a good crop of late vegetables. While a high place is given to all industrial training, agriculture is placed first, and with it all students must, through the outing or on the school farm, become familiar during their school period. This has been the uniform practice of the school; therefore, when I hear it so often urged against the trade instruction of Carlisle that no use can be made in the West of the trades acquired, I have satisfaction in the knowledge that if students must return West, whatever may be urged against the trades of printer, carpenter, blacksmith, or shoemaker, there is always the farming ability acquired under thoroughly practical conditions to fall back on, and it is not usually considered a detriment to anyone to be handy at more than one thing.

For the ensuing year the teaching of Sloyd to the smaller pupils is arranged for. This will prepare them for more efficient work in the shops later. Our location, so remote from frontier prejudice, gives opportunity for ambitious pupils to follow any civilized pursuit, though not practiced on the school grounds. Among the boys we have a competent photographer and picture framer; another works with the electric light and power company half days; still another is employed in the large steel works at Steelton at machinist's duty and pay. For the girls new doors are opening. Their success at printing, typewriting, as clerks, and trained nurses has been uniform and gratifying.

Country outings.—The third quality, "Courage of civilization," is better given by this system than by any other method I can think of. It is replete with benefits, but gives especially to the students facility in using the English language, a practical knowledge of business methods, and direct contract in the labor market with the competing race. I am glad to report that the Indian always holds his own, and often is the preferred laborer. The number of outings during the past year has been 357 boys and 235 girls; total, 592. The failures have been few, and the general satisfaction of both employers and students most gratifying.

Fourth quality, "Knowledge of books."—The schools opened September 3, 1894, with a number of new teachers, some of whom proved unsatisfactory for various reasons, and delay, inconvenience, and loss to the school, resulted, making it January before all the rooms had settled teachers. The number of advanced students has so increased that it has been possible to separate in different rooms the senior and junior classes, with benefit to both grades. The course of study and grading have been made to conform as nearly as possible to the public schools. Each year's work constitutes a grade, but pupils are advanced from one grade to another whenever ready.

There has been a decided improvement in the method of instruction in music, especially in the vocal department, and the gain is suggestive. The instrumental methods are those used in conservatory work, the teacher having the practice of the pupils, as well as their instruction, under her immediate supervision.

Between 40 and 50 pupils have received instructions in the art class. Much creditable drawing and modeling has been done, and pupils have gained largely in power of observation and means of expression.

The work of the normal department has been continued along the same lines as heretofore, 10 pupils being under instruction in the practice and theory of teaching. These pupil teachers meet their critic teacher for criticism and instruction, two hours per week, besides receiving individual instruction.

Students' pay.—From the beginning of the school until the Department order of 1894, it had been the custom to give a little pay to apprentices and such other students as had exacting duties in connection with the work of the school, the amount paid being nominal, in no case exceeding 12 cents for the half day's work. One object of this payment was to instruct in the use and handling of money. Strict rules were enforced and every care was taken to encourage students to save and to expend judiciously. The expenditures were mostly for articles of clothing, such as white shirts, collars, shoes for Sunday, neckties, etc., and thus the school issue of such articles was reduced. A regular bank account was kept with each student, and the system made thoroughly educational.

The process was beneficial in every way; but without fairly considering its advantages at Carlisle, it was ordered discontinued, and the small amount of money theretofore at the students' disposal was cut off. The effect of this on the clothing supplies has been to cause an excess of issues over the year previous, as follows: 278 coats, 117 pairs pants, 101 pairs shoes, 447 pairs rubber shoes, 252 collars, 216 undershirts, 60 pairs suspenders, 137 pairs gloves or mittens, 44 dozen handkerchiefs, 519 shirts, and even then the boys were not as well clad as the year before. This refers to the boys only, but so far there has been no great hardship, as Carlisle is especially fortunate in being able, by its outing system, to make it possible for nearly all her students to earn some money for themselves. Aside from its educative value, the apprentice pay system at Carlisle was not waste money.

Sanitary, social, etc.—Last winter was unusually long and severe, and the strain showed on pupils with weak lungs. Where it was practicable those seriously affected were returned to their homes, as their people and those who influence them demand. One case of scarlet fever occurred, but by isolation the disease was prevented from spreading and the patient came through nicely. Throughout the winter all students had daily gymnastic exercises with marked good results.

Numbering as we do 700 persons full of life and vigor it is necessary to provide proper outlets for the surplus energy, hence the larger boys have football and baseball teams and meet the best local organizations as well as some distant ones, such as those of the Lehigh University, University of Pennsylvania, and Naval Academy. By thus contending in sport as well as labor with Young America each race learns to appreciate the other.

Year by year there is good progress in the ability of the students to bear themselves properly in new situations. They now take part readily on all social occasions, provide amusement for themselves, and cooperate in all efforts to add interest to the school life by celebrations, literary entertainments, etc.

The usual religious services have been held at the school during the year, and the Young Men's Christian Association and the circles of King's Daughters have continued their work successfully. The churches and pastors of the town do not flag in their interest and help in the religious care of the students. Each student has choice in the matter of churchgoing in town.

Conclusion.—The Government object in all Indian educational work should be that out of the Indian—a consumer and wanderer—there may come a citizen and producer, an element of help to the nation instead of a burden. Are we succeeding? As I consider the long list of those who have been more or less educated at Carlisle, and now are doing well as farmers, stock raisers, clerks, teachers, mechanics, lawyers, and nurses, and many as trusted employees at agencies and elsewhere, I can say emphatically that large, complete, and speedy success is assured, especially if we will quit making our education of young Indians a contribution to tribal autonomy, and make it a feeder to our national energies.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., November 5, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Flandreau Indian industrial school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

As stated in my report for 1894, the school opened on the 1st of September with a very small number of pupils enrolled; and it was only by the most persistent effort on my part, and at very heavy expense to Government that the school was finally filled with children. School closed on June 30, 1895, with an actual attendance of 164 pupils, while the average attendance for the entire year was about 112.

Class-room work.—Because of new pupils being added from time to time after the opening of school, there was, necessarily, much rearranging of classes and grades; and there was not a fully settled condition of affairs until after the Christmas holidays. However, the grade of new pupils generally was higher than that of former terms; and during the last half of the year, especially, the standard of work done, as well as the general tone of the institution, was much elevated above that of the earlier history of the school. The work in the class rooms has been more satisfactory than formerly, owing largely to closer grading of pupils, but also attributable in part to better methods of instruction, and more honest work in some grades.

Several changes in the personnel of our force of employees have proven beneficial, which, together with the creation of two or three new positions, filled by competent persons, have improved the work done in several departments of the school, and have proven to be for the good of the service generally.

Industrial training.—Little can be said of the industrial training of our pupils, since only ordinary farm work and the domestic pursuits of the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, bakery, and dormitories have been taught, owing to lack of facilities. However, in all these departments cheerful and intelligent work has been reported by employees at their head.

By reference to my statistical report (forwarded to your office some time since) it will be seen that a good supply of vegetables and other farm products was harvested on the school farm, considering the small area of the latter. The various branches of husbandry, being the means by which the large majority of our male pupils will eventually secure a livelihood, should receive special attention at all Indian schools; and in no section of our country can these be more successfully taught than in our own immediate locality. The soil is fertile and productive, and ours is an exclusively farming community. Our farmers are thrifty and energetic, and, in fact, all the environments of this school are such as to inspire our pupils with respect and a taste for agricultural pursuits. But this school has only 160 acres of land for all purposes of farm, garden, pasture, campus, and building site—entirely too little to enable us to properly employ the boys of the school and to extend our farming and dairy operations to their needed proportions.

Not fewer than 30 good cows should be furnished the school to supply the need of pupils in the way of milk, butter, and cheese. There are but 10 cows now owned by the school, and as but part of that number afford milk during the entire year the supply of dairy products is quite limited. During the fiscal year 1895 587 pounds of butter were manufactured from the milk of these 10 cows, besides, a great deal of milk was furnished the pupils for food, while 868 quarts were sold to the white employees of the school. This showing certainly indicates that the very most was made of our present dairy facilities during the year. The best feature of this matter, however, is that many of the boys and girls became really interested in the business, and became quite expert in butter making and its kindred pursuits. The native grasses of this section are very nutritious, and dairying may be made thoroughly successful and profitable to our school, as it is to the farming community about us. No expansion of this occupation can be effected, however, without additional farm land.

The products gathered from the school farm, according to the report mentioned, are as follows, viz:

Beets	bushels	50	Onions	bushels	100
Carrots	do	50	Potatoes	do	300
Oats	do	800	Radishes	do	50
Oats, sheaf	tons	10	Turnips	do	100

Articles manufactured in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	270	Overalls	10
Bags, clothes	5	Oversleeves ....pairs..	18
Blouses	2	Pants	18
Capes	13	Pillowcases	46
Chemises	43	Pillow shams	45
Cloths, table	31	Sheets	197
Covers, table	4	Shirts	47
Combination suits	56	Nightshirts	2
Curtains	24	Undershirts	20
Drawers	246	Skirts	4
Dresses	679	Suits	10
Nightdresses	20	Sunbonnets	19
Lambrequins	16	Towels, bath	211
Napkins	176	Towels, roller	60
Neckties	12	Underwear	41

Repairs and improvements.—The improvements achieved on the school premises during the year have been confined to certain changes in the several buildings erected in previous years. One large basement room 35 by 70 feet, beneath the dining room, was floored with cement, and its walls and ceilings plastered, and it has since been used as a general play room for the girls of the school. Previous to the completion of this room, the only sitting room and play room the girls had was a small one, 16 by 26 feet, on the first floor of the main building, into which it was almost impossible to crowd the 80 or more girls of the school, and a great deal of confusion was the result—a condition that was immensely improved and relieved when the larger room was placed at the disposal of the children. In this said room are also held the weekly social gatherings of both the boys and the girls.

Recently two smaller rooms in the basement of this same building have been fitted up for use as clothing and dressing rooms, enabling the matron to remove clothing of the girls from rooms on the second floor of the building, and to utilize these rooms as dormitories, thus relieving the crowded condition of the girls' sleeping quarters. Similar changes have been made in the boys' dormitory building, improving conditions there. Dressing and clothing rooms have been relegated to the basement, giving us more room on the upper floors for sleeping purposes.

Authority is granted for me to have the various buildings painted outside and in, and to paint, calcimine, and paper the interiors of same. This work is in progress at the time of writing this report, and when completed the school will be in a more attractive and wholesome condition for the current year.

Heating plant.—With the approval of your office and by authority of the Department, I last winter purchased and had set up in the basement of the boys' dormitory building a Page automatic steam boiler. Ever since it was introduced that building has been thoroughly heated, to the great satisfaction of those persons who had previously suffered great discomfort from the cold on account of the failure of the general heating plant to furnish sufficient steam to warm the building. But the main building of the school, which contains the dormitory rooms of the girls, the rooms of most of the employees, the dining room and kitchen, dressing rooms, girls' lavoratory, and bath, bakery, etc., and the school and assembly building are not yet properly heated. The battery of three Haxtun steam boilers has never given satisfaction, and, although considerable sums of money have from time to time been expended in the attempt to improve their service, they still fail to furnish sufficient heat to supply the radiation in said buildings. The recent reports of two expert steam engineers are to the effect that no reasonable outlay of money on this plant of boilers will ever make it serviceable to the school.

I have repeatedly brought this condition of our heating plant to the attention of your office, and I sincerely hope to be soon authorized to replace these almost worthless boilers with a plant that will properly heat our school buildings. As previously reported, I have, on several days during only moderately cold weather, during the present term, been compelled to dismiss pupils from some of the school rooms, by reason of inability to raise the temperature of same to a safe and comfortable degree; and already during the current term four or five cases of pneumonia have resulted directly from pupils being obliged to occupy cold rooms.

Popularity of the school.—One particularly gratifying fact in connection with our school is the evident popularity it has gained during the past year with the Indians on the several reservations in this and adjoining States. Although we now have an actual enrollment and attendance of 162 pupils (80 girls and 82 boys), I could easily double the number if we had sufficient room and enough transportation funds for the purpose. I am weekly in receipt of letters from parents of Indian children in various localities, who ask if we can receive more children in the school. Eighty-two children were recruited by us during last August, but fully 100 others who were

ready and anxious to come were denied the privilege, because of lack of accommodation in the school for them.

I consider this popularity due in part to the excellent physical condition of our pupils, generally, but chiefly to confidence in the management and employees of the school, resulting from visits to the school of several of its patrons from various reservations. Without exception, these all have done good missionary work for the school on their return to their homes. It has been my policy to encourage personal inspection of our work and general condition and surroundings by the parents of our pupils. We could as easily have 260 children in this school as 160, had we the necessary room to accommodate them.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of our school during the past year has been excellent. To the ample supply of wholesome water had since the introduction of our present system of water mains and plumbing, connected with the Flandreau Village Waterworks, and to our excellent sewerage system, is this favorable condition largely due. But the services of our excellent physician, seconded by the efforts of employees to keep their several departments in the buildings thoroughly clean and wholesome, and the persons and clothing of the pupils clean and tidy, are the chief secret of the uniform healthfulness of the institution.

The only death that occurred at the school during the year was that of Joseph Little Brave, from Rosebud Agency, 16 years of age. Epilepsy was the cause, and was the result of an injury to his head, received several years ago by being thrown from a horse and striking his head on a stone, according to the statement of the boy's parents. James Brown, a hopeless consumptive case, was returned to his home at Devils Lake, N. Dak., where it is reported he has since died. There has been less of scrofulous troubles among our pupils than in any other school of my knowledge, during an experience of many years in the service.

Paucity of full-blood children.—A very large majority of the whole number of pupils now in this school are mixed-blood children; many of them, indeed, are very fair of complexion, having in many instances flaxen hair and light blue eyes. This condition will continue to obtain in all nonreservation schools under the present regulations for procuring children for them from Indian reservations. Mixed-bloods understand the advantages to their children and to themselves of a free education for the former, and are easily persuaded to give them up to the schools. Full-bloods are less intelligent of such matters or ignore their advantages, and are loth to allow their children to go so far from home.

Pressing needs of the school.—There is urgent need at this school of a new boiler plant for heating purposes, as explained herein.

There is need of another assistant matron. The only assistant the matron now has is in charge of the boys' building, and her entire time is required to keep it in proper order and to care for the sick, of whom we have had several recently. The matron has the entire care and control of all the 80 girls in the school, and in addition has the supervision of every domestic department of the institution. She must also care for the sick girls, of whom we recently had five in bed at one time. It is impossible that any person can long endure the constant and heavy burden of care and labor all this implies without early and utter collapse.

Additional improvements to the school plant, needed to answer the demands of the service, are: One brick hospital building, with equipments; one brick building for small girls and small boys; one employee's residence, brick; one shop building, brick or stone; one guardhouse, brick or stone; one set machinery for steam laundry; one electric lighting plant; tools and materials to stock workshops; 160 acres additional farm land.

In conclusion, I will say the general condition of the school in nearly all respects is improved 50 per cent upon that of last year; and it is my honest conviction that at last the institution is established on a solid basis, and in a position to do very much more efficient work in future, and so is entitled to liberal support from Government. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1897 should be for 250 children instead of for 150.

In closing this report I desire to express my thorough appreciation of the cordial support and gentlemanly treatment accorded me at all times during the past year by yourself and by all persons connected with your office with whom I have had business intercourse.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESLIE D. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

PIERRE, S. DAK., *July 10, 1895.*

SIR: I submit herewith my fifth annual report for the Pierre industrial school.

The year 1895 was probably the most pleasant and profitable in the history of the school. Considerable confusion was caused in the early part of the year by the transfer of teachers; but after the new employees became acquainted with their duties, system, order, and harmony was restored and continued without interruption to the close of the year.

During this year some changes in the policy of the school were attempted which have proven most satisfactory. Much greater care was exercised in the physical examination of pupils who applied for admission, and none were enrolled who were not absolutely sound so far as we were able to ascertain. The result has been no deaths at all during the year and very little serious illness. Pupils of bad character, habitual runaways, etc., were rigidly excluded, as past experience has taught us that one pupil of this class would demoralize a number of good ones. As a result of excluding the incorrigibles, we have been enabled to relax our discipline, give the pupils far greater liberty than ever before, and in many ways make the school more pleasant and homelike. During the entire year not a single boy has attempted to run away, though they have had abundant opportunity had they felt so inclined.

Previous to 1895 the school had been composed almost entirely of Sioux children, but this year about 40 Chippewa pupils were enrolled. Our greatest difficulty in the past had been to teach the Sioux children to use the English language fluently. In the presence of employees they would use a little English, but as soon as they considered themselves beyond hearing they would at once revert to "Dakota." By associating the Sioux and Chippewa on the work details and at play, the use of the Indian language seems nearly if not entirely stopped, and a corresponding increase in the use of English is noticeable. They are obliged to unite on English as a medium of communication, since neither tribe understands the language of the other. Even greater advancement could be secured if we had a larger number of tribes represented in the school. I am fully convinced, from our experience here for the last five years, that any school limited to one tribe for pupils, labors at a most discouraging disadvantage in teaching English—the most important study attempted in our Indian schools.

The school buildings and property are all in fair condition. Any repairs and improvements needed are already provided for in our appropriation bill for 1896.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS,
Superintendent Pierre School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP SCHOOL AND AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 15, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency. I assumed charge of the Puyallup school November 15, 1894, but the agency affairs were not placed under my supervision until the 1st of February.

What is known as the Puyallup Consolidated Agency is made up of the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Nisqually, Squaxon, and Georgetown reservations, and the supervision of S'Klallam and Cowlitz Indians who have no reservations.

There are four boarding and two day schools in this agency, not counting the St. George's Catholic mission school, supported entirely by charity, and maintained for the Puyallup and Nisqually Indians, though Indians of other tribes are admitted.

With the exception of the Georgetown and Quinaielts, all the Indians of this agency are citizens of the State of Washington and of the United States under the allotment act.

The Quinaielts are very anxious to receive their allotments and patents and to become citizens, but in the light of the present condition of those who have been citizens for about eight years, I can not recommend a measure that must result in nothing short of failure so long as Indians live on reservations and maintain in any degree their tribal relations. Citizenship opens the way to the white man's vices, but brings not his virtues.

The Puyallup Reservation has been allotted and patented, except what was reserved for the school farm, consisting of about 585 acres. All but about 60 acres of this farm has been platted as the "Indian addition to Tacoma," and is offered for sale by the Puyallup Indian Commissioners, who, by authority of Congress and appointment of the President, are engaged in selling the surplus lands belonging to the Indians, as well as the school farm. They have a sale every ten days.

The Chehalis Reservation is chiefly owned by individual Indians who have acquired their title under the general Indian homestead law. Nearly all of them have their patents. The school farm of 471.20 acres is now the actual reservation.

The S'Kokomish Reservation is nearly all patented. The portion reserved for the school farm consists of about 320 acres of very valuable land. The S'Kokomish and Chehalis Indians are, as a rule, sober and moderately industrious.

The Quinaielt Reservation has not been surveyed and the Indians are not citizens. These people are fish eaters and live principally upon marine products. They make some money in the salmon industry, and a few make a good living hunting sea otter, the skins of which are worth from $200 to $400 apiece.

The Nisqually Reservation is allotted and the Indians are citizens. Those who live on this reservation are principally engaged in stock raising.

The Squakson Reservation is an island and the land is worthless for agricultural purposes. The Indians make their living fishing and oystering and are much of their time away from their reservation.

The Georgetown Reservation is surveyed but not allotted. Very few Indians live there, most of them having moved across the bay to the village of Bay Center. They are engaged in the oyster industry and have assimilated themselves with the whites.

The S'Klallam Indians belong to the same treaty as the S'Kokomish, but have never lived on any reservation. Some of them own land which they have bought and others have homestead entries. The Port Gamble and Jamestown day schools are maintained for these Indians.

The Cowlitz Indians are scattered among the whites and are rapidly losing their identity. Some own their own homes, while others are content to wander about and work for others.

The Indians of this agency are improving. To quote from late agent Edwin Eells's report for 1894, "They are developing from year to year in the arts and habits of civilized life." Their greatest foe is intemperance. This is one of the first fruits of citizenship. It will take a long time to eradicate it.

The Catholics and Presbyterians each have a mission church on the Puyallup Reservation, and are directing their energies against it. The Congregationalists have a mission on the S'Kokomish Reservation, and the other reservations are visited by missionaries at irregular intervals.

Shakerism is the prevailing religion of the Indians of this agency. It is essentially an Indian religion, made up of odds and ends from every imaginable source, with proper "Siwash" modifications. It is doing a great deal to overcome the evil of intemperance.

The educational facilities of this agency are comprised in the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, and Quinaielt boarding schools and the Port Gamble and Jamestown day schools, and the St. George's Catholic boarding school.

The Puyallup school is situated near the city of Tacoma. It has outgrown its reservation limits and receives pupils from different sections of the State. I respectfully recommend that the present frame buildings be remodeled and converted into shops, and larger and more modern brick buildings be erected and a training school established. Owing to its location in the manufacturing district of Tacoma, the buildings would prove a profitable investment if at any time the Government should desire to dispose of them. The attendance for the last year has been greater than ever before. A music and kindergarten department has been established. The Indian Service Institute for the Pacific Coast was held here in July. The prospects for the future are very encouraging.

The S'Kokomish boarding school, situated near Union City, under Supt. R. S. Graham, is in excellent condition. His report is herewith forwarded.

The Chehalis boarding school, near Gate City, is well conducted. Supt. Frank Terry makes a special report.

The Quinaielt boarding school is the only civilizing factor on that reservation. I respectfully recommend that the school buildings be repaired and enlarged. Supt. William P. Taber's report is inclosed.

The Jamestown day school, near Dungeness, taught by John E. Malone, and the Port Gamble day school, at Port Gamble, taught by J. H. Bratley, are successful from every standpoint.

The St. George's Catholic school, near Tacoma, is carrying on excellent work in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. The superintendent, Rev. Father De Decker, is a Belgian nobleman. The school is supported entirely by charity.

The work of Indian education is a success. Indians are becoming an English-speaking people—one of the most hopeful indications.

In conclusion, permit me to acknowledge my obligations to my associates in the work, and to thank the officers and representatives of the Indian Office for their kindness and business-like treatment.

Respectfully,

R. E. L. Newberne,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEHALIS SCHOOL.

CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL, *Gate, Wash., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Chehalis school for the fiscal year just closing:

Attendance.—During the year we have had 71 names on the school roll, though the largest number of pupils present at any one time was 68. The average for the year was 56½. In this respect the school may be said to have reached high-water mark; even more, for the estimated capacity of the school is only 60. I anticipate during the coming year increased applications for admission to the school. Many pupils must be turned away because we have not room for them.

School room work for the greater part of the year has been conducted by my wife and myself and, while I do not wish to indulge in self commendation I can with safety report progress. During August, 1894, two pupils were sent to Carlisle, and we have at the close of the year a number more who are ready to be transferred to one of the off-reservation schools.

Industrial work.—Chehalis does not claim to be an industrial school, at least not in the fullest sense. We have no carpenter, no blacksmith, no shoemaker, no harness maker; the only male employee, other than the superintendent, being the industrial teacher, more properly, farmer. Hence, our outside work consists almost exclusively of farming, gardening, and stock raising. In these we have been quite successful. We raised during the year an abundance of grain and hay for our own stock, besides shipping nearly 500 bushels of oats to Puyallup school. Of vegetables we had enough for our own use, except 50 bushels of potatoes. Our prospects for a crop next year are quite flattering. Unfortunately, our farm has no bearing orchard, consequently of the green fruits the school is deprived. We are trying to put the orchards in growing condition. One hundred and fifty-five young trees were set out last spring, together with a lot of small fruit. From the latter we expect some returns next spring. Our live stock, including a fine herd of Jersey cattle, has been well cared for and yields us good returns. Wood getting is with us, as with many schools, a very great task, but we have found time to repair and greatly improve our barn, build, move, and repair considerable fencing, construct some much-needed roads about the premises, as well as clear a few acres of land.

The sewing room has been well managed. A great amount of work has been done, and all in good order. Our children have been neatly and comfortably clad. I have not seen in any school more prettily dressed girls than ours. The girls love to sew, and they learn it quite readily.

The kitchen has been in good hands. The children have had plenty of food, and in good variety, well cooked. On a number of occasions the meals were prepared wholly by the girls, and with most gratifying success.

Domestic matters.—The art of housekeeping has been taught as well as could be under the circumstances. Everything has been done that could be done for the comfort and happiness of the children.

Social relations.—The employees and children are much together, and the relations between them are of a most friendly nature. They go in and out before and among each other, not as superiors and inferiors, but as friends and members of one household. I am sure the employees feel a deep interest in the pupils, and I am equally sure the latter not only respect but love the former.

Outside Indians.—I am happy to state that the relations between the school and the parents of these children are most cordial. The Indians appreciate the school and are desirous of having their children attend it so they may learn. To their hearty cooperation is greatly due the large and increasing attendance at school and the friendly and obedient conduct of the children. In turn, we aim to treat them with much consideration. They do not come much about the school, but when they do come we welcome them. They ask but little of us, and what is reasonable we grant. Those who live near the school are permitted to have their children at home almost as often as they wish, generally on Saturday night. Indeed, in its manners and customs this is becoming much like a neighborhood of whites. It is but fair to state that this school has been unusually fortunate in its superintendents. They have done good and earnest work here.

Religious.—Sunday school has been held regularly every Sunday morning. The pupils seem to enjoy the hour very much. The adult Indians also attend and take part in the "speaking meeting" after the regular lesson. The session is full of interest. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions maintains a missionary for this reservation. His headquarters are at the Puyallup school, and he visits us about once a month. He is a most acceptable man and we regret that his visits are not more frequent.

Added to this, the Indians have a religious organization of their own, commonly denominated "Shakers," because of some of their peculiar rites. Yet it is to all intents and purposes a Christian organization, for they accept Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of men, and they acknowledge the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the rule and guide of their faith. Though they can not read the Bible, they carefully treasure up in their memories such parts of it as they may hear. Their code of morals is good. As a temperance organization it would satisfy the most ardent prohibitionist, which means that we have no drunkenness on this reservation. Though their religious rites are not altogether such as we could wish, yet these are not more ridiculous than the performances of some very pretentious white churches. They have their native preachers, yet, as far as I can learn, are free from what is called "temanimusing." They hold services in their own church usually every Sunday evening.

Public improvements.—During the past spring, with the aid of the Indians, we cut a road through the heavy timber along the nearest and best route, connecting the reservation at the Chehalis-Thurston county line with our railroad station, Gate. A petition is now in the hands of the honorable board of county commissioners asking that this be established as a public highway. An effort will be made to have a road established through the reservation to Oakville. These roads are much needed.

Thanking all my superiors in office for uniform courtesy, and my subordinates for willing and efficient assistance, I am, sir,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK TERRY, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SKOKOMISH SCHOOL.

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION, WASH., *June 29, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Skokomish school for the year ended June 30, 1895.

Attendance.—The enrollment at the opening of school, October 8, 1894, was 42. In December it reached 54, the largest for any one month. The average attendance for the year is 51.374.

School.—The schoolroom has maintained its usual rate of progress. The pupils have made fully as much advancement as could be expected of white children. Of the last year's graduates three went to Chemawa, while three remained in this school, one as assistant cook and two as pupils. These we hope to place in nonreservation schools next year.

Sewing room.—In this department the work has, as usual, been satisfactorily conducted. Following is a list of the articles manufactured:

Aprons	17	Pillowcases	2
Blouses	4	Sheets	34
Chemises	53	Shirts	7
Curtains, window	2	Undershirts	40
Drawers ....pairs	68	Skirts	35
Dresses	99	Tablecloths	40
Garters ....pairs	79	Towels	37
Nightgowns	32	Waists	16

Kitchen and dining room.—The cook is to be commended for her excellent work during the year. Never before has the work in these two departments been so satisfactorily conducted. Of the matron and seamstress nothing need be said; they excel in their work. A better force of female employees can not be found in the service.

Stock.—The herd consists of 1 bull, 8 calves, 18 cows, 3 cattle (yearlings), 9 heifers, 3 horses, 1 colt, and 2 mares. I have already recommended that the beef required for next year be supplied from the herd and purchased from the Indians.

Farm.—The following table shows the result of farm work:

Apples ....bushels	300	Onions ....bushels	50
Beets ....do	200	Potatoes ....do	400
Carrots ....do	100	Turnips ....do	400
Hay ....tons	55	Fruit ....gallons	60

This year the crops are doing very well, except the potatoes; owing to the dry season, I expect but half a crop.

Sanitary.—Although the general health of the school has been excellent, there is need of an expenditure of $150 to repair the sewerage. This would include the moving of the windmill to the school buildings, that it might furnish water necessary for good sewerage. Without it we can do very little toward making an improvement.

Religious.—The religious instruction is very much the same as that of last year.

Employees.—I am well pleased with the present force of employees, and would recommend that they be reappointed.

With sincere thanks for the courtesy you have extended to me, and the support you have given me in promoting the interest of the school, I am,

Yours, respectfully,

R. S. GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

R. E. L. NEWBERNE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUINAIELT SCHOOL.

QUINAIELT BOARDING SCHOOL AND SUBAGENCY,
Granville, Wash., July 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of Quinaielt boarding school and subagency. I have been here only during the last quarter of the past fiscal year, so my report may not be as complete as it would have been otherwise.

This school has a very pleasant location, overlooking both the Pacific Ocean and the Quinaielt River. Its isolated position, being quite a long way from any white settlement, is all that makes its location disagreeable.

When I first came here I worked under quite a number of difficulties. I was obliged to walk on a crutch for a few weeks because of injuries received during the fire at the Puyallup school a few weeks before I came to this place. The weather was so rainy that we almost despaired of getting in a crop. Considerable of the seed we planted rotted, and as a result our crop this coming year will be short. Both agency and school employees worked heartily and we managed to get things in pretty good working order.

School work.—I found the school graded unsatisfactorily to my ideas of Indian education. Some of the pupils were in grades too high for the advancement they had made. The pupils who were in the class that was to have graduated could not understand and talk plain English.

The greatest difficulty in the school work is teaching them the English language. Their homes are located all around the school, just a few steps from the premises, and it is impossible to keep the children away from their homes. While they are at home they speak nothing but the native tongue, for their parents understand nothing else.

When they are with their folks so often it is also a very difficult matter to keep the children clean and free from vermin. Yet, taking into consideration these drawbacks, these children have done pretty well.

These Indians do not in the least appreciate the value of an education. They very much oppose their children going to school. If a child dies that has ever been to school, if for only a few days, they lay it all to the child having been in school. Another difficulty besets the school in the shape of a sect called the "Shakers." They imagine that the school interferes with their rights, and work against the school, thinking if the school was abolished that they then would get rid of the whites and thereafter they would be allowed to do as they pleased.

Farm and garden.—Most of the farm land is on the river, 3 miles above the school, and can only be reached by boat. Even the horses and farm implements have to be taken up on the scow, a big, unwieldy affair, which can only be navigated with the aid of the tide. We thereby lose much valuable time. Money ought to be appropriated to open a road up to the place. The land directly in the vicinity of the school is unfit for cultivation, with the exception of a couple of acres that is used for a garden in which we raise vegetables. The farm and garden have been ably managed by the industrial teacher and the agency farmer, together with the aid of the boys, who have willingly and faithfully assisted. In the line of industrial work the boys have made excellent advancement.

Sewing room.—The girls have learned to sew and mend quite nicely. They have been taught to cut out and make most of the ordinary garments of everyday use. They show an aptness in this line almost equal to white children.

Kitchen.—In this department the girls have done more than well. I think they show an ability in culinary work fully equal to their white sisters. They have learned to make nice light bread, cake, pies, etc.

Buildings.—The buildings are quite dilapidated, and most of them need considerable repairing, and we have not the material to do it with. There has been a good deal of labor and expense wasted here in papering these rooms. The paper is torn and badly soiled. If the same amount of work and money had been used to ceil and paint the rooms they would yet be in good condition.

Parents.—We have an advantage here over some other schools from the fact that these Indians are not citizens. This renders it an easier matter to control them. They do not get liquor like citizen Indians do. In consequence of this they are less boisterous, and more peaceable and inclined to work. Most of these people have taken up land and are clearing it up. Nearly all of them have built good wooden houses on their claims. As fast as could be expected they are taking up with the ways of the white man.

The fish industry here has been a means of considerable income to the Indians during the past year. It will undoubtedly in future years be a large source of gain to the Quinaielts, as these salmon are pronounced to be the best in the world.

In conclusion, I extend my sincere thanks to your office for the favors of the past year; and with kindly acknowledgments to employees, both school and agency, for faithful performance of duties assigned them, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. P. TABER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF DAY SCHOOL AT JAMESTOWN, WASH.

JAMESTOWN DAY SCHOOL,
Dungeness, Wash., July 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Jamestown day school, located at Dungeness, Wash., and situated about 120 miles from the Puyallup Agency.

The schoolhouse is located in the midst of the Indian village (Jamestown), which is composed of about 100 Clallam Indians. There has been a school supported at this place for a number of years. As a result, the parents of part of the children now in school are persons who have attended school some themselves.

The schoolhouse is a battened-board building 16 by 24 feet, constructed by the Indians themselves some years ago, and is now somewhat in need of repair, being very open also, so that in snowy, windy weather it is very difficult to keep warm, the snow and wind sifting in plentifully through the cracks.

The furnishings of the room can hardly be compared with the average. The stove is in such condition as to be unsafe unless some one is constantly in the room. The desks are old and noisy. The school is also well supplied with maps, which are so old as to be practically useless, since good maps are almost indispensable in teaching geography.

The schoolroom work has been highly satisfactory. The scholars range in age from 5 to 14 years, there being 15 girls and 11 boys, this larger proportion of girls being very unusual in Indian schools. In scholarship the past year has been the most successful in the history of this school, and the work, I think I may say, is as good, if not better, than in the surrounding white schools of children of the same age. The oldest class are from 12 to 14 years of age, and are well up in sixth-grade work. The interest shown by the pupils has been greater than ever before, due to a great extent to the encouragement received from their parents, and also to the influence of two boys sent from this school to the Puyallup boarding school. It has had not only a good influence upon the school, but also upon the younger Indians who have attended school but are not now in school.

I would also say that the temperance sentiment and a spirit of looking up and on to something better seems as great, if not greater, than I have observed among other Indians, considering that they have no police or authority to restrain them. Yet drunkenness and vice are common among the older ones, but among those who have attended school it is rare indeed. * * *

The attendance has been exceedingly good, there being an enrollment of 26 and average attendance of 21, notwithstanding the fact that about half of the school were away with their parents fishing for more than a month.

The health of the school has been exceptionally good, there having been but one death in the school within the last five years, sickness having been nothing more serious than slight colds, sore eyes, itch, etc. There is only one child visibly affected with disease of a scrofulous nature, and she seems to have improved greatly in the last year. The fact that there is no physician for this school, and that they have no further advice than that which a teacher can give, speaks well for the health of the school. There are, however, many deaths among newly born infants. About half die before they get to be 1 year old.

There is little opportunity to give the pupils any instruction in industrial lines of work. If the school had a piece of ground conveniently located the boys could be employed on it an hour or two daily to great advantage in teaching them neatness, thrift, and system in regard to such work. * * * It has always been the chief aim in all the teaching to implant in the minds of the pupils a high appreciation of industry and thrift, to encourage all worthy efforts, however humble, although apparently to them of small consequence. As a result scholars who have recently been connected with this school have been noted for their industry and energy.

Seeds were planted during the spring, and small flower plants were given to the scholars, which they took home and cultivated with varying success, which leaves its influence throughout the whole community.

Sunday school is held every Sunday, and weekly prayer meetings also. The interest shown by the school children and younger class of grown Indians is good, and the effect is very beneficial and sure to leave lasting impressions for good.

Missionary Rev. M. Eells, of the S'Kokomish Reservation, visited us once during the year, remaining one week, during which time he preached to them on temperance and other subjects of great moment to them. After his departure they often expressed themselves as highly pleased with what he said. * * *

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MALONE, *Teacher.*

R. E. L. NEWBERNE,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ONEIDA, WIS.

ONEIDA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 20, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the third annual report of the Oneida Indian industrial and day schools.

As the location of this school does not seem to be well known to the attachés of the Interior Department I will state that it is located near the flag station on the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad, called "Oneida," and is 10 miles west of the city of Green Bay, Wis. The school buildings are about 60 rods from and in sight of the station.

Early in the year correspondence was carried on relative to the placing of the day schools of the reservation under the supervision of the superintendent of the boarding school, with the result that all were placed under my charge, and on the 1st day of January, 1895, the Oneida boarding school became an independent school, with three day schools in connection.

General conditions.—The work of the school for the past year has not been as satisfactory as I would desire. School opened in September with every prospect of a successful year's work before us. However we were doomed to disappointment, for about December 1 several cases of follicular tonsillitis appeared in the school, keeping from one to six pupils constantly out of schoolroom work. On the 8th of January death claimed my youngest child, a victim of croupous pneumonia, and as many of the parents were apprehensive of some general epidemic the physician advised closing the school for two weeks. School was again opened on the 23d of January, and after the feeling of gloom and sadness began to pass away good work was again accomplished.

However, this did not last but a few weeks, when measles appeared on the reservation. By carefully guarding against it the disease was kept out of the school until about the 20th of May, when we found that our time for the trouble had arrived. In all, about sixty cases were treated, many complicated with whooping cough and five with pneumonia.

School and other programmes were suspended and employees detailed to care for the sick. Three of the pneumonia cases were very serious, one terminating fatally on the 23d of June. We feel that the school was very fortunate, for during the few weeks that the epidemic prevailed no less than twenty-five children died at their homes with the disease and its sequalæ. With these unfortunate events to contend with it is not surprising that the work of the school has not been as satisfactory as desired.

Attendance.—The attendance has been equal to that of other years, and the buildings have at all times been crowded beyond a healthful capacity, and had I so desired could have taken many more pupils.

The attendance, by quarters, has been as follows:

Quarter ended September 30, 1894	83.39
Quarter ended December 31, 1894	90.44
Quarter ended March 31, 1895	82.56
Quarter ended June 30, 1895	88.49

making a general average for the year of 86.22.

Literary work.—The work in this department has progressed as well as could be expected under the crowded condition of the class rooms. I believe we have never had a more competent corps of teachers, and as a result much good work has been accomplished.

A new programme was introduced, giving each pupil two successive sessions of study, and yet allowing him one-half of each day for industrial work. This plan has been highly indorsed by the teachers and will undoubtedly be carried on another year.

A change in the evening work was also inaugurated during the last half of the year, which gives each evening to some employee, who gives a short talk or lecture on such subjects as "Civil government, with relation to its bearing on the Indian;" "Physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the care of the body and the preservation of the health;" "Question box;" "Current events," and other similar subjects.

The work of the kindergarten department has been fairly successful, and has increased in value each month, and I am more than ever satisfied that the kindergarten department should be the foundation of the work in Indian schools. With more commodious and pleasant quarters I look for good results in that direction another year.

Industrial work.—If cutting of wood, brush, and pulling of stumps can be classed as industrial work the boys have had a large amount of training, for that has been the principal occupation during the larger part of the year. About 15 acres have

been cleared, some of which is for the first time under cultivation this year. However, the boys have had other practical training in the work of the farm, garden, and in the care of stock. During the year over 40,000 feet of lumber has been put into the various outbuildings of the school, and the larger boys have had practical training in the erection of the same. I deem this work on a full-sized building of very great importance, for I have known young men who had returned from schools where they had received several years' instruction in classes in "workshops" to be be almost useless in the construction of a building.

The girls have had training in all of the branches of domestic work connected with the school, and many of them are quite expert with the needle and sewing machine. The following is a list of articles manufactured in the sewing room during the year, the larger part of which represents the work of the schoolgirls:

Aprons	68	Pillowcases	14
Chemise	47	Sacks	6
Capes	15	Sheets	28
Curtains	9	Skirts	20
Drawers	62	Suits, boys'	7
Dresses	169	Undersuits	75
Night dresses	42	Tablecloths	13
Garters ....pairs	100	Towels	60
Pants ....do	33	Waists	47

Farm and garden.—The work of this department is not extensive, owing to the small tract of land connected with the school—but 80 acres, about half of which is still woodland. An effort was made early in the spring to rent land adjacent to the school farm, but without success. However, about 14 acres, a mile from the school, were obtained and planted to oats and potatoes. Negotiations are now in progress whereby the school will obtain the use of 80 acres of good land, within a reasonable distance, for a term of three years.

The stock of the school consists of 3 horses, 1 bull, 11 cows, 30 hogs, and over 200 chickens. Of the cattle the bull and 3 cows are full-blooded Holsteins, and 3 others are grades of the same breed. The hogs are of one of the best breeds, and the young are in great demand for breeding purposes by the Indians of the reservation, and I hope soon to be authorized to supply their demands.

Buildings.—All buildings of the school are in good repair. The main buildings, Nos. 1 and 2, have recently been painted throughout, including roofs and porches and other outside woodwork. All plastering has been whitewashed and calcimined.

During the year several small buildings have been completed—a cottage for the industrial teacher, blacksmith shop, hog house—and the laundry enlarged.

On May 15, 1895, contracts were awarded for the construction of a school and dormitory building, boiler house, and a steam-heating plant for all buildings, to cost when completed $14,810.78. The boiler house is now complete, and the schoolhouse nearly so, and all ready for occupancy about the 1st of October. While the school building is not just what was wanted and asked for, it will greatly reduce the crowded condition of the school and also increase the capacity of the plant. Here I would suggest the idea of allowing the superintendents, or those actually in the field, to make the general plans for new buildings, as they are in a better position to know just what is needed than one who operates at a long range of several hundred miles from the field of action.

Authority has also been granted for the refitting of bathrooms with modern fixtures, sanitary closets, extension of sewer, etc., and the work on the same is well under way and will be completed before September 1. All of these improvements will be a great addition to the school, and, when ventilation is added to the old buildings, I trust will make as complete a plant as is in the service.

Water supply.—Water is obtained from a "surface well" about 35 feet deep, and to the present time the supply has been equal to the demand, though it is now getting low in the well, and many other wells on the reservation are dry. Water is pumped into an elevated tank, which gives the necessary pressure for house service. It is doubtful whether the well will be able to furnish water for steam-heating plant, water-closets, laundry, and other purposes, after all are complete, unless there are heavy rains that will raise the water in rivers and springs, which the Indians say have never been so low for over fifty years.

In the event of the failure of the well I would suggest an artesian well. There are many of them in this vicinity, and all are reliable and lasting. The cities of Green Bay and Depere obtain their supply for city waterworks from these wells, and the water is excellent. A well furnishing sufficient water for the school could be guaranteed for about $800.

Employees.—With the exception of one or two all the employees have worked in harmony and for the good of the school. As the one who has not had a spirit of congeniality, and has been the cause of the only unpleasantness during the year,

has been given a chance elsewhere I look for better results in the future. Believing that Indians should fill all positions that can be filled by them, even though they do not do quite as well as a white person, I have had several in the service for the past year and am well satisfied with their work.

Day schools.—There are three of these schools, located 1, 4, and 7 miles, respectively, from the boarding school. A petition is now on file asking for the opening of another school, and it is expected that the same will soon be granted.

These schools, being located over 60 miles from the agent, have never had proper supervision, and as a consequence have existed in a haphazard sort of condition. Two of the teachers have been replaced by live, energetic workers, and new interest is being taken in the schools by all patrons. The attendance at Nos. 1 and 2 has greatly increased, and will undoubtedly be larger another year. The most marked improvement is at school No. 1, where the average attendance for the year was 16 against 6 for the previous year. Authority has been received for the erection of a new building at No. 2, and the material for the same is now on the ground.

It is my intention to carry out the system of grading in all schools, and I have informed parents that no children will be taken into the boarding school until they have passed through the work of the day schools, providing they are in reach of the same, nor will I consent to any transfer to other schools until they have completed the course of study for boarding schools.

Visiting officials.—Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1895 the school has had the pleasure of receiving Inspectors Faison and Cadman, of the Interior Department, and their kindly advice and recommendations have been of much benefit to the schools.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the hearty support I have received since taking charge of the Oneida schools, for the interest generally shown, and trust that many of the mistakes of the past on my part may not be repeated.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *July 27, 1895.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions I herewith have the honor to forward to you my third annual report of the school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The general history of the school has previously been given, so that we have but little to report except the general work of the school for the past year. The attendance has been fairly good through the year, though, owing to the lack of beds, I did not fill up the school to its full capacity.

The health of the school for the most part has been very good, but in the spring, smallpox being epidemic at Sparta, only 18 miles from here, I deemed it best to have the entire school vaccinated, which was successfully done by the school physician.

Our farm crops were almost a total failure last year, owing to the severe drought, and with the exception of oats we raised but very little. Our seeding for grass was an entire failure, and, as a result, all that we seeded last year had to be reseeded this year. I hope that we shall be able to raise more hay next year than this.

In the latter part of the year a 500-barrel tank, with windmill power, was built and pipe laid to the various buildings. Our well is 145 feet deep, and gives us a good supply of very good water. This country being so flat it is extremely difficult to lay a sewer successfully, but ours is doing fairly well.

I believe some action should be taken by the Indian Office looking forward to the compulsory attendance of the Winnebagoes at some school. I believe it would be better if they should be sent away from here where their parents would not see them often. Very few of these people live in houses, but in filthy teepees. The children delight in this wild life, and it is a very difficult matter to get them to attend school or to remain for any length of time. They have but little conception of the advantages of an education, and constantly draw comparison between the white man's mode of living and the Indian's, and believe that their way is the best and far superior, and until they can see and know the fact, which they have not seen or known after fifty years' constant intercourse with white people, it seems to me to be of but little use to temporize with them.

These people present the anomaly of having lived all these years among the white people and to have mixed with them but little in blood, manners, or civilization. But very few of their children have attended school—some away from the State, some in the Indian schools of the State previous to the establishment of this school, and a few in the common schools. Their attendance has been very erratic, and their

progress unsatisfactory in most cases. They live, as most Indians do, from hand to mouth, placing their chief dependence upon the slight annuity which comes to them each year, and which is chiefly spent for whisky and not for the necessaries of life; and I hope for this reason that some effort will be made more than I have been able to make, or has yet been made by anyone, to induce these people to place their children in some school.

During the year we have been favored with visits from Dr. Hailmann, superintendent of Indian schools, Supervisor Rakestraw, Inspectors McCormick and Cadman, from whom we derived much benefit and advantage.

With many thanks for the courtesy extended to me by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

S. C. SANBORN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., *September 10, 1895.*

SIR: I think the work with our Indian students has been more hopeful than ever before. We have had more advanced students—45 having been members of the normal course, while 99 belonged to the Indian preparatory school.

In the early years of the school's dealing with the Indians, much the largest number were obtained from the Sioux country and from the Omahas and Winnebagoes of Nebraska. A comparatively small number now come from that portion of the country, a large number being taken from the more civilized tribes nearer home. A number of Indian schools have been established in Dakota, and there seems not to be so much reason for aid in that direction. The Oneidas of Wisconsin and New York now have the largest number on our roll, and are furnishing us good material. The 1,500 Cherokees of North Carolina are a hopeful tribe, cultivating their own land and needing help. Their reservation is near the school, and it seems eminently proper that Hampton should help them toward improved agriculture and better living. We now have 25 from this tribe. It is desirable also that we should bring a small number of advanced students each year from the banks of the Missouri, where the results of the school's work are manifest in many ways.

The enrollment of Indians for this year is as follows: Boys, 98; girls, 46; total, 144.

The following tribes have been represented:

Sioux	25	Seneca	16
Omaha	4	Cayuga	1
Winnebago	10	Cherokee, North Carolina	24
Oneida, Wisconsin	43	Apache	8
Oneida, New York	5	Shinnecock	2
Onondaga	3	Micmac	1
Tuscarora	4		

Three have returned home during the year. One has died.

The 11th of September Miss Brown brought a party of 9 Cherokees from North Carolina. Mr. Turner and Mr. Bryan escorted 19 from the western reservations a little later. Since then 12 more Cherokees have been admitted.

Forty-two Indians have been in the normal classes this year, two as practice teachers. Better, perhaps, than ever before, these advanced Indians have held their own among their classmates. The testimony of their teachers in this respect has been very cheering. Two boys and one girl learning trades and who have done well have been all the year in the night school taking the normal studies. A few others have been there for part of the year.

Now that a large number of the new pupils are from other schools and almost if not quite ready for the normal course the Indian preparatory classes have somewhat changed their character during the past years.

The all-day class, with its two workdays, closely resembling the intermediate class, has become a prominent feature, partly from the fact that so many of our new pupils are now candidates for the normal course. Sometimes, however, arriving late, they can not enter the junior class that year, and sometimes they are backward or rusty in one or two branches. The class has numbered 43 this year in its two sections. The A section has done excellent work, and we hope to promote a very promising delegation for next year's juniors.

The B section, composed of those who need another year in the Indian school, has furnished a good field for the experiment of introducing manual training into the regular academic hours. Two afternoons in the week the boys spend two periods in

the technical shops learning the principles of the use of tools, while the girls are occupied during one of these periods with lessons in knitting and simple Kensington work, drawing their own patterns.

Three classes work half a day and go to school half a day. Two of these are each in charge of a single teacher, and form little ungraded schools—one of girls, one of boys—coming different parts of the day. Twice a week the girls' class has instruction in technical needlework.

Much time and thought have been given the present year to the question of an improved and more economical food supply. Not only for the sake of the school's health, but as an education to the colored and Indian races, in the matter of obtaining, cooking, and serving nourishing fare, it is important that Hampton should be supplied with model kitchens and dining rooms. The vital statistics of both these races and the improvement in health which follows their coming to Hampton indicate that much ought to be done along this line.

In order to obtain the best information, experts have been invited to study our conditions. Miss S. E. Wentworth, who has been long associated with Mrs. Richards, of the Boston School of Technology, in the study of food supply, spent several weeks at Hampton. Miss Kinne, professor of domestic science in the Teachers' College in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley, of Mohonk, have visited the school and given valuable time and thought to the study of its needs in this direction. The officers of the school have visited some of the leading institutions of the North with the same object in view.

Miss Howes, teacher of gymnastics, who received her education at the Hemenway Gymnasium in Boston, and whose salary has been generously provided by the Hemenway estate, has done valuable work both in the Whittier school and among the girls of the normal and Indian classes.

Under the direction of Professor Krohn, of the University of Illinois, anthropometric measurements have been taken the present year. A more careful study of the physical training which our students need must be made. Although the military drill, under the care of Captain Moton, the school's disciplinarian, and Lieutenant Hubbard, of the United States Army, has been of good service, regular training in gymnastics needs to be given boys as well as girls, and it is hoped to fit our gymnasium with simple apparatus for this purpose the coming year.

The talks which Dr. Weidner has given the girls in hygiene and the care of their persons have been most helpful.

In addition to the practical training under Mr. Howe, which has been of untold value to hundreds of Hampton's students, the school has endeavored in the last two years to do more than ever in the way of instruction in the theory of farming. Mr. Goodrich and Mrs. Armstrong have given regular instruction to the members of the normal school. A department of agriculture has been started for those who wish to fit themselves to be instructors in this branch. It is all important that the young people who go out from Hampton should know about fertilizers and the rotation of crops, and special attention has been devoted to these subjects. Four acres of the school farm have been devoted to the use of an experiment station. which has been divided into plots for showing the results of different fertilizers and the amounts that can be raised under different kinds of cultivation.

The Hampton school ought to devote much energy to fitting young people to be enthusiastic apostles of agriculture, for the salvation of the Indian and negro depends upon their owning land and cultivating it properly. The academic work of the school has made a bend toward this end. Mr. Goodrich has already collected specimens of soil, fertilizers, plants, farming implements, and photographs to help him in the illustration of his lectures. These should be still further increased, and the girls as well as the boys should receive careful instruction in the work of the dairy, the care of the soil, and the raising of poultry.

Medical report.—The health of the Indian students has been good as compared with that of the colored, and with the exception of sickness due to bad weather has been satisfactory. With the exception of three cases of ophthalmia, no scrofulous affection has originated this year among the Indians, and but two cases among the colored, which is a remarkably good record.

With the exception of one Apache girl, who had suffered from hip-joint disease before entering the school, no Indians have been sent home on account of ill health. An Apache girl has died of tuberculosis, this being the first death of an Indian girl for nine years. The history of this patient before entering the school shows her to have been always delicate, and entirely unfit to have been brought from home and made to bear the burden of school work. The question as to whether the climate is favorable to Apaches remains unanswered, as an experience with eight students for one year can not be decisive, but it seems probable that those who are sound on arrival at the school will remain so. The Apaches are still in the stress of transition, and have little vital force with which to resist disease. The students of the present time were born during a period of great privation, sickness, war, and mental depression to their people. They suffer inevitably from nervous irritability and

physical weakness. Neither are they as yet acclimated to civilization, and some of its simplest customs essential to health. In being what they are they simply show the powerful influence of heredity and environment.

These influences are perhaps best seen in their effect upon the Indian race from the fact that the more complex influences of civilization do not enter largely into the account. In the case of the Apaches, the weakening influences have acted through one generation, yet the physical retrograde, from the mountain Apache to the child of the prisoner of war, is immense. The race is naturally strong and of wonderful endurance, as shown by its history, especially in the Apache war. Under the present condition, a long period must elapse before the civilized Apache will have the strength which nature gave his ancestors.

The case is, however, a hopeful one, for the strong physical root of the race has not been destroyed by many generations of reservation life, and, with a fair chance, what has been lost may be in a great measure regained. The temperament of the children is happy, fitting them to invite aid and grow into and with civilization. Their minds are intelligent and responsive, and they are in every way capable of fine development.

Report on moral and religious work.—The fundamental work and training of our school is character building, and whatever else it offers and affords to its students to make them intelligent and industrious men and women, the vital force to wisely and unselfishly apply what Hampton has given them for the benefit of their people and for their own success and usefulness in the world is character. This is the thought of every department—character as the most important element in skillful work or in mental power—and when a student fails to appreciate its importance and shows a lack of moral earnestness he is out of place here, and is not allowed to remain. Many, therefore, have shared in the moral and religious work of the year.

The undenominational character of our school is a well-known feature of its religious life. This greatly helps to broaden our work and enlarge our sympathies, and affords most desirable training for our students. Many of them come from communities where denominational lines are very strictly drawn and where the people through ignorance believe that this is a most important part of their church and religious life; hence the bitter feeling and sectarian strife that so often arise. If the student who comes from such a community is to help it when he returns, he must go back with very different thoughts of Christian fellowship and duty. So our undenominational church, with its undenominational and scriptural teaching, its confession of faith, the Apostle's creed, its beautiful services composed of selections from other services, including the silent prayer of the Friends—all this teaches and emphasizes the nonimportance of those matters which divide the churches, and, very impressively, the importance and greatness of that spirit of catholicity that receives into fellowship all men who love God and serve Christ and their fellow-men. It also serves to make clear the great duties of love to God and love to man.

All denominations are represented among our teachers, officers, and students, but we all work and are united under the banner of Him whose name is above every name—Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.

Returned students.—The record of our returned students remains virtually unchanged. The ranks have been swelled this year by the return home of 31, and depleted by 9 deaths, leaving the number now living 420.

The records of these have been graded as usual, and stand:

Excellent	105	Satisfactory	366	Total	420
Good	185				
Fair	72				
Poor	45	Unsatisfactory	54		
Bad	9				

These have been employed as follows:

Teachers, 8; school employees, 25	33
Attending other schools	22
Attending higher schools in the East	5
Supporting themselves in the East	13
Missionaries, 6; catechists, 15	21
Agency employees, viz: Interpreters, 5; clerks, 4; police, 6; district farmers, 2; charge of stables, 2; at trades in agency shops, 23; miller, 1	43
Independent workers, viz: Physicians, 2; engineers, 3; surveyors, 2; lawyer, 1; merchants, 4; clerks, 8; loggers, 4; carpenter, 1; blacksmiths, 3	28
Farmers and ranchers	89
Girls married, in good homes	70

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF CLAIMS AS TO RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES IN CHEROKEE FUNDS.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 17209.—Decided March 4, 1895.]

Moses Whitmire, trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation v. The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

Nott, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

In the case of the Delaware Indians v. The Cherokee Nation (28 C. Cls., 281; U. S. R.) three things were determined. The first was that the lands of the nation are public property in the same sense that the lands of the United States are public property, and not communal property of native Cherokees. The second was that the Delawares were entitled as citizens by adoption to participate in the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain equally with native Cherokees. The third was that statutes enacted by the national council which discriminate against Delawares by distributing the proceeds of the public domain exclusively among "Cherokees by blood" are to that extent and as against the Delawares unconstitutional and void.

The present suit represents another class of adopted Cherokee citizens, the freedmen of the nation. Their case varies somewhat from that of the Delawares, but rests on the same constitutional provisions, those adopted in 1866, which are in these words:

SEC. 2. The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property until the national council shall request the survey and allotment of the same in accordance with the provisions of article 20th of the treaty of 19th of July, 1866, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the national council but a male citizen of the Cherokee Nation who shall have attained to the age of 25 years, and who shall have been a bona fide resident of the district in which he may be elected at least six months immediately preceding such election. All native-born Cherokees, all Indians, and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months from the 19th day of July, 1866, and their descendants who reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, shall be taken and deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

But there were two elements in the case of the Delawares which were considered in connection with the above provisions, and may have affected the interpretation given to the constitution. The first was the treaty 19th July, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 799), between the United States and the Cherokee Nation which preceded and induced the the constitutional amendments above set forth; the second, the treaty or agreement 8th April, 1867, between the Cherokee Nation and the Delawares, by virtue of which the latter entered into and became a part of the nation.

At the close of the civil war the Cherokee country was virtually conquered territory, and the Cherokee Nation at the mercy of the United States. As a condition to peace and the continued existence of the nation as a government, the United States insisted, among other things, that certain Indian tribes might be incorporated into and form a part of the body politic, or at least be removed into the Cherokee country. This condition was agreed to and embodied in the treaty. But at the same time there were limitations set upon the obligation—the "civilized Indians friendly with the Cherokees," who were so to be brought in, were to pay "into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion" to the then existing national fund "that the number of Indians sustained to the whole number of Cherokees" then residing in the Cherokee country; and their settlement in the Cherokee country was not to be altogether a matter of right, but "on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States," and consistent with the terms of the treaty.

Pursuant to the intent of the treaty, the Cherokees and the Delawares did enter into such an agreement 8th April, 1867. The Cherokees agreed "to sell to the Delawares for their occupancy a quantity of land east of the line of the 96° west longitude, in the aggregate equal to 160 acres for each individual of the Delaware tribe who has been enrolled upon a certain register made February 18, 1867." And they further agreed that "the selections of the lands to be purchased by the Delawares

may be made by said Delawares in any part of the Cherokee Reservation east of said line of 96° not already selected and in possession of other parties." The Delawares on their part agreed to pay for these lands "a sum of money equal to $1 per acre for the whole amount of 160 acres of land for every individual Delaware." They also agreed "that there shall be paid from their funds, now or hereafter to come into possession of the United States, a sum of money which shall sustain the same proportion to the existing Cherokee national fund that the number of Delawares, registered as above mentioned and removing to the Indian country, sustains to the whole number of Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation."

The treaty also provided that the "friendly Indians," who might abandon their tribal organization and remove into the Cherokee country, "shall be incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens." And the agreement with the Delawares went still further and provided:

On the fulfillment by the Delawares of the foregoing stipulations, all the members of the tribe registered as above provided shall become members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities, and the same participation (and no other) in the national funds as native Cherokees, save as hereinbefore provided.

And the children hereafter born of such Delawares, so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, shall, in all respects, be regarded as native Cherokees.

The freedmen did none of these things. In 1866 they were, or had been, inhabitants of the Cherokee country. The treaty created for them new rights, "the right to settle in and occupy" with others a designated district; the right with the other inhabitants of the district "to elect all their local officers and judges," and "to control all their local affairs" not inconsistent with the constitution of the nation; and to representation in the national council. The treaty also secured for them the guaranty that "all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation," and that the freedmen "and their descendants shall have all the rights of native Cherokees." The freedmen entered into no agreement; they were not parties to the treaty; they paid nothing for the homes they acquired, and they contributed nothing to the national fund in the custody of the United States. Neither did the Cherokees enter into an express agreement with them, as with the Delawares, that they should become members of the Cherokee Nation "with the same rights and immunities," and "the same participation in the national funds as native Cherokees," and that their children thereafter born "should in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees."

The freedmen now seek a decree awarding to them their proportionate share in the avails of the "public domain" as if they were native Cherokees, and "in and to all and singular the moneys, lands, and other property of the Cherokee Nation." The counsel for the defendants contend that a distinction can be drawn between this case and that of the Delawares; that the rights of the freedmen in the Cherokee Nation are political and not communal; that they acquired no right of property under the treaty except that of possessing 160 acres each.

Here it should be noted that when the treaty was made there had long been a peculiar class of citizens in the Cherokee country, white men who became citizens by intermarriage. Concerning them Cherokee law had declared that if one be left a widower he should continue to enjoy the rights of citizenship, unless he should marry a person "having no rights of Cherokee citizenship by blood." Also, that if one should abandon his wife he should "thereby forfeit every right and privilege of citizenship and be removed from the nation." There was also a significant provision attached to the law allowing citizenship by intermarriage, which was in these words:

Provided, also, That the rights and privileges herein conferred shall not extend to right of soil or interest in the vested funds of this nation, unless such adopted citizen shall pay into the general fund of the national treasury a sum of money, to be ascertained and fixed by the national council, equal to the "pro rata" share of each native Cherokee in the lands and vested wealth of the nation, estimated at five hundred dollars. (Code, p. 224.)

The idea therefore existed, both in the mind and in the laws of the Cherokee people, that citizenship did not necessarily extend to or invest in the citizen a personal or individual interest in what the constitution termed the "common property," the lands of the Cherokee Nation. In accordance with this idea the national council, by an act approved April 27, 1886, entitled "An act of construction of the rights of Cherokee citizenship as designed to be conferred upon the freedmen and friendly Indians by the ninth and fifteenth articles of the treaty of 1866," enacted and declared as follows:

That the phrase "all the rights of native Cherokees," as used in the 9th and 15th articles of the treaty of July 19th, 1866, between the United States and this nation, is hereby construed to mean the individual rights, privileges, and benefits enjoyed by white adopted citizens of this nation before and at the making of said treaty, and who had been by law admitted to "all the rights of a native Cherokee, civil, political, and personal," as subjects of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, without acquiring

any right or title to the Cherokee domain, or to the proceeds thereof, when made subject to a division among those to whom such domain had been conveyed, all the right of the lands held and owned by this nation, and to the principal of the proceeds thereof when realized, being reserved by and to the original Cherokee owners, as in the case of white adopted citizens aforesaid, subject to be conveyed or granted only at the option of said owners, or for value received, according to agreements provided to be made with friendly Indians in conformity with the 15th article of said treaty.

The fact is that from the constitution of 1837 to this statute of 1886 there were two inconsistent principles operating in the affairs of the Cherokee people. The common mind clung to the hereditary idea that the lands of the Cherokees are communal, and, like all communal lands, heritable, descending with the blood of the owners. And the constitution left the communal character of the lands, so far as individual ownership was involved, unchanged. No titles in fee simple existed or could exist; the citizen had but the right of occupation; the right of occupation was heritable, but inalienable; when occupancy ceased, the right of occupation expired. So far as appearances went the lands continued to be the common property of the Cherokee people—of the people who inherited them from their Cherokee fathers—of the people who were "Cherokees by blood." That alien tribes admitted within the bounds of Cherokee territory would thereby become joint owners in their own common property, in their lands, occupied or unoccupied, was unanticipated by the mass of the people. Still less was it anticipated in 1866 that their former servants and bondsmen, then admitted to free homes within the Territory, would one day claim that by virtue of that admission they had become coequal owners with the Cherokees who were Cherokees by blood in the vast domain of their unoccupied lands.

It was no more thought that these strangers would be admitted to share in the unoccupied lands of the Cherokees than in their cultivated fields. To allow them to dwell within their Territory and vote and be called Cherokee citizens and enjoy political rights was one thing; to give them an equal share with themselves in their own exclusive, though undivided, property was another. The communal idea, too, had been kept alive until 1866 by the national fund in the Treasury of the United States. Had not Cherokees by blood, and by blood only, received annuities? Was not that fund derived from the sale of their lands? If they had sold all of their unoccupied lands before the intrusion of the Delawares and freedmen, would not the national fund have been immensely larger and would not their annuities have been proportionately greater? Moreover, had there not been strangers in the Cherokee country ever since the time when the nation was forcibly brought from its territory in Georgia—white men who were allowed to live and occupy and intermarry—but had it ever been asserted by these intruders, or by the United States on their behalf, that they could share in the annuities or lay claim to the proceeds of the lands?

Nevertheless, a conflicting principal had been embodied in the supreme and statute law of the Cherokees. By the adoption of the constitution in 1837 the title of the common property passed from the communal owners and became vested in the newly founded government of the nation. The character of the communal owners also changed. They became, and thenceforth were to be, simply "citizens;" citizens whose rights were defined and limited by their constitution and their laws. The constitution does indeed declare that "the lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property," but other provisions show that this one meant that the soil, whether occupied or unoccupied, was never to become individual property, and that the estate of the citizen in the realty which he possessed was always to be limited to a right of occupancy. Communal property and communal owners gave place to "the public domain" and to "citizens of the Cherokee Nation."

The counsel for the defendants have pressed upon the court with great force and earnestness the argument that the idea of communal property is, and always has been, inborn with the Indian, and that the Cherokees never could have intended to admit the freedmen to other than political rights. It is said:

There is and can be no analogy between the Cherokee Nation and the United States or a State in respect to the public national possessions. We can not imagine such a thing as a sale of our public domain for the purpose of distributing the proceeds pro rata among the "citizens." No such transaction was ever dreamed of. But it always has been, and is to-day, the central idea of the Indian, whether wild, half civilized, or civilized. There has not been a session of Congress in a century that legislation has not been enacted looking to the purchase of Indian lands or extinguishment of Indian titles and payment in some form to the individual members of the tribe or tribes making the cessions. Some payment, per capita, is the almost invariable accompaniment of the transaction, down to the present movement, and so tenacious are they of this idea that without it the effort to negotiate treaties would be a futile undertaking.

Holding these ideas of their common lands and property, following the traditions of centuries, as well as being prompted by self-interest, it is incredible that the Cherokees intended to give away interests equal with their own in all their lands and wealth, the inheritance of their fathers, and this not only to the former slaves of some of their citizens, but to all colored persons who happened to be in their country at the close of the war.

But the court carefully considered this question of communal property in the previous case of the Delawares, and that decision has been affirmed by the Supreme

Court. It was there held that while all Indian lands were originally communal, the fee being vested in the community as such with a mere right of occupancy in members of the community, regulated and restricted by custom, in the Cherokee country the control has passed from the communal owners and become lodged in the State, and the unoccupied lands or "public domain," analogous to the public lands of the United States, is held absolutely by the Government as a trust for governmental purposes and the general welfare. The facts that the freedmen did not pay for the homes which they acquired; that they did not contribute to the national fund; that they did not come into the nation by virtue of an express agreement; that their foothold was acquired exclusively through the interposition of the United States, and exclusively by virtue of the treaty of 1866, are facts which operate against the equity of their case, but do not take their legal rights out of the safeguard of the constitution, or the obligations of the treaty. When the Cherokee people wrote into their constitution in 1866 "all native-born Cherokees, all Indians and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freedmen shall be taken and be deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation," they fixed the status of the freedman and raised him to the same rank of citizenship which they themselves enjoyed. Thenceforth he was to be equal with themselves under the constitution, governed by the same laws, enjoying the same rights, possessed of the same immunities, and entitled to the same protection. If the common property was to be retained for the general welfare, he was to share equally in its benefits; if it was to be sold and its proceeds divided, the constitution made it as much his as theirs.

The court appreciates the earnest argument of the counsel for the defendants that this result could not have been anticipated by the Cherokees when they ratified the treaty of 1866, and the court has heretofore anticipated the counsel in an expression of the same opinion. (28 C. Cls., 317.)

The result indeed was not anticipated. If the Cherokee Nation had grown and the national territory had been filled according to the ordinary law of empires, by natural increase and immigration, this vexed question would never have been heard of; or if a portion of the public domain had been sold and the proceeds had been applied to governmental purposes, the freedmen sharing with the Cherokees equally in the benefits accruing therefrom, no one would have quarreled with the result. The trouble has come from the fact that, to quote the language of the previous opinion, "the Cherokees are selling the heritage of their fathers and the patrimony of their children, and dividing the money among the present generations—that is, among themselves—instead of funding it as a part of their national resources for the welfare of those who are to come after them." The Cherokees did not foresee that this radical change of conditions would take place; neither did the Delawares and the freedmen. If it had been foreseen the one party might have stipulated that the proceeds of the property should go exclusively to themselves who were Cherokees by blood. But the other party might also have stipulated that the public domain of the nation of which they were about to become citizens should not be squandered in this way, and should remain what it then was, the common property of all.

It is also urged by the counsel for the defendants, and with great force, that the sovereignty of the Cherokee Nation has always been and is now recognized by the United States, and that as a sovereign power it has the inherent right to administer its internal affairs in its own way and to regulate the rights of its citizens by its own laws. It is said:

> That the Cherokees possess the sole and exclusive right to manage their own internal affairs and of control of the persons and property of their citizens, there has been no question for more than half a century, and this right has been recognized by the Government of the United States by an unbroken current of precedents through all this time.
>
> So, if we admit, for the sake of argument, that the freedmen under the treaty of 1866 have an interest in all the common property of the Cherokee Nation, that nation, under the decisions of this court and the Supreme Court, the opinions of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior, has a perfect right to make such disposition of its lands and moneys as it may see fit and proper, whether affecting members by blood or adoption, and there is no right or power vested or reserved in the United States to interfere. As a matter of fact, if we apply the principles laid down by the courts, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Interior, which recognize the absolute unrestricted right of self-government in the Cherokee Nation as to its internal affairs, and the right guaranteed to that nation "to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government of the persons and property within their own country belonging to their own people or such persons as have connected themselves with them," then the United States Government has no more control over the public property of that nation or the action of its legislature in connection therewith than it has over the public property or legislative acts of a State or Territory.

These propositions are in the abstract sound—are, indeed, incontrovertible. But the trouble with their application to the present case is, first, that the legislative authority of the national council is not absolute, but is limited and defined by the constitution of the nation; second, that its action can not control or abrogate the treaty obligations of the nation to the United States.

The United States did not, it may be conceded, stipulate for more than that the freedmen should become citizens "with all the rights," that is, political rights, "of

native Cherokees," and that "all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation," and that the President of the United States should have the power to secure to the freedmen "a fair and equitable application and expenditure of the national funds;" but the constitution of the Cherokee Nation then came into the case and defined what citizenship was, and in express terms ranked "freedmen" with "native-born Cherokees," and the lands of the nation as "common property." If those lands had remained common property, unsold, and held for governmental purposes, it seems incontrovertible that all classes of citizens, Cherokees by blood and Cherokees by adoption, would have been, as citizens, equally and mutually entitled to the national benefits which might be derived from them. And to the court it seems equally incontrovertible that when the national council saw fit to change the lands into money, the fund took the place of the lands and was subject to the same limitations and existed for the same beneficiaries. Primarily it existed for national purposes, the construction of roads, the erection of public buildings, the endowment of schools, and the abatement of taxation—for those objects which are comprehended in the term "the general welfare." The national council did not and could not divert the common property of the nation from the general welfare and transmute it, at will, into a communal fund belonging to a class of citizens. If the fund retained the characteristic of the lands, that of common property, it necessarily was the common property of all.

It is possible that there still exists, or hereafter may be revived, a species of property which is an exception to the previously expressed conclusions of the court. To prevent future misapprehension and complication this will now be noted.

The United States have repeatedly recognized in their transactions with the Cherokees the dual character of the people—sometimes national, sometimes communal. They have also recognized portions of the people as district communities. In 1835 they so dealt with the Georgia Cherokees as communal owners, setting apart a portion of the purchase money of their lands for national purposes, but paying part to them per capita. In 1846 they so dealt with the Western Cherokees, segregating them from the mass of their countrymen and paying them individually, a community within a community. In 1866, and by the very treaty which lies at the foundation of this suit, they recognized the Delawares as communal owners of a fund in the Treasury; for though the Delawares were to be merged in the Cherokee Nation and become Cherokee citizens, and contribute to the Cherokee fund, nevertheless there was to remain in the Treasury a portion of the Delaware fund which would not pass to the nation for national purposes, but would continue to be the separate property of a people who were no longer to be a body politic, a nation, but who, so far as the ownership of the fund was concerned, were still to be communal owners. Still later the United States have recognized the continued existence of these communities by allowing them to bring actions in this court in regard to their communal property. (Eastern Cherokees *v.* The United States, 20 C. Cls. R., 449; Western Cherokees *v.* Same, 27 *id.*, 1; Shawnees *v.* Same, 28 *id.*, 447; Delawares *v.* Cherokee Nation, 28 *id.*, 281.) The claimants now ask the court to decree that the freedmen are entitled to participate with all the other members of the nation in all of the remaining common property upon equal terms with the other members of the nation. The court is not informed whether there still exists funds or annuities which were originally treated as communal by distribution per capita, and not as national by being set apart for school purposes, charitable uses, etc. If there should be such a fund, it is the opinion of the court that its original character continues, and that it must be regarded as belonging to that community or portion of the Cherokee people who are or were entitled to be paid its proceeds per capita, whether they were those formerly known as Western Cherokees, Delawares, and Shawnees, or those now known as "Cherokees by blood." Payment per capita must be regarded as the badge or recognition of an individual communal interest as distinguished from a governmental or national ownership. Such funds are not "common property" within the intent of the Cherokee constitution, but trust estates in the custody of the United States for the benefit of designated individuals or communities. Over them the Cherokee government has no legitimate control, and in them the freedmen have no estate or interest.

The agreed statement of facts upon which the case has been considered sets forth the various funds which have been distributed in whole or in part among those who are "Cherokees by blood," but does not inform the court of the number of persons who were entitled to participate, or of the number of persons who constitute the body of the present claimants. Until that information is spread before the court a final decree determining definitely the rights and liabilities of the parties litigant can not be entered. The court will entertain the suggestions of counsel as to how the requisite information shall be obtained, and in the meantime, and until the further order of the court, the entry of judgment is suspended.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 17209.—Decided March 18, 1895.]

Moses Whitmire trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation v. The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

On suggestions of counsel of the respective parties in regard to the form of the decree and a method of ascertaining the number of the complainants.

Nott, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

In a case of joint or communal ownership, where the parties complainant must be counted by thousands, but are entitled to be paid per capita, it is absolutely impossible for a court to render several judgments in favor of each complainant. The recovery, therefore, must be, as against the defendants, for a sum in gross; and the amount so recovered must constitute a fund for distribution among the joint or communal owners.

In the present case it is a matter of public concern, as well as of private right, that the controversy be brought to an end. It is not alone a mere litigation for dollars and cents affecting individual suitors. It is also a controversy affecting the whole nationality and disturbing the peace and order of society. To intensify the ill feeling which the controversy has aroused by sending a commissioner into the Cherokee country, and having him carry on there what practically would be a trial and controversy in regard to every individual complainant, is a proceeding which a court would not be justified in instituting unless it were an imperative necessity.

After hearing the suggestions of counsel the court is of the opinion that the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the actual number of freedmen existing when the first fund of $300,000 was distributed in 1886, the actual number existing when the second fund of $300,000 was distributed in 1890, the actual number which existed when the third fund of $6,640,000 was distributed in 1894, and the further facts that each and all of these persons were, or were descendants of, the freedmen who existed when the treaty of July 19, 1866, was made, is not a necessity in this case, and would be practically so involved, prolonged, and vexatious that if substantial justice can be done it should be avoided. The information before the court and in the archives of the Department of the Interior, it is believed, will enable the court to award substantial justice and to bring the controversy between the freedmen and the Cherokee Nation at once to an end.

There is now in the Interior Department a census of the freedmen, known as the Wallace roll. This census was taken by authority of law—the following statute of the United States:

That there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this act; and the amount actually expended shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and which shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. The said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, by the Secretary of the Interior, distributed per capita, first, among such freedmen and their descendants as are mentioned in the ninth article of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians; second, among the Delaware tribe of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between said Cherokee Nation and Delaware Indians, under the provisions of the fifteenth article of the aforesaid treaty, on the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and third, among the Shawnee tribes of Indians incorporated into the Cherokee Nation by the terms of a certain agreement entered into between the said Cherokee Nation and Shawnee Indians, under the provisions of the aforesaid article and treaty, on the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and approved, respectively, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior on the ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in such manner and in such amount or amounts as will equalize the per capita payment made to Cherokees by blood in accordance with the act of the Cherokee legislature aforesaid, out of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, aforesaid. (Act 19th October, 1888, 25 Stat. L., p. 609.)

The above statute was supplemented at the next session of Congress by the following:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who are entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the act approved October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of land under the act March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three," and to make payment thereof the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to compensate in such sum as he may deem reasonable any duly authorized agent or agents acting for said freedmen, and rendering them aid in obtaining the allowance of said seventy-five thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the amount so expended in ascertaining to whom said money shall be paid shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. And said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make inquiry and report to the next session of Congress what other sums of money, if any, have been appropriated by the Cherokee

Nation in violation of their treaty obligations in reference to freedmen in said nation, and what sum would be required to secure to said freedmen those treaty rights in respect to the same. (Act 2d March, 1889, 25 Stat. L., pp. 980, 994.)

Under and by virtue of these statutes a commissioner was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the Wallace roll was made up.

The commissioner proceeded to the Cherokee country, and the investigation was carried on by him under the following rules:

The sworn statements of all claimants must be corroborated by the affidavits of three witnesses, who must be citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood, or whose names appeared on the authenticated rolls of Cherokee freedmen entitled to and exercising the privileges of Cherokee citizenship.

That the witnesses must be present during the examination of the claimant, and at its close the affidavit of the claimant must be read and any portions to which they could not swear they must so state.

That all business must be conducted with open doors.

That no cases would be placed in writing, under oath of claimants, that could not establish the fact of preliminary examination of having been owned by a citizen of the Cherokee Nation at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.

All of this evidence so taken was returned to the Interior Department by the commissioner. The Department also received and considered additional evidence submitted by parties. The Department also, in 1890, sent two agents into the Cherokee country for the purpose of the revision and correction of the Wallace roll, who took further evidence, which was likewise submitted to the Department. With all of these means of information, and after an investigation running through two years, the Department revised and corrected the returns of the commissioner and made what is now known as the corrected Wallace roll, and upon that roll paid the freedmen.

The Cherokee Nation was directly interested in this procedure. The $75,000 set apart by the first act for the freedmen was taken from the funds of the Cherokee Nation, and the surplus, if any, after paying the freedmen, Shawnees, and Delawares was to be returned to the Cherokee Nation. The nation was, therefore, directly interested in the number of the freedmen existing in 1883 and entitled to share in this fund of $75,000 of Cherokee money.

The next question, of course, is whether the defendant, the Cherokee Nation, did take part in the investigation—whether the investigation was or was not an ex parte proceeding on the part of the United States—a proceeding binding, perhaps, upon the United States and the freedmen, but to which the Cherokee Nation was a stranger.

The defendant did not take part in the investigation, but the amplest opportunity was afforded to the Cherokee government to do so; and its refusal to do so, in the opinion of the court, is as effective as if it had actually taken part and voluntarily been represented.

The following is the commissioner's report in regard to the course pursued by the defendant:

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to present you the result of my investigations to determine, according to my instructions, who of the Cherokee freedmen, Delaware and Shawnee Indians were entitled to a per capita share in the distribution of the sum of $300,000 appropriated by act of Congress March 3, 1883. In pursuance of my instructions I procured a commission from Judge Barker as a commissioner of oaths, being satisfied that all evidence would have to be taken under oath. I then proceeded to Tahlequah and had an interview with Chief Mayes, and also obtained the opinions of many of the principal Cherokees as well as those of intelligent freedmen on the subject. I outlined my plan of operations to Chief Mayes, who approved it highly, but could not see how I would avoid imposition, which would result in great injury to the Cherokee Nation. I suggested that he appoint some person properly qualified, who should be instructed to be present at all examinations, and whose duty it should be to call my attention to any attempt at fraud, and who should see the manner in which my business was conducted to avoid any possibility of fraud on my part and on that of any connected with my office. This proposition he considered favorably, and tendered the position to Judge Wiley, who accepted the same on condition that he be given three days in which to arrange his private business. As I was obliged to remain in Tahlequah several days waiting for copies of the Cherokee rolls, I informed him the delay would not inconvenience me. Upon Judge Wiley's return at the stipulated time he was informed by Chief Mayes that he had reconsidered the matter, consulted with others on the subject, and while he personally approved of the plan he had concluded he was not empowered to make such appointment, as that power rested solely in the national council.

In the previous case of the Delawares the relative numbers of the parties, in proportion to which the fund in controversy is to be apportioned, was settled by agreement, the whole number of the nation being placed at 26,771, made up as follows:

Cherokees by blood	21,232
Adopted whites	2,011
Delawares	759
Shawnees	624
Creeks	82
Choctaws	11
Negroes	2,052
Total	26,771

The same proportion was adopted in the case of the Shawnees. Both cases have been to the Supreme Court, and the rights of the parties were considered upon that proportion.

In the present case the numbers are a matter of controversy. The complainants deny that the freedmen number only 2,052, and insist that the number of the corrected Wallace roll, 3,524, shall be taken as the true number of the freedmen existing in 1883, and that to it shall be added 3 per cent per annum for natural increase from 1883, until the time, respectively, when each fund in controversy was distributed among those who were Cherokees by blood; that is to say, with 3 per cent per annum from 1883 to 1886, from 1883 to 1890, and from 1883 to 1894. The defendant contends that the Wallace roll is not conclusive, but offers no opposing evidence.

The court believes that the roll affords the best evidence which exists or which can be procured. The large amount to be received by every individual complainant—more than $250 for each person, more than $1,000 for every family of the freedmen—the unsettled state of the country, the scattered character of the population, the remote places in which they live, and the remote dates to which the investigation must extend—from 1866 to 1894—are conditions which offer the strongest inducements to fraud on the one side, and to intimidations and discriminations on the other. It may be that the Wallace roll was extended beyond the true number of the persons entitled to be placed thereon; but if it was, the fault was with the Cherokee Nation, who could have contested every name that was placed upon it, and who had the means of exposing every error that may have existed; and the United States spared no pains to make the roll a true exhibit in the case. The court believes that the difficulties in arriving at a true result which existed then will be greatly multiplied now.

The court therefore takes the Wallace roll as furnishing the true number of the freedmen, 3,524. With regard to the natural increase since 1883, to which time the Wallace roll relates, something remains to be said.

The complainants offer no evidence as to the other side of the proportion, the whole number of the nation; and there is no evidence to support that part of their case unless we rest upon the number taken in the previous cases. It is manifest, if there is to be natural increase allowed on the one side, that there should be a natural increase allowed on the other. The court is satisfied that the whole number before taken, 26,771, and made up as before stated, was substantially taken from a census or enumeration made by the nation at some time between 1880 and 1882. The court is therefore satisfied that this claim of natural increase is too uncertain to be accepted as a factor in determining the amount of the recovery. The conclusion of the court is that 1,472, the difference between the number of freedmen, 2,052, which stands in the above statement, and 3,524, the number of freedmen which is given by the Wallace roll, should be added to the former whole number, 26,771, making 28,243, which shall be taken as the whole number of the Cherokee Nation, and 3,524 as the number of the freedmen for the purpose of distribution, and that the recovery of the complainants in the whole fund of $7,240,000 be in that proportion, giving as the amount of the recovery in this case, $903,365.

It is contended by the counsel for the complainants that the recovery here should not be based on that proportion, but that the court should award to the freedmen at the same per capita rate at which the native Cherokees distributed among themselves.

If these funds were the property of four joint owners it would be just to award to three of them, the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen, the same amount, or the same proportionate amount that has been appropriated to themselves by the fourth, the native Cherokees. But this may not be the case. Under the decision of this court in the previous cases affirmed by the Supreme Court, these funds are the common property of all Cherokee citizens. The same clause of the Cherokee constitution, which recognizes "all Indians" and freedmen, and declares them to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation and classes them with "native-born Cherokees" also so recognizes and classifies "whites legally members of the nation by adoption." In the enumeration above given it apears that there are 2,011 adopted whites and 93 Creeks and Choctaws, making 2,104. They are not before the court, the jurisdictional act does not extend to them, but their equity in the fund, which is the subject of this litigation, may be as strong as that of the complainants or of those who are Cherokees by blood. The only evidence before the court in any of these three cases setting forth the whole number of the Cherokee Nation, enumerates these adopted whites, Creeks, and Choctaws as citizens and as parts of the whole number. The court, for the purposes of distribution of this fund, must assume them to be such and protect their interests in it, if any they have. When the Cherokee Nation paid away the money to those who are "Cherokees by blood," they appropriated not only the shares of the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen, but also the share of the adopted whites and Indians, and thereby doubly swelled the per capita payments which they made to themselves. If the court were now to award to the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen this factitious amount per capita that was appropriated by the native Cherokees

it might be a similar misappropriation of money equitably belonging to parties not before the court—money in which the complainants have no constitutional, or legal, or equitable right, and which is no more their money than their money was the property of the Cherokees by blood. The court does not intend to express an opinion concerning the constitutional rights of these adopted citizens in the common property of the Cherokee Nation; but so long as they appear in the evidence in these cases as citizens, the court must assume them to be citizens, and as such recognize their possible rights.

This is not an action to recover damages in the nature of a suit at law, nor is it a proceeding in equity to wind up and dispose of the affairs and assets of a partnership It is simply a suit in equity, brought by the equitable owners of a specific fund to recover their proportionate share in the same. The jurisdictional act recognizes this principle, for it authorizes suits to be brought for the proportionate shares of the parties in funds derived from the sales or leasing of lands of the Cherokee Nation. The court can not go beyond this if it would, and no court of equity will award to a party more than he is legally and equitably entitled to because a party having a right to share in the fund is not within the jurisdiction of the court.

A decree will be entered in this case following the form of that which was last entered in the case of the Delawares. In addition, it will be provided that the Secretary of the Interior will cause the Wallace roll to be further corrected by adding thereto descendants born since March 3, 1883, and prior to May 3, 1894, and striking therefrom the names of those who have died or have ceased to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation, so that when thus amended and changed it shall represent the freedmen entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund now awarded to the complainant. To that end the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Cherokee country and ascertain and report to the Secretary the facts necessary for the correction of the roll above described. The expenses of the commissioner will be a charge upon and paid out of the fund awarded by this decree. When a new and corrected roll is thus made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior he will cause the amount remaining of the fund awarded the complainants under this decree (after deducting the costs hereinafter directed to be paid by the complainants) to be paid and distributed to the freedmen entitled thereto, the cost of such distribution likewise being a charge upon this fund, pursuant to the act 2d March, 1895, section 11.

There is decreed to the attorney of the complainants for compensation and counsel fees, including the compensation of all associate counsel and the expenses and disbursements incident to the litigation, 2 per cent on the amount of the recovery, to wit, $18,067.30, which amount, it is adjudged, shall be paid by the defendant, the Cherokee Nation.

And there is further decreed to the attorney of the complainants, for compensation and counsel fees, including the compensation of all associate counsel and the expenses and disbursements incident to the litigation, 4 per cent upon the amount of the recovery, to wit, $36,134, which amount, it is adjudged, shall be paid by the complainants, the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and shall be a charge upon and paid out of the fund hereinbefore awarded to them.

And on the motion and with the consent of the complainants, there is allowed and decreed to the trustee for his compensation and expenses since the 20th day of November, 1890, when his appointment as trustee was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of $5,000, which, it is adjudged, shall be paid by the complainants and be a charge upon and paid out of the fund hereinbefore awarded to them.

If an appeal shall be taken, permission is reserved to the complainants' attorney to apply for an additional allowance.

Court of Claims.

[No. 17209.]

Moses Whitmire, trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and The United States.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court finds the facts as follows:

The defendant, the Cherokee Nation, appropriated and paid to Cherokee citizens who were "Cherokees by blood," $7,240,000, to the exclusion of the freedmen of the nation, represented by the complainant in this suit, they likewise being citizens of the nation, in the manner more fully and at large set forth in the complainant's petition.

The court finds for the purposes of distribution in this suit that the whole number of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation entitled to participate in the above fund of $7,240,000 was 28,243, and the number of freedmen, citizens of the nation represented by the trustee, the complainant in this suit, was 3,524, and that their proportionate share or interest in the above fund is $903,365.

CONCLUSION OF LAW.

The court decides as conclusion of law that the complainant should recover for the use and benefit of the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation the sum of $903,365, which should be distributed and paid directly to the beneficiaries, the freedmen, individually, in the manner more specifically directed by the decree of the court in this case.

DECREE.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the amended petition, answer, agreed facts, proofs, and arguments submitted by the parties, respectively, and the court having heard the same and considered the just rights in law and equity of the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, including all persons who had been liberated by voluntary act of their owners or by law, and all free colored persons who resided in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion and resided therein July 19, 1866, or returned thereto within six months thereafter, and their descendants who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation in pursuance of the authority vested in the court by act of Congress entitled "An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890.

And it appearing to the court that under the provisions of article 9 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, made by and between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, the said freedmen, who had been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, and all free colored persons who resided in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion and were residents therein at the date of said treaty, or who had returned thereto within six months of said last-mentioned date, and their descendants, were admitted into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation and entitled to equal rights and immunities, and to participate in the Cherokee national funds and common property in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood.

It further appearing to the court that under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894," approved March 3, 1893, it was provided for the payment to the Cherokee Nation of the sum of $8,595,736, the same to be in full consideration of all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation might have in the lands lying west of 96° west longitude, commonly known as the Cherokee Outlet, and it further appearing that of the said sum of $8,595,736 the sum of $295,736 was appropriated by said act out of the Treasury of the United States and made immediately available, and that the balance thereof, to wit, $8,300,000, was made payable in five annual installments, the first to be payable on the 4th of March, 1895, and all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, and that a sufficient amount of the money provided in said act should be paid for the purchase of said Cherokee Outlet to pay the Delawares and Shawnees their pro rata share of said outlet, should remain in the Treasury of the United States until the status of said Delaware and Shawnee Indians should be determined by the courts of the United States before which their suits were then pending, also a sufficient amount to pay the freedmen who are Cherokee citizens, as the same shall be determined by the courts; and the said act further providing that if the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation should deem it more advantageous to their people they might issue a loan for the principal and interest of the deferred payments, pledging said amounts of interest and principal to secure payment of such debt; and it appearing to the court that said Cherokee Nation has borrowed from the Union Trust Company of New York the sum of $6,640,000, and pledged as security therefor the four payments as aforesaid falling due after the 4th day of March, 1895, and that the payment falling due on the said 4th day of March, 1895, amounting to $1,660,000, has been retained in the Treasury of the United States from which to pay the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen, as hereinbefore set forth; and it further appearing to the court that the said $6,640,000, so borrowed by the Cherokee Nation, has been distributed to the Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood to the exclusion of the complainants, the aforesaid freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants, as well as the two funds of $300,000 each distributed by the act of the Cherokee council, of date April 26, 1886, and November 25, 1890, as charged in the amended petition in this case.

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that so much of the acts of the Cherokee national council, of date April 26, 1886, November 25, 1890, and May 3, 1894, as restricts the distribution of funds which were derived from the public domain and from the sale of lands by the Cherokee Nation to the Government of the United States, to citizens of the nation by blood, be held and decreed void and contrary to and in derogation of the constitution of the Cherokee Nation and the provisions and stipulations of article 9 of the aforesaid treaty of July 19, 1866, with respect to the rights of said freedmen, who had been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, and all free colored persons who resided in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion and who on the said date resided therein, or who returned thereto within six months thereafter, and their descendants; and that the said Cherokee Nation or its trustees, the United States, account for, render, and pay to the aforesaid freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants, out of any funds of the said nation in its national treasury, or in the custody of the United States as trustee, or held by agreement between said nation and the United States, for the purpose of satisfying the decree herein rendered not specifically appropriated by law to other purposes, or out of funds which may hereafter come to the possession of said trustee belonging to the Cherokee Nation, a sum equal to the aggregate amount which said freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants would have received if the before mentioned void and unconstitutional restrictions in said statutes had not existed.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainants in this suit and those whom they represent, being the freedmen and free colored persons aforesaid and their descendants, are entitled to participate hereafter in the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage may be entitled; and that in the distribution of the proceeds and avails of the public domain or common property of the nation among the citizens thereof by distribution per capita at any time hereafter, the defendant, the Cherokee Nation, and the defendant, the United States, as trustee of the Cherokee Nation, be enjoined and prohibited from making any discrimination between the Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage and Cherokee citizens who are or were freedmen who had been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion, and were residents therein at the date of said treaty, or who returned thereto within six months thereafter, and their descendants, to the prejudice of the latter.

It being understood that the freedmen and their descendants and free colored persons above referred to shall include only such persons of said class as have not forfeited or abjured their citizenship of said Cherokee Nation at the date of the entering of this decree.

And it is further adjudged and decreed with respect to the participation of said freedmen and free colored persons aforesaid and their descendants in the three funds referred to in the three statutes of the Cherokee Nation hereinbefore declared to be void and unconstitutional, that the Cherokees by blood having received a sum which amounts at the date hereof to $7,240,000, in which the said freedmen and free colored persons aforesaid and their descendants were entitled to have and participate in the distribution of said sum; and for the purpose of fixing an amount thereof which ought to be distributed among said freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants, it is further adjudged and decreed that said freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants are entitled to have and receive the sum of $903,365 out of the sum last aforesaid, after deducting the amounts hereinafter allowed and decreed to be paid to the trustee herein as his compensation for services as trustee and the attorney of record of the plaintiff herein, be paid by the Secretary of the Interior to the freedmen and free colored persons aforesaid and their descendants, per capita, who would have been entitled to receive the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations in said statutes had not existed. Such payments to be made upon a roll of said freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants, as prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with provisions hereinafter set forth in this decree.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that for the purpose of enrolling and enumerating the freedmen and colored men aforesaid and their descendants who are entitled to participate in the funds hereinbefore decreed to them; and it further appearing to the court that an enumeration of the aforesaid freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants was made and approved under and by virtue of an act of Congress, by the Secretary of the Interior Department of the United States, and that said census of the aforesaid freedmen and free colored persons and their descendants was known as the "Wallace roll," and that said Wallace roll contained the number of said persons as were in existence on the 4th of March, 1883, and that the number of said persons shown thereby was 3,524; and it appearing to the court that the defendant, the Cherokee Nation, did not participate in the preparation of said Wallace roll, but that ample opportunity was afforded it to do so. It is there-

fore adjudged and decreed that its refusal to do so is as effective as if it had actually taken part in the preparation of said Wallace roll, and it is concluded thereby. It is adjudged and decreed that said Wallace roll, showing 3,524 of such persons, is approved by this court and taken by it as furnishing the true number of the freedmen, to wit, 3,524, as being the number of freedmen to be entitled, together with the other citizens of the Cherokee Nation, to be taken as the basis in estimating the amount of money to be decreed to be paid plaintiffs in this action.

It is further adjudged and decreed that the whole number of Cherokee citizens as being entitled to share in the distribution of the aforesaid sum of $7,240,000 shall be taken as 28,243, and for the purpose of the distribution of the aforesaid sum of $903,365 among said freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants, less the amounts hereinbefore and hereafter directed to be deducted therefrom, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to cause the Wallace roll aforesaid to be further corrected by adding thereto descendants born since March 3, 1883, and prior to May 3, 1894, striking therefrom the names of those who have died or have ceased to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation between the aforesaid dates, so that when thus amended and changed it shall represent the number of freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants aforesaid entitled to participation in the distribution of the fund now awarded to the complainant.

To that end the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Cherokee Nation and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Interior the facts necessary for the correction of the aforesaid Wallace roll. And in the correction of said roll, as provided herein, the Cherokee Nation shall have the right to have a representative present to advise concerning the same, and who shall have full cognizance of all corrections made thereto. When a new and corrected roll is thus made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior he will cause the amount remaining of the fund awarded the complainants under this decree, after deducting the cost, hereinafter directed to be paid by the complainants, to be paid and distributed to the freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants aforesaid entitled thereto, not to exceed the sum of $256.34 per capita, subject to the fees of counsel and other costs and expenses herein provided for, the expense of said commissioner and costs of such distribution likewise being a charge upon this fund and amount decreed in favor of the complainants herein, and the same shall be deducted therefrom by said Secretary of the Interior.

Any balance of the amount hereby decreed to said plaintiffs, and not consumed in the per capita payment herein provided for, shall be paid over to the Cherokee Nation as other moneys provided for in the agreement between said nation and the Secretary of the Interior hereinbefore referred to.

There is further adjudged and decreed to Robert H. Kern, the attorney of record for complainant, for compensation and counsel fees, including the compensation of all associate counsel and the expenses and disbursements incident to the litigation, 2 per cent of the amount of the recovery, to wit, $18,067.30, which amount it is adjudged shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the said Robert H. Kern, out of the funds hereinbefore mentioned, now in his hands, and that the same when so paid shall be charged to the defendant, the Cherokee Nation.

And there is further decreed and adjudged to the said Robert H. Kern, attorney of record of the complainants, for compensation and counsel fees, including the compensation of all associate counsel and the expenses and disbursements incident to the litigation, 4 per cent upon the amount of the recovery, to wit, $36,134, which amount it is adjudged shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States out of the funds hereinbefore mentioned, now in his hands, and shall be a charge against the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation and paid out of the funds hereinbefore awarded to them.

It is further adjudged and decreed that Moses Whitmire, as trustee of the complainants, be allowed for compensation for his services as such, including expenses and disbursements made by him, the sum of $5,000, which amount it is adjudged shall be paid to said trustee by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, out of the funds hereinbefore mentioned, now in his hands, and shall be a charge against the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation and paid out of the funds hereinbefore awarded to them.

It is further adjudged that the Secretary of the Interior pay the aforesaid amount decreed to be paid by him out of the aforesaid funds now in the Treasury Department of the United States.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the defendant, the Cherokee Nation, pay the costs of this suit, and that if this judgment and decree be not carried out and satisfied within six months from the date hereof the claimant may apply to this court for such further order, relief, or remedy as the plaintiff herein may deem necessary, and that if any further proceeding be had under this decree the rights of the attorneys and counsel for the plaintiff herein to further costs and allowances be reserved, to be hereafter determined and fixed by the court, and the court reserves the right to make all such further orders in aid hereof as to it may seem meet.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 16837.—Decided April 24, 1893.]

The Delaware Indians *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

OPINION.

Nott, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

Communal property is an estate which is neither national nor individual; that is to say, where the fee is vested neither in a person or number of persons in their own right nor in a body corporate or politic. In this country it is substantially unknown, less so than in England, where a semblance to communal property in commons and right of common still has a practical existence.

It is, indeed, not improbable that many of our troubles with the Indian tribes have sprung from the fact that our treaty-making commissioners and agents were ignorant of its nature, and of the fact that all Indian lands were communal property. We have, indeed, in this country communities, so called, religious or social, but there the fee of real property is vested in an artificial person, a corporation, or in trustees. We have also joint tenants, or tenants in common; but there the fee is in the individual or a number of individuals, and the estate of each passes, according to its nature, to his successor or his heirs. Apart from the Indian tribes, communal property is with us a thing unknown.

The distinctive characteristic of communal property is that every member of the community is an owner of it *as such*. He does not take as heir, or purchaser, or grantee; if he dies his right of property does not descend; if he removes from the community it expires; if he wishes to dispose of it he has nothing which he can convey; and yet he has a right of property in the land as perfect as that of any other person, and his children after him will enjoy all that he enjoyed, not as heirs, but as communal owners. When the Government of the United States sells a tract of land no citizen has a direct personal interest in the property. He may as a matter of public policy approve of the sale or condemn it, but there is nothing in the land which he can call his own.

The Indian, on the contrary, acknowledges no authority in his chiefs and headmen to dispose of his individual rights as a communal owner, and even where a majority of a tribe sanction a sale it is in his eyes the case of a majority taking away the property of the minority and disposing of it without their consent. The public domain of the United States is in legal effect the corporate property of the Government. The lands of the Indian tribes are something in which every individual of the community has a right of use and enjoyment as absolute and complete as that of any other person in the world.

The constitution and laws of the Cherokees, since that people came within the confines of civilization, have followed, in a limited extent, the traditions and usages of the race, and have embodied in them in varying degrees the fundamental principle and characteristics of communal property.

The preamble of their constitution, September 6, 1839, like that of the Constitution of the United States, sets forth the general purpose of the instrument:

We, the people of the Cherokee Nation, in national convention assembled, in order to establish justice, insure tranquillity, promote the common welfare, and to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom—acknowledging with humility and gratitude the goodness of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, in permitting us so to do, and imploring His aid and guidance in its accomplishment do—ordain and establish this constitution for the government of the Cherokee Nation.

The constitution then takes up (and it is most significant that it does so by its first article) the subject of paramount importance in the Indian mind—of more importance than the form of government, than the right of representation, than the right of trial by jury, or of habeas corpus, or of any of those principles of civil liberty, which, in the Anglo-Saxon mind are held supreme, the subject of their lands:

SEC. 2. The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property, but the improvements made thereon and in the possession of the citizens of the nation, are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens, respectively, who made, or may rightfully be in possession of them: *Provided*, That the citizens of the nation possessing exclusive and indefeasible right to their improvements, as expressed in this article, shall possess no right or power to dispose of their improvements, in any manner whatever, to the United States, individual States, or to individual citizens thereof; and that whenever any citizen shall remove with his effects out of the limits of this nation, and become a citizen of any other government, all his rights and privileges as a citizen of this nation shall cease: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the national council shall have power to readmit, by law, to all the rights of citizenship, any such person or persons who may, at any time, desire to return to the nation, on memorializing the national council for such readmission.

Moreover, the national council shall have power to adopt such laws and regulations, as its wisdom may deem expedient and proper, to prevent citizens from monopolizing improvements with the view of speculation.

The amendment of 1866 modified the foregoing as follows:

SEC. 2. The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property until the national council shall request the survey and allotment of the same, in accordance with the provisions of article twenty of the treaty of nineteenth of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation.

With these restrictive provisions should be considered the brief grant which the constitution contains of legislative power:

SEC. 14. The national council shall have power to make all laws and regulations which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the nation, which shall not be contrary to this constitution.

The legislation of the Cherokees recognizes again and again the communal character of the seizin or occupancy of the land. It is not "lawful for any citizen of the Cherokee Nation to sell any farm or other improvement in said nation to any person other than a 'bona fide' citizen thereof;" nor "to rent any farm or other improvement to any other person than a citizen of the Indian Territory." (Revised Code, 1874, Art. XXI, sec. 112, p. 234). "No person shall be permitted to settle or erect any improvement within one-fourth of a mile of the house, field, or other improvement of another citizen without his, her, or their consent, under the penalty of forfeiting such improvement and labor for the benefit of the original settler; provided, it may be lawful however, where a settler has a field one-half mile or more from his residence, and where there may be a spring or running water and timber, for another citizen to improve and settle one hundred yards from such field so situated." (Act 24th September, 1839, *id.*, p. 249.)

The law regulating intermarriage with white men or foreigners provides that should a citizen of the United States or any foreign country "become a citizen of the Cherokee Nation by intermarriage" and be left a widower, he shall continue to enjoy the rights of citizenship, unless he shall marry a person "having no rights of Cherokee citizenship by blood; in that case, all of his rights acquired under the provisions of this act shall cease." (Revised Code, 1874, Art. XV, sec. 74, p. 223.) If he abandons his wife he "shall thereby forfeit every right and privilege of citizenship," and shall "be removed from the nation." (Sec. 75.) There is also a significant provision attached to the law allowing citizenship by intermarriage which shows how clearly the communal character of the property of the nation is recognized; that is to say, property of which all the citizens of the nation are joint owners and in which each has a direct personal interest:

Provided also, That the rights and privileges herein conferred shall not extend to right of soil or interest in the vested funds of this nation, unless such adopted citizen shall pay into the general fund of the national treasury a sum of money, to be ascertained and fixed by the national council equal to the "pro rata" share of each native Cherokee in the lands and vested wealth of the nation, estimated at five hundred dollars. (*Id.*, p. 224.)

With these inbred views concerning their communal property and this traditional belief in their own direct personal interest in all property held by the nation, it is not a matter for wonder that a controversy should have arisen between those who are Cherokees by blood and those who are Cherokees by adoption. This controversy, so far as it is involved in the present case, relates to the proceeds of lands sold by the nation to the United States, and to the rents of lands leased for grazing purposes to certain so-called cattle associations, and to moneys derived from the sale of property, but held in trust for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation by the United States. The controversy is brought before the court by a suit in which the Delawares, who became members of the Cherokee Nation in 1867, are claimants in fact and the Cherokee Nation is defendant.

The United States, as trustees of one or both of the parties, are also joined as defendants, and all of the parties have appeared and been heard by counsel. The jurisdiction of the court is derived from an act of Congress (act 1st October, 1890, 26 Stat. L., p. 636) empowering the court "to hear and determine what are the just rights in law or in equity of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation," and from the voluntary appearance of the respective parties. It should be noted that the idea of subjecting these foreign litigants to the jurisdiction of this court did not originate in Congress. The proposition to submit the controversy to the arbitrament of the judiciary of the United States came from the Cherokee Nation in a communication addressed by their delegates to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, June 19, 1890. It should also be noted that the laws of the Cherokees recognize the liability of the Government to the suit of the citizen without limitation or restriction, going even to the full extent of the civil law. (*Brown's Case*, 6 C. Cls. R., 171, 193.)

The Cherokee Nation shall be liable to all persons whatever, citizens of the nation, having claims at law or equity against her, to the same extent as individual persons are liable to each other and may be sued by any citizen having a cause of action. (Code 1874, p. 240, sec. 130.)

The claim of the Delawares springs out of an agreement dated the 8th of April, 1867, whereby they were admitted into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation. Without adverting to particular words and phrases, it is manifest that that agree-

ment was made for the attainment of three principal objects: First, for the purchase by the Delawares of homes within the Cherokee country; second, for their joint ownership and equal participation in the national fund held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Cherokees; third, for the adoption of the Delawares, and their children after them, as "members of the Cherokee Nation with the same rights and immunities" "as native Cherokees."

This instrument so brought before the court for construction is a contract entered into by two parties of communal owners, and its subject of bargain and sale consists of two kinds of communal property. One of these was a fund in the Treasury held by the Government of the United States in trust for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It had been derived from the sale of Cherokee lands, and had been reserved from moneys which would otherwise have been paid per capita to the communal owners; and it represented and was in every sense, if not in form, the communal property of the Cherokee people. Manifestly, if the Delawares were to be incorporated into and become a part of the Cherokee Nation with all the rights and immunities of native Cherokees, it would be but just that they should contribute to this fund in whose benefits they would share.

The agreement accordingly provides that the Delawares shall contribute a proportionate amount and be thereafter jointly and severally and equally interested with the Cherokees in the augmented fund. The numbers of the communal owners was fixed or made ascertainable by the agreement, the amount of the primary fund in the Treasury was known, the amount to be paid in was a simple matter of calculation, and the result was that the arrangement left the individual interests of the communal owners precisely what they were before, each Delaware and each Cherokee continuing to receive, directly or indirectly, *per capita*, the same dividend that he would have received if the merger of their funds had not taken place. This part of the agreement has not been susceptible of misconstruction and concerning it no controversy has arisen.

There being thus established one communal fund, to which all were to contribute equally and in which all were equally to share, the agreement further provides for the sale of land in the Cherokee country to the Delawares, which should furnish homesteads for these new inhabitants and future citizens of the Cherokee Nation; and it is this part of the agreement from which the controversy of the case has sprung.

This land, which the Cherokees "agree to sell to the Delawares for their occupancy," is to be enough for the agricultural homes of the new inhabitants and no more. The quantity is fixed at and limited to "one hundred and sixty acres of land for each individual of the Delaware tribe;" that is, "of the Delawares who elect to remove to the 'Indian country.'" The "selections of the lands to be purchased by the Delawares may be made by said Delawares in any part of the Cherokee Reservation east of the line of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude not already selected and in the possession of other parties."

In case of the future allotment of land contemplated by the first amendment of the Constitution, 1866 (supra), and the 20th article of the treaty with the United States, 1866, "it is agreed that the aggregate amount of land herein provided for the Delawares, to include their improvements according to the legal subdivisions, when surveys are made (that is to say, 160 acres for each individual), shall be guaranteed to each Delaware incorporated by these articles into the Cherokee Nation." It is also guaranteed that "the continued ownership and occupancy of said lands by any Delaware" shall not "be interfered with in any manner whatever without his consent, but shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as are by the laws of the Cherokee Nation imposed upon the native citizens thereof." Finally, while individual rights are guaranteed and the future allotment of land in severalty is contemplated, the present communal character of the estate granted is carefully guarded by a general proviso "that nothing herein shall confer the right to alienate, convey, or dispose of any such lands, except in accordance with the constitution and laws of said Cherokee Nation."

We may pause for a moment here to analyze the results of this agreement. The occupancy and right of occupancy of the lands sold, together with the buildings which might be attached to the freehold, i. e., all "improvements," as they are popularly termed, were to be the individual property of the purchasers; the estate in the land was to remain communal and continue subject to the constitution and laws of the Cherokees. In case of a future allotment of lands within the Cherokee Nation these were to be allotted exclusively to the Delawares.

It seems plain to the court that this part of the agreement is for the sale of a specific thing for a specific price. It indeed merely fixes the rate per acre at which land may be purchased, and leaves the Delawares free (within certain restrictions) to take as much or as little as they needed. If they took 50,000 acres they would pay $50,000; if they took 51,000 acres they would pay $51,000. As a matter of fact, they took 157,600 acres, and paid $157,600. The money was the consideration named

for the land, and the land the consideration named for the money. The Cherokees as grantors conveyed no right or interest other than in the lands sold, and the Delawares as grantees acquired no right or interest in lands other than those for which they paid. As to the communal element of the estate conveyed, considered in the abstract, it is manifest that while the lands granted remained communal they were not owned in common by the Cherokees.

The right of occupancy and the remote right to the fee were both vested in the Delawares. The agreement expressly excluded the Cherokees from any right of property in the lands of the Delawares, and by implication (in the absence of a provision to the contrary) excluded the Delawares from any right of property in the lands of the Cherokees. After it was executed and its covenants performed there would be two communities in the Cherokee country, and each in the matter of property, so far as the agreement was involved, would be independent of the other, but the property rights of both would be subject to the constitution of the Cherokee Nation and (within constitutional limitations) to the laws of the Cherokee government.

The facts and circumstances attendant on the transaction, and which were known to the contracting parties when they entered into the agreement, sustain the construction that the court is constrained to give to it. They have been set forth with vigor and clearness in the communication from the delegates of the Cherokee Nation to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, before cited, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

As has been seen, the Delawares purchased 157,600 acres of Cherokee lands, lying east of the ninety-sixth degree. That was an absolute and unconditional purchase, and in which lands the Cherokee Nation has no title or interest. Again, the fund of the Cherokee Nation in which the Delawares were to share was fixed at $1,678,000.

It is estimated, taking $1.25 per acre for the land as a basis of valuation, that the wealth of the Cherokee Nation at the date of the agreement was—

"Strip" lands, ceded by the seventeenth article of the treaty of 1866, over 400,000 acres	$500,000
"Neutral" lands, ceded by same article	1,000,000
Lands lying west of ninety-sixth degree, about 8,000,000 acres	10,000,000
Land east of ninety-sixth degree, about 5,000,000 acres	6,250,000
National fund	678,000
Making a total of	18,428,000

At the same time the population of the Cherokee Nation was about 13,000, making a per capita wealth of $1,416. By adding to the national wealth of the Cherokees the amount received from the Delawares and the Shawnees, we find a total of $18,757,424, and by adding the population of these two tribes to that of the Cherokees the number will be found to be 14,757, and a division will show a per capita wealth of something over $1,200. Now, it seems absurd to say that the Cherokee people were willing and so ignorant as to diminish their per capita wealth from $1,400 to $1,200 and give to the Delawares a per capita wealth of $1,200 for $123, and to the Shawnees a like per capita wealth for the sum of $19, and at the same time permit these two tribes to share in the funds which they paid as a consideration for the rights and privileges with the Cherokees. We submit that no such inequality and injustice was ever intended. If such was the intention, why was not the value of the Cherokee "Strip" lands in Kansas, which were being disposed of for the benefit of the Cherokees at the same time and under the same article of the treaty that the neutral lands were being disposed of, and also the Cherokee "Outlet" lands added to the Cherokee national fund as a basis for calculating the amount to be paid to the Cherokees by these people?

This statement must not be taken without some modification. There were, indeed, at the time two tracts of land, the Cherokee Strip and the neutral lands, which the United States were to survey and sell to their own citizens for the benefit of the Cherokees. What was to be done with the proceeds of the Cherokee Strip was not a subject of stipulation between the Cherokees and Delawares. It may have been understood or expected that they would be paid into the treasury of the nation and used or held for governmental purposes and not distributed to or funded for the benefit of the Cherokees as communal owners. Such, indeed, was the fact.

Out of a total of $523,873, which was derived from the sales of lands in the Cherokee Strip, $25,000 was appropriated to an asylum and $401,559 was used for general governmental purposes, and none was set aside for the exclusive benefit of the communal owners—the Cherokees. The "Neutral Lands," whose avails were to augment the national fund, were estimated in the agreement as of the value of $1,000,000, and the Delawares paid in their proportion upon that basis, although the avails might not augment the fund for several years, and the treaty authorized a sale in mass for $800,000. Sales were contemplated by the treaty, 1866 (article 16), in the great body of land lying west of the ninety-sixth degree commonly known as the "Cherokee Outlet," but these sales were restricted to "friendly Indians," "not exceeding 160 acres for each member of each of said tribes thus to be settled," and the value of the mass of 8,000,000 acres in 1866 could not well have been as much as $10,000,000.

The statement, in a word, is a clear and forcible presentation of the facts from the present Cherokee point of view. Nevertheless, after all due allowances have been made, it is apparent that the Delawares retained their separate national fund of

$889,191 in the Treasury of the United States as their separate property, and that the property of the Cherokees vastly exceeded that which they contributed to the communal estate and the consideration which they paid for a foothold in the Cherokee country. Moreover, as citizens of the nation, they have had the benefit of the moneys derived from the Cherokee Strip, and the national fund has been augmented and augmented until it now amounts to $2,636,634, and to this augmentation the Delawares as Delawares have contributed nothing.

But there is another part of this controversy which has caused more doubt and which now brings the court to a different conclusion.

The agreement of 1867, which we have been considering as a mere contract, was something more than a deed of bargain and sale, viz, a treaty. After being executed by the delegates of the nation it was "ratified by the national committee, June 15, 1867." (Laws of the Cherokee Nation, p. 281.) By this treaty two independent bodies politic united and became one, the lesser, according to its terms, being merged in the greater. The compact regulated and guaranteed the individual and political rights of those who surrendered their independent corporate existence and became members of the Cherokee nationality. It assured them of something more than mere residence and rights of property upon Cherokee territory, viz, that upon their enrollment and compliance with the conditions and stipulations of the agreement "all of the members of the tribe, registered as above provided, shall become members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities" "as native Cherokees."

What, then, were these "rights and immunities" which the Delawares acquired by becoming "members of the Cherokee Nation?"

The constitution in its first article (before quoted) uses the term "citizens," and a subsequent provision prescribes and declares who the citizens of the nation shall be:

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the national council but a free Cherokee male citizen who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years.

The descendants of Cherokee men by all free women, except the African race, whose parents may have been living together as man and wife, according to the customs and laws of this nation, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of this nation, as well as the posterity of Cherokee women by all free men. No person who is of negro or mulatto parentage, either by the father's or the mother's side, shall be eligible to hold any office of profit, honor, or trust under this government.

At that time, therefore, the right of citizenship was strictly limited to native Cherokees of Cherokee descent. By the amendments of 1866 the requirements of citizenship were changed:

"SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the national council but a male citizen of the Cherokee Nation, who shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and who shall have been a bona fide resident of the district in which he may be elected at least six months immediately preceding such election. All native-born Cherokees, all Indians and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months from the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and their descendants, who reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, shall be taken and deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation."

Therefore the Delawares, according to the express terms of the treaty of union, that is to say, the agreement of 1867, became "members of the Cherokee Nation with the same rights and immunities as *native Cherokees;*" and according to the then existing constitution, the amendment of November 29, 1866, "all Indians" "legally members of the nation by adoption" are classed with "*native-born Cherokees*" and shall be "taken, and deemed to be, citizens of the Cherokee Nation." The Delawares were Indians; they became "legally members of the nation by adoption;" they must be "taken and deemed to be citizens" identical in all constitutional rights with "native-born Cherokees."

The resulting question, therefore, which is thus brought before the court for determination is, What were these constitutional "rights and privileges" of the Delawares as adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation?

Herbert Spencer has said, "Did primitive communal ownership survive, there would survive the primitive control of the uses to be made of land." (The Man versus The State, p. 386, ed. 1892.) In the Cherokee country the converse of this is the condition of affairs. "The primitive control of the uses to be made of land" has passed from the communal owners and become lodged in the State—that is to say, in the government of the nation—and the communal owners, as such, exercise no more control over the national territory than the citizens of the United States exercise over the public lands of the United States. Of this the statutes of the Cherokees afford overwhelming evidence.

The constitution, as before quoted, recognizes a right of occupancy under the name of "improvements" as "an exclusive and indefeasible property" in citizens rightfully in possession, but at the same time expressly vests in the national council "power to adopt such laws and regulations as its wisdom may deem expedient and proper to prevent citizens from monopolizing improvements (i. e., occupancy) with

the view of speculation." A statute contemporaneous with the constitution is entitled "An act regulating settlements on the *public domain*." (Act September 24, 1839, Laws of the Cherokee Nation, ed. 1875, p. 249.) A statute for the preservation of trees refers to trees "standing and growing upon the public domain. (*Id.*, p. 143, sec. 67.) The act of 14th December, 1870 (*id.*, p. 252), declares the conditions upon which railroad ties and other material shall "be furnished from the public domain." The act of 17th December, 1869 (*id.*, p. 255), is entitled "An act for the protection of the public domain," and the act of 14th December, 1870 (*id.*, p. 257), "An Act in relation to the Public Domain."

All of these statutes and many others justify by their provisions the use of the term "Public Domain." A statute relating to minerals declares that "All gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, stone, coal, petroleum, salt, or medicinal water" which has been or may be discovered within the limits of the country "is the property of the Cherokee Nation," and provides for the leasing of mines, petroleum beds, salt works, and of mineral springs. (*Id.*, p. 226.) The act regulating settlements on the public domain declares that if they be left unoccupied they shall "revert to the nation as common property." (*Id.*, p. 249.) The statute for the preservation of trees makes it a misdemeanor to cut down, kill, or destroy any fruit or nut bearing tree "standing and growing upon the public domain of the Cherokee Nation." (*Id.*, p. 143.) The act relating to railroad ties imposes a royalty to be paid for taking timber from the public domain or stone from the quarries of the nation. (*Id.*, p. 252.) The act for the protection of the public domain requires a citizen to take out a license before he can dispose of sawed lumber, and to pay into the treasury 15 per cent of the money he receives for it. (*Id.*, p. 225.) The act in relation to the public domain provides that at each and every station along the line of any railroad passing through "the lands of the Cherokee Nation there shall be reserved to the Cherokee Nation one mile square," and that these tracts so reserved "shall be laid off into town lots and sold at public sale to the highest bidder," who shall acquire thereby no other rights "than those of use and occupancy," "provided that this act shall not be so construed as to interfere with any of the mineral resources of the public domain." (*Id.*, p. 257.) The act for the support and education of orphan children empowers the trustees "to occupy and hold as much land, not exceeding two miles square, as they may deem necessary for farming and mechanical purposes." (*Id.*, p. 258.) The act authorizing the transfer or sale of Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas authorizes the sale of "all the Cherokee lands" "commonly known as the Cherokee Outlet." The act of 19th May, 1883, recognizes "the unoccupied lands belonging to the Cherokee Nation" as having been set apart by a previous statute "to produce revenue from grazing," and authorizes and directs the principal chief "to execute a lease for all the unoccupied lands of the Cherokee Nation" west of the Arkansas. And other statutes and treaties have recognized and exercised the power of absolute sale and alienation without authority from or ratification by communal owners.

With this power of regulation and control of the public domain and the *jus disponendi* lodged in the government of the Nation, it is plain that the communal element has been reduced to a minimum and exists only in the occupied lands. And it is manifest that with the growth of civilization, with all of its intricacies, and manifold requirements, the communal management of the public domain would have been utterly insufficient, and if it had continued would have been a barrier to the advancement of civilization itself.

With these powers of absolute ownership lodged in the Cherokee government, the power to alienate, the power to lease, the power to grant rights of occupancy, the power to restrict rights of occupancy and with the exercise of those powers running back to the very year of the adoption of the constitution, and receiving from that time to the present the unquestioning acquiescence of the former communal owners, the Cherokee people, it is apparent that the "public domain" of the Cherokee Nation is analogous to the "public lands" of the United States or the "demesne lands of the Crown," and that it is held absolutely by the Cherokee government as all public property is held—a trust for governmental purposes and to promote the general welfare.

A strong argument in favor of the Cherokee Nation undoubtedly might be made upon the assumption that so long as the public domain is held and used for public purposes it must be held and used for the benefit of all citizens, but that whenever it shall cease to be held as public property and be surrendered to its communal owners, it must be restored to those from whom it was taken—to those who were in fact and not constructively the owners, and who in equity and right are entitled to it or to its proceeds, just as land which is no longer used for a public road is not sold for the benefit of the community, but reverts to the specific owners from whom it was taken for public uses, and that the means and methods for making the distribution and the ascertainment of the former or actual parties entitled to the fund are matters necessarily and properly within the legislative discretion of the national council. To these propositions there are, in the opinion of the court, two answers:

First. The constitution declares that "the lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property." The context shows that this brief provision was intended to place two restrictions upon the legislative power: First, the fee in the lands of the Cherokees was not to be given away to individuals and corporations as the lands of the United States have been given; second, the holding of the fee by the Cherokee government was not absolute, but as "common property." By the term "common property" was undoubtedly intended that the lands should be held for the general welfare of all persons entitled to share in the "rights and privileges" declared and established by the constitution—that is to say, of all Cherokee citizens.

The constitution was not a statute to run for a day or a year, but a supreme law which was to continue, with occasional modifications, and regulate and assure the civil and political and personal rights of Cherokee citizens for all time. The persons who were equally entitled to its benefits in 1839 were the citizens of the Cherokee Nation then in being, and the persons who were entitled to its benefits in 1883 or in 1890 were the citizens of the Cherokee Nation then in being. A common property in the lands of the Cherokee Nation was one of those rights and privileges, and, being such, could not be divested or extinguished by the legislative power.

Second. The treaty or agreement with the Delawares of 1867 provides that "the children hereafter born of such Delawares so incorporated into the Cherokee Nation shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees." The amendment to the constitution of 1866 classifies all citizens as (1) "native-born Cherokees," (2) Indians by adoption, (3) whites by adoption, (4) freedmen liberated by the voluntary act of their owners or by law, and (5) free colored persons. When the agreement declared that all children born after the Delawares became citizens of the Cherokee Nation should "be regarded as *native Cherokees*" it placed them with the "*native-born Cherokees*" of the amendment—that is to say, it declared that they should be regarded as children of Cherokee blood. Since this agreement was entered into more than a quarter of a century has passed away, and it must be assumed that nearly half of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation have been born during this period. As against these who are of Delaware parentage, no possible discrimination can be made either under the constitution or under the agreement.

We have spoken of the Cherokees as possessed of a superior equity in this money in their character of communal owners to the Delawares, but in fact no such equity exists. The Cherokees are selling the heritage of their fathers and the patrimony of their children and dividing the money among the present generations—that is, among themselves—instead of funding it as a part of their national resources for the welfare of those who are to come after them; and this despite the obligation which rests upon generations and individuals to transmit to their posterity as much as they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Delawares, when they entered into the agreement, had no right to expect that the lands of the Cherokees would be sold and that they would be admitted to share in the proceeds by virtue of either their purchase or their citizenship. They can not now say that they were induced to enter into the agreement on the faith of any such expectation. But they had a right to expect that that which the laws of the Cherokees defined as "the public domain" would continue to be held and used for national purposes and the general welfare; and they certainly could not have anticipated or been bound to anticipate that the public domain of the nation would be diverted from public to private uses and its proceeds be divided among a portion of the people to the exclusion of themselves.

Moreover, it is equally apparent that no such expectation existed on the part of the Cherokees. They guarded their national fund and provided for its enlargement and for the disposition to be made of the money to be derived from the sale of the neutral lands, and they required the Delawares to contribute to the national fund on the basis of this augmentation; and they admitted them to become "members of the Cherokee Nation, with the same rights and immunities and the same participation in the national funds as native Cherokees," and they agreed that "children hereafter born of such Delawares shall in all respects be regarded as native Cherokees," and yet they did not, by one line or one sentence, reserve to themselves an exclusive right in the public domain or provide for the contingency of a sale of more than half of their then national territory.

The present condition of affairs is not a *casus amissus*, but an afterthought—a new element which did not exist when the agreement was made; a new condition of affairs which has been created since by the act of one of the parties. It is true that if the public domain or its proceeds had been wholly reserved for public purposes the Delawares would participate as citizens in many benefits—in immense benefits for which they did not pay; but their case would be like that of all immigrants coming into all civilized countries, who reap where they have not sown and acquire a common interest in the common property without the payment of an equivalent in money.

The constitution of the Cherokees was a wonderful adaptation to the circumstances and conditions of the time and to a civilization that was yet to come. It was framed and adopted by a people some of whom were still in the savage state and the better portion of whom had just entered upon that stage of civilization which is characterized by industrial pursuits; and it was framed during a period of extraordinary turmoil and civil discord, when the greater part of the Cherokee people had just been driven by military force from their mountains and valleys in Georgia and been brought by enforced immigration into the country of the Western Cherokees; when a condition of anarchy and civil war reigned in the territory—a condition which was to continue until the two branches of the nation should be united under the treaty of 1846 (27 C. Cls. R., 1); yet for more than half a century it has met the requirements of a race steadily advancing in prosperity and education and enlightenment so well that it has needed, so far as they are concerned, no material alteration or amendment, and deserves to be classed among a few great works of intelligent statesmanship which outlive their own time and continue through succeeding generations to assure the rights and guide the destinies of men. And it is not the least of the successes of the constitution of the Cherokees that the judiciary of another nation are able, with entire confidence in the clearness and wisdom of its provisions, to administer it for the protection of Cherokee citizens and the maintenance of their personal and political rights.

Resting its conclusion upon the constitution, the court is of the opinion that all citizens of the Cherokee Nation must be regarded in the administration of their constitutional rights—civil, political, and personal—as Cherokees; that the national council is in effect prohibited by the constitution from making discriminations concerning the common property of the nation between different classes of citizens, and is without power, in the administration of its trust, to perceive differences which exist only in race or blood; that so much of the acts of May 18, 1883, and November 25, 1890, as restricts the payment of funds which were derived from the public domain to "citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood" is unconstitutional and void; and that the plaintiffs in that suit are entitled to participate in those funds as if no such restriction had been enacted.

In view of the fact that this case is in legal effect a suit in equity which may be followed by a decree for specific performance by injunction or other equitable remedy, and that the evidence consists entirely of statutes, treaties, and public documents involving construction, the court will not file a finding of facts; but the agreed statement of facts, and such other evidence as may be desired by any party, will be certified to the Supreme Court.

The court will hear counsel as to the form of the decree to be entered in accordance with this decision, and in the meantime the entry of judgment will be suspended.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 16837.—Decided March 18, 1895.]

Charles Journeycake, principal chief of the Delaware Indians, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

Nott, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

The decree in this case was rendered in April, 1893 (28 C. Cls. R., 281). Its general purpose was to determine and declare the rights of the complainants in the common property of the Cherokee Nation. Its immediate subject of jurisdiction was a fund of $600,000, made up of two sums of $300,000 each, which had been derived one from the rental and the other from the sale of the public domain of the nation. Accordingly, the decree declared that the complainants were citizens of the Cherokee Nation equally with those who were Cherokees by blood and equally entitled to participate in a fund derived from the common property. With regard to the specific fund before the court, it adjudged that "the whole number of Cherokee citizens of all descriptions" was 26,771, and that the number of the Delawares was 759, and consequently that their proportionate part of the fund was $17,011. This decree was carried to the Supreme Court by appeal of the defendants and affirmed. The complainants rested content and did not appeal.

They now seek to enlarge and change the decree in four particulars by motion:

1. The first motion of the complainants which will be considered is to extend the decree to a fund that was not in existence when the case was formerly before the court, the fund of $8,300,000 derived from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet to the United States. The jurisdictional act is broad enough to embrace this fund. (Act 1st October, 1890, 26 Stat. L., p. 638.) "To hear and determine what are the just rights in

law or in equity of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation," and "to recover from the Cherokee Nation all moneys due, either in law or equity, and unpaid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen, which the Cherokee Nation have before paid out or may hereafter pay per capita, in the Cherokee Nation, and which was or may be refused to or neglected to be paid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen by the Cherokee Nation, out of any money or funds which have been or may be paid into the treasury of, or in any way have come or may come into the possession of the Cherokee Nation, derived from the sale, leasing, or rent for grazing purposes on Cherokee lands west of 96° west longitude, and which have been or may be appropriated and directed to be paid out per capita by the acts passed by the Cherokee council" are the effective words of the statute. A new suit can not now be brought under the statute, and it is proper for the court to give the requisite relief so long as the case remains open and within its jurisdiction.

But this extension of the decree must be strictly according to the decision both as regards the law and the facts. It being conceded that a new fund has come into existence which might have been included in the decision, if it had existed in time, the decision may be applied to it, but no new issues either of law or fact can be determined by the court upon a motion of this kind. If there is to be a new decision there must be a new petition, a new trial, a new decree, and with it, for the defendants, a new right of appeal.

2. The second thing which the complainants request the court to do is to change the basis of the recovery awarded by the decree from $22.41 to $29.65 per capita.

The decision in this case, as has been said, related to a fund of $600,000. The court held that the claimants were entitled to participate in that fund, and the decree awarded to them the proportionate part of the fund which they were legally and constitutionally entitled to receive. In consequence of the defendants having distributed the whole of that fund among Cherokees, to the exclusion of the Delawares, Shawnees, adopted whites, and freedmen of the nation, each individual native Cherokee received more than he was legally and constitutionally entitled to. The complainants now seek to amend the decree so that it shall award to each Delaware the same amount that was by distribution paid to each Cherokee.

Whether the facts will justify the court in changing the basis of the recovery is a new issue of fact. Whether the jurisdictional act will authorize the court to award to the complainants a larger proportion of the fund than they were legally entitled to is a new question of law. It is by no means clear that this request would have been allowed if it had been originally brought before the court or if it were now presented on a retrial of the case. It is understood by the court that money enough has been withheld by the United States from moneys due to the Cherokee Nation to satisfy all of the recoveries which may be had by the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen. After these three parties-complainant have been fully paid, the surplus will go to the Cherokee Nation. If the court should now award to these complainants more than they are legally entitled to it may be that the Cherokees would receive less than they will be entitled to.

The case does not stop at the $600,000 fund. To that fund there has been added another of $6,640,000, making, for the subject of present litigation, a fund for distribution of $7,240,000. This new and entire fund may be regarded as being owned by five parties. If the court awards to the Delawares all that they are legally entitled to, to the Shawnees all that they are legally entitled to, to the freedmen all that they are legally entitled to, it seems to follow that the remaining parties will receive no more than they are legally entitled to when they receive what is left. These questions, therefore, are questions which involve investigation and consideration, and it is manifest that they should have been presented to the court when the whole case was under investigation and consideration.

The court is of the opinion that this request can not now be considered. The complainants rested content with the decree. They signified their acceptance, first, by making no application to change it; second, by taking no appeal. The case was taken to the Supreme Court by the other party, and it comes back to us with the decree set forth *in extenso* and the mandate that "the same is hereby affirmed." This court, therefore, can not now make a new decision affecting the legal rights of the parties which will materially increase the amount of the recovery.

3. The third request of the complainants is that the court will change the decree by changing the number of the parties from 759 to 871.

In the determination of this case, 26,771 was taken as the whole number of Cherokee citizens of all descriptions, and 759 as the number of Delawares. From those elements a fund was "ascertained, to wit, the sum of $17,011, to be paid by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to the individual Delawares per capita who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations in said statutes had not existed."

The question, therefore, which was determined by the decree was not the absolute number of the Delawares, but the relative proportion which they bore to the whole number of Cherokee citizens. In that proportion the fund of $600,000 was to be distributed and the amount of their share in it ascertained. The enumeration upon which the court acted is as follows:

Cherokees by blood	21,232
Adopted whites	2,011
Delawares	759
Shawnees	624
Creeks	82
Choctaws	11
Negroes	2,052
Total	26,771

And this basis was agreed upon by both parties.

The change of the Delawares now proposed, from 759 to 871, is founded upon another enumeration or census of the tribe which did not extend to the Cherokees. The question before the court on the first hearing of the case and the question now brought before it by this motion is simply this: What proportion does the number of the Delawares bear to the whole number of the Nation? If there was an under enumeration of them before, there may have been an under enumeration of the others, and determining this will be trying a new issue of fact. It, indeed, appears in the case of the freedmen now before the court that they do not rest content with the enumeration above given of 2,052, but claim a number exceeding 4,000. It is therefore possible that if the whole account were reopened the proportionate part of the Delawares would be found to be less than the amount which has been awarded to them. Be that as it may, the court does not deem it proper to revise one side of the account without revising the other, and the number heretofore ascertained as the basis of calculation must stand. The change asked for is not the correction of an arithmetical mistake or clerical error, but a change of the basis upon which the recovery rests.

4. The complainants also ask to have the decree amended by inserting a recovery for interest on the several sums awarded to them running from the time when the Cherokee Nation made distribution of the several funds among those who were "Cherokees by blood."

The court is of the opinion that this request can not be considered for the reason previously given, viz, that it was not made when the case was previously before the court, and was not included in the decree which the Supreme Court has affirmed. It is a legal question not free from doubt whether interest can be recovered in this case; whether the jurisdictional act authorizes the court to award damages in the form of interest; and it is certainly a question which should have been submitted to the Supreme Court if the complainants had insisted upon the right.

The order of the court is that the motion of the complainants to rectify the decree filed February 1, 1895, be overruled, and that the following final decree be entered:

DECREE.

This cause coming on to be heard on the petition of the complainant hereir for further decree, and an agreed state of facts, proofs, and arguments having been submitted to the court and duly considered; and it appearing to the court that during the pendency of the original suit herein the Congress of the United States, by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894," approved March 3, 1893, duly provided for the payment to the Cherokee Nation of the sum of $8,595,736, the same to be in full consideration for all the right, title, interest, and claims which the said nation might have in the lands lying west of 96° west longitude, commonly known as the "Cherokee Outlet;" and it further appearing that of the said sum of $8,595,736 the sum of $295,756 was appropriated by said act out of the Treasury of the United States and made immediately available, and that the balance threof, to wit, $8.300,000, was made payable in five annual installments, the first to be payable on the 4th day of March, 1895, and all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and that a sufficient amount of the money provided in said act to be paid for the purchase of said Cherokee Outlet to pay the Delawares and Shawnees their pro rata share of said Outlet should remain in the Treasury of the United States until the status of said Delaware and Shawnee Indians should be determined by the courts of the United States, before which their suits were then pending, and also a sufficient amount to pay the freedmen who are Cherokee citizens as the same shall be determined by the courts; and the said act further providing that if the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation should deem it more advantageous to their people they might issue a loan for the

principal and interest of the deferred payments, pledging said amounts of interest and principal to secure payment of such debt; and it appearing to the court that the said Cherokee Nation has borrowed from the Union Trust Company of New York the sum of $6,640,000, and pledged as security therefor the four payments as aforesaid, falling due after the 4th day of March, 1895, and that the payment falling due on the said 4th day of March, 1895, amounting to $1,660,000, has been retained in the Treasury of the United States from which to pay the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen, as hereinbefore set forth; and it further appearing to the court that the said $6,640,000 so borrowed by the said Cherokee Nation has been distributed to the Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood to the exclusion of the complainants, the Delawares;

Now, therefore, it is adjudged and decreed that the decree in this suit, entered the 22d May, 1893, be extended and applied to the fund above described now retained by and in the custody of the United States awaiting the event of this and other suits as above recited and set forth; and that the judgment heretofore entered, together with the costs of the suit then awarded against the Cherokee Nation, be paid by the respondents, the United States, out of that fund.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that, in addition to the judgment heretofore entered in this suit for $17,011, and $1,701.10 costs, the complainants, the Delaware Indians, be also adjudged and entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund of $6,640,000 above referred to and described, and that such distribution be based on the agreed census of native and adopted citizens as heretofore ascertained and agreed upon, to wit, 26,771 being taken as the whole number of Cherokee citizens of all descriptions, and the said Delawares being taken as 759 of said whole number; and that the fund so ascertained, to wit, the sum of $188,254.00 be paid by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States out of the moneys reserved by and in the custody of the United States, as aforesaid, to the individual Delawares per capita who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations above referred to had not existed in the distribution of the said fund of $6,640,000 to the exclusion of the complainants herein.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that there be allowed to the attorney and solicitor of the complainants, as additional compensation, 6 per cent of the additional amount of $188,254.00 now adjudged to the complainants; which additional compensation is hereby ordered to be paid upon the adjustment and receipt of the amounts as ascertained and paid over to or set apart for the said complainants.

And it is further ordered and decreed that whereas the respondent, the Cherokee Nation, has interposed no defense to the application of the complainants for the amendment and extension of the decree and the recovery of the additional amount now awarded to them, therefore that the additional compensation of 6 per cent hereby allowed be apportioned to and paid by the complainants, the Delaware Indians, and retained from the moneys awarded to them, as above set forth, to wit, the sum of $11,295.24.

And it is further ordered and decreed that, if the judgments hereinbefore decreed, or either of them, be not carried out and satisfied within six months from the time a copy of these decrees shall have been served on and delivered to the principal chief of the Cherokees and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the complainants may apply to the court for such further order, relief, or remedy as may be meet.

And it is further ordered and decreed that, if the judgments hereinbefore awarded in favor of the complainants be satisfied out of the moneys in the possession and custody of the United States belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the payments shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior to the complainants per capita, pursuant to the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of March 2, 1895.

[For former decree of June 12, 1893, see annual report for 1894, p. 617; for decree of United States Supreme Court November 19, 1894, see annual report 1894. p. 621.]

COURT OF CLAIMS.

[No. 16856.]

Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians, v. The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

DECREE.

At a Court of Claims held in the city of Washington on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1895, the court, in pursuance of a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, ordered the following decree to be entered:

This cause coming on to be heard upon the mandate of the Supreme Court as to the petition filed herein, affirming the decision of this court therein and on the sup-

plemental petition, proofs, and arguments, submitted by the parties respectively, and the court having heard the same and considered the just rights in law and equity of the Shawnee Indians, who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, in pursuance of the authority vested in the court by the act of Congress entitled "An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890.

And it appearing to the court that under the provision of article 15 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, made by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, and the agreement between the Cherokees and Shawnees, dated June 7, 1869, approved by the President June 9, 1869, the said Shawnee Indians were admitted into and became a part of the Cherokee Nation, entitled to equal rights and immunities and to participation in the Cherokee national funds and common property in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood.

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that so much of the acts of the Cherokee national council of May 18, 1883, and of November 25, 1890, as restricts the distribution of funds which were derived from the public domain to citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood, be held and deemed contrary to and in derogation of the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, and that the said Cherokee Nation or its trustees, the United States, account for, render, and pay to the said Shawnees out of any funds of the said nation in its national treasury, or in the custody of the United States as trustee, not specifically appropriated by law to other purposes, or out of funds that may hereafter come to the possession of said trustees belonging to the Cherokee Nation, a sum equal to the aggregate amount which the Shawnees would have received if the before-mentioned unconstitutional restrictions in said statutes had not existed.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the claimants in this suit and those whom they represent, being citizens of the Cherokee Nation of Shawnee blood or parentage, be adjudged and decreed to be entitled to participate hereafter in the common property of the Cherokee Nation in the same manner and to the same extent as Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage may be entitled, and that in the distribution of the proceeds and avails of the public domain or common property of the Cherokee Nation among the citizens thereof by distribution per capita at any time hereafter, the defendants, the Cherokee Nation, and the defendants, the United States, as trustees of the Cherokee Nation, be perpetually enjoined and forever hereafter prohibited from making any discrimination between the Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood or parentage and Cherokee citizens of Shawnee blood or parentage, to the injury or prejudice of the latter.

And it is further adjudged and decreed as to the participation of the Shawnees in the two funds referred to in the two statutes of the Cherokee Nation hereinbefore declared unconstitutional, which sums amount in aggregate to $593,625, that such distribution shall be based on the agreement and stipulation made by and between the said Cherokee Nation and the said Shawnees, and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, to wit, 737 Shawnee persons, and that the fund so ascertained, to wit, the sum, $21,852.05, be paid by the treasury of the Cherokee Nation or by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to the individual Shawnees, per capita (according to the above numbers of 737 Shawnee persons), who would have been entitled to the same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations in said statutes had not existed.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the compensation to be paid to Charles Brownell, the attorney and counsel of the Shawnee tribe, or his heirs, administrators, and executors, or assigns in this case, shallbe 10 per centum on the amount that the said complainants shall receive under this decree, as aforesaid, which compensation is hereby ordered to be paid upon the adjustment and receipt of the amounts as ascertained and paid over or set apart to said Shawnees, to wit, 10 per centum on $21,852.05, being $2,185.20, which shall be retained from said judgment and paid to said Brownell by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the respondent, the Cherokee Nation, pay all the costs of this suit, and that there be paid to the said Charles Brownell, in addition to the said compensation for attorney's fees, out of the moneys as herein directed in this decree an additional sum of $300, to reimburse him for money paid by him for the costs of these suits; and to said Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief, the sum of $2,000 for his expenses, services, and time necessarily spent in the prosecution of the same.

And it appearing to the court that during the pendency of the original suit herein through a supplemental petition herein filed January 12, 1895, the Congress of the United States, by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894," approved March 3, 1893, duly provided for the payment to the Cherokee Nation of the sum of $8,595,736, the same being in full consideration for all the right, title, interest, and claim which the said nation might have

in the lands lying west of 96° west longitude, commonly known as the "Cherokee Outlet;" and it further appearing that of the said sum of $8,595,736 the sum of $295,756 was appropriated by said act out of the Treasury of the United States and made immediately available, and that the balance thereof, to wit, $8,300,000 was made payable in five annual installments, the first to be payable on the 4th day of March, 1895, and all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and that a sufficient amount of the money provided in said act to be paid for the purchase of said Cherokee Outlet, to pay the Delawares and the Shawnees their pro rata share of said Outlet, should remain in the Treasury of the United States until the status of said Delawares and Shawnee Indians should be determined by the courts of the United States before which their suits were then pending, and also a sufficient amount to pay the freedmen who are Cherokee citizens, as the same shall be determined by the courts; and the said act further providing that if the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation should deem it more advantageous to their people, they might issue a loan for the principal and interest of the deferred payments, pledging said amounts of interest and principal to secure payment of such debt.

And it appearing to the court that the said Cherokee Nation has borrowed from the Union Trust Company of New York the sum of $6,640,000 and pledged as security therefor the four payments as aforesaid falling due after the 4th day of March, 1895, and that the payment falling due on the said 4th day of March, 1895, amounting to $1,660,000, has been retained in the Treasury of the United States from which to pay the Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen as hereinbefore set forth; and it appearing to the court that the said $6,640,000, so borrowed by the said Cherokee Nation, has been distributed to the Cherokee citizens of Cherokee blood to the exclusion of complainants, the Shawnees; and it also appearing to the court that the fund now available for the payment of the demands of the claimants, the Delawares and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, is the said sum of $1,660,000; and it also further appearing to the court that said sum is not sufficient to pay to the several parties in interest the full amount due them to make them "equal in every respect" to the Native Cherokee, namely, $265.70 per capita, or a total sum of $195,820.90, as asked for in the said supplemental petition, filed January 12, 1895.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that there is due and payable to the claimants out of said fund now available in the United States Treasury as aforesaid, on said supplemental petition, the further sum of $226.69 per capita, or a total sum on said supplemental petition of $167,070.53.

And it is further adjudged and decreed by the court that whereas the defendant, the Cherokee Nation, has interposed no defense to the claimant's supplemental petition, filed January 12, 1895, for the recovery of the additional amount due the Shawnees out of the moneys received by the said defendant from the United States on the Cherokee Outlet, and which the Cherokee Nation distributed as aforesaid to the exclusion of the complainants, the Shawnees, a compensation of 6 per cent is hereby allowed to Charles Brownell, claimant's attorney of record herein, as his fees earned in the suit embraced in said supplemental petition, which on the sum available amounts to $10,024.23, and which is to be retained from the money awarded to the claimants on said supplemental petition and paid to said attorney of record herein by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And it is further adjudged and decreed by the court that the amount herein allowed Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief, shall be reserved from the judgment herein awarded the claimants and paid to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the decree in this suit, entered the 12th day of June, 1893, be extended and applied to the fund above described, now retained by and in the custody of the United States awaiting the event of this and other suits as above recited and set forth; and that the judgment on the original amended petition, to wit, the sum of $21,852.05, and the sum of $167,070.53 entered on the supplemental petition added, making a sum total of $188,922.55, together with the amount of $2,300 additional for costs of the suits now awarded against the Cherokee Nation, a grand total of $191,222.58, be paid by the respondents, the United States, out of that fund, and in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895.

And it is further adjudged and decreed by the court that the complainants, the Shawnee Indians, be also entitled to participate in the distribution of the fund of $6,640,000 above referred to and described, and that said distribution be based on the agreement made and entered into by and between the parties herein and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, allowing the said complainants, the Shawnees, 737 persons.

And that the said fund so ascertained, to wit, the sum of $191,222.58 (less attorney's fees and Blackfeather's expenses herein found), together with the costs of suit, less Brownell's expenses herein, be paid by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States out of the moneys reserved by and in the custody of the United States as aforesaid to the individual Shawnees, per capita, who would have been entitled to the

same if the unconstitutional restrictions and discriminations above referred to had not existed in the distribution of the said fund of $6,640,000 to the exclusion of the complainants, the Shawnees herein.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that if the judgments hereinbefore decreed, or either of them, be not carried out and satisfied within six months from the time a copy of these decrees shall have been served on and delivered to the principal chief of the Cherokees and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the complainants, the Shawnees, may apply to this court for such further order, relief, or remedy as may be meet, and that if any further proceeding be had under this decree the rights of the attorneys and counsel for the claimants to further costs and allowances be reserved, to be hereafter determined and fixed by the court, and the court reserves the right to make all such further orders in and hereof, and grant such further relief on application or otherwise, as may seem meet.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CHAP. 50. An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct errors where double allotments of land have erroneously been made to an Indian, to correct errors in patents, and for other purposes.

January 26, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 641.

Public lands.

Errors in allotments and patents to Indians to be corrected.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where it shall appear that a double allotment of land has heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, wrongfully or erroneously made by the Secretary of the Interior to any Indian by an assumed name or otherwise, or where a mistake has been or shall be made in the description of the land inserted in any patent, said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed, during the time that the United States may hold the title to the land in trust for any such Indian and for which a conditional patent may have been issued, to rectify and correct such mistake and cancel any patent which may have been erroneously and wrongfully issued, whenever in his opinion the same ought to be canceled for error in the issue thereof, or for the best interests of the Indian, and, if possession of the original patent can not be obtained, such cancellation shall be effective if made upon the records of the General Land Office; and no proclamation shall be necessary to open the lands so allotted to settlement.

Approved, January 26, 1895

CHAP. 81. An Act granting right of way to the Forest City and Sioux City Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation.

February 12, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 653.

Forest City and Sioux City Railroad Company granted right of way, Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.

Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Forest City and Sioux City Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors or assigns, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Sioux Indians and commonly known as the Sioux Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River in Dewey County, South Dakota, opposite Forest City, Potter County, South Dakota, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau rivers to the city of Deadwood or Rapid City, South Dakota: *Provided,* That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used by said railway company such portion shall revert to the tribe of Indians from which the same shall be taken.

Proviso. Reversion, etc.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road. That whenever said right of way is on land opened for settlement and belonging to the Government said company shall be granted said right of way, in accordance with the provisions of the act of

Width, etc.

Stations, etc.

Use of public lands.

Vol. 18, p. 482. March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," except that said right of way shall be granted to the extent hereinbefore provided.

Damages, etc., to Indians. SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until the consent of such Indians as are entitled to such compensation shall be obtained thereto in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Consent, etc., of Indians.

Surveys, etc.

Assignment, etc. SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within three years from the passage of this act.

Provisos. Mortgage. Construction.

Amendment, etc. SEC. 5. That Congress shall have at all times power to alter, amend, or repeal this act and revoke all rights hereunder.

Approved, February 12, 1895.

February 18, 1895. 28 Stats., p. 665. CHAP. 95 An Act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company granted right of way, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northen Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, and to its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad and for a telegraph and telephone line through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in said Territory, entering the reservation on the south side of the Gila River about seven miles below Fort Thomas, continuing down said Gila River in a generally northwesterly direction, crossing the same at or near the San Carlos Indian Agency; thence running up or near the San Carlos River in a generally northerly direction to or near Aliso Creek; thence along or near Aliso Creek in a generally westerly or northwesterly direction to the town of Globe, in Gila County, Arizona, by such route as shall be deemed advisable by the company. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station for each ten miles of road within the limits of said reservation: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall be taken: *Provided further*, That no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until the consent of such Indians as are entitled to such compensation shall be obtained thereto in such manner as the President of the

Location. Width, etc. Stations, etc. *Provisos.* Reversion, etc. Consent of Indians

United States shall direct, and until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of said railway, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation provided for has been fixed and paid: *And provided further*, That when any public road or highway is interfered with by said railway said company shall repair the same or construct a new road where such interference may occur in such manner as not to oostruct the public use of such road or highway. Approval of plats, etc. Highways.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvements held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the United States district court at Arizona shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of Arizona provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservation in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval: *Provided, however*, That said railroad company file with the Secretary of the Interior a bond, in such amount and with such sureties as the Secretary shall approve, conditioned for the payment of just compensation for said right of way to said individual occupants and to said tribe or tribes, as hereinbefore provided, and said company may thereupon proceed to construct and operate its railroad across said reservation. Compensation. *Proviso.* Construction to begin on filing bond.

SEC. 3. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its line through said reservation, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad. Maps.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located and constructed with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. Surveying. *Proviso.* Regulations.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation within three years after the passage of this Act. Completion.

SEC. 6. That Congress shall have at all times power to alter, amend, or repeal this Act and revoke all rights hereunder. Amendment, etc.

Approved, February 18, 1895.

CHAP. 113. An Act to disprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severalty where they may so elect and are qualified, and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severalty on the west forty miles of present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes, and to carry out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty. February 20, 1895. 28 Stats., p. 677.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement made by J. Montgomery Smith, Thomas S. Childs, and R. B. Weaver, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado, bearing date November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, annulled, and the treaty made with said Indians June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be carried out as herein provided, and as further provided by general law for settling Indians in severalty. Southern Ute Indians, Colo. Lands in severalty to, etc. Vol. 25, p. 133. Vol. 21, p. 199.

SEC. 2. That within six months after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotment of land, in severalty, to be made to such of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado as may elect and be considered by him qualified to take the same out of the agri- Allotment to Indians. *Post*, p. 894.

cultural lands embraced in their present reservation in Colorado, such allotments to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," and the amendments thereto, as far as applicable hereto, and the treaties heretofore made with said Indians: *Provided*, That Indians taking allotments as herein provided shall retain their interest in all tribal property.

Vol. 21, p. 199.

Proviso. Tribal rights.

Reservation for Indians not taking allotments.

SEC. 3. That for the sole and exclusive use and occupancy of such of said Indians as may not elect or be deemed qualified to take allotments of land in severalty, as provided in the preceding section, there shall be, and is hereby, set apart and reserved all that portion of their present reservation lying west of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian, and also all of townships thirty-one and thirty-two of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian and lying in the Territory of New Mexico, subject, however, to the right of the Government to erect and maintain agency buildings thereon and to grant rights of way through the same for railroads, irrigation ditches, highways, and other necessary purposes; and the Government shall maintain an agency, at some suitable place on said lands so reserved.

Agency.

Surplus lands open to settlement.

SEC. 4. That at the expiration of six months from the passage of this Act the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the lands embraced within the present reservation of said Indians except such portions as may have been allotted or reserved under the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, open to occupancy and settlement, and thereupon said lands shall be and become a part of the public domain of the United States, and shall be subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and town-site laws and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone, and timber lands; but no homestead settler shall receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall be required to make a cash payment of fifty cents per acre at the time filing is made upon any of said lands: *Provided*, That before said lands shall be open to public settlement the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the improvements belonging to the Indians on the lands now occupied by them to be appraised and sold at public sale to the highest bidder, except improvements on lands allotted to the Indians in accordance with the provisions of this Act. No sale of such improvements shall be made for less than the appraised value, and the several purchasers of said improvements shall, for thirty days after the issuance of the President's proclamation, have the preference right of entry of the lands upon which the improvements purchased by him are situated: *Provided further*, That the said purchase shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres: *And provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale of such improvements shall be paid to the Indians owning the same.

Provisos. Appraisal, etc., of improvements.

Maximum.

Proceeds.

Disposal of receipts from sales.

SEC. 5. That out of the moneys first realized from the sale of said lands so opened up to public settlement there shall be paid to said Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as follows: Five thousand dollars annually for ten years, and, when paid, the money to be equally divided among all of said Indians per capita, irrespective of age or sex; also the sum of twenty thousand dollars of said proceeds shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall invest the same in sheep and divide the said sheep among the said Indians per capita equally, irrespective of age or sex; also to Ignacio, head chief; to Buckskin Charlie, as chief the Moaches, and Mariano, as chief of the Weeminuches, the sum of five hundred dollars each; also to Tapucke and Tabewatch, as chiefs of the Capotes, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each; that the balance of the money realized from the sale of lands, after deducting expenses of sale and survey, shall be held in the Treasury of the United States in trust for the sole use and benefit of said Southern Ute Indians. That nothing herein provided shall in any manner be construed to change or interfere with the rights of said Indians under any other exisiting treaty regarding any annuities or trust funds or the interest thereon.

Per capita.

Sheep.

Chiefs.

Balance to be held in trust.

SEC. 6. That the foregoing provisions of this Act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the male adult Indians now located or residing upon the reservation, which acceptance shall be at once obtained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Consent of Indians.

Approved, February 20, 1895.

CHAP. 114. An Act For the relief of certain Winnebago Indians in Minnesota.

February 20, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 679.

Preamble.

Whereas by the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to allot to said Indians in severalty "lands which they may respectively cultivate and improve, not exceeding eighty acres to each head of a family other than to the chiefs to whom larger allotments may be made, which lands, when so allotted, shall be vested in said Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation, and shall be evidenced by patent;" and Vol. 12, p. 659.

Whereas, by the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the Secretary of the Interior was "directed to cause to be investigated and to determine the claims of certain Indians of the Winnebago tribe now lawfully residing in the State of Minnesota; to issue patents, without the right of alienation, to those of them whom he shall find to be entitled thereto for the lands heretofore allotted to them in severalty," and so forth; and Vol. 16, p. 361.

Whereas by the Indian appropriation Act approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, it was declared to be the intention and meaning of said ninth and tenth sections of the Act of eighteen hundred and seventy "to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to each and every Winnebago Indian lawfully resident in the State of Minnesota at the date of this Act, in accordance with the conditions of said two sections, an allotment of land," and so forth; and Vol. 17, p. 185.

Whereas such a restriction for all time, without the right of alienation, by anyone, under any circumstances, is an entailment upon the land, which it is not deemed to be desirable: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth and ninth sections of the Acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and seventy, respectively, so far as they relate to the lands of the Winnebago Indians in Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, modified so as to permit the alienation and conveyance of said lands, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Winnebago Indians, Minn. Permitted to alien lands.

Approved, February 20, 1895.

CHAP. 145. An Act To provide for the appointment of additional judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 693.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the territory known as the Indian Territory, now within the jurisdiction of the United States court in said Territory, is hereby divided into three judicial districts, to be known as the northern, central, and southern districts, and at least two terms of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall be held each year at each place of holding court in each district at such regular times as the judge for such district shall fix and determine. Indian Territory. Three judicial districts created. *Post*, p. 966.

The northern district shall consist of all the Creek country, all of the Seminole country, all of the Cherokee country, all of the country occupied by the Indian tribes in the Quapaw Indian Agency, and the town site of the Miami Townsite Company, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at Vinita, Miami, Tahlequah, and Muscogee. Northern district.

Central district. The central district shall consist of all the Choctaw country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers, and Cameron.

Southern district. The southern district shall consist of all the Chickasaw country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at Ardmore, Purcell, Pauls Valley, Ryan, and Chickasha.

Two additional judges. SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional judges of the United States court in said Indian Teritory, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years from the date of their appointment, unless sooner removed as provided by law, one of whom shall be the judge of the northern district and the other shall be the judge of the southern district; and the judge of the United States court now in office shall, from and after said appointments, be the judge of the central district, and shall hold his office for the term for which he was appointed, and during the period of their service said judges shall reside in the judicial districts for which they are appointed; and said judges of the northern and southern districts shall each take the oath of office required by law to be taken by the judges of the district courts of the United States. The judge for each district shall be paid a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, and allowed his necessary expenses when holding court away from home, the same to be paid from the Treasury of the United States in like manner as the salaries and allowances of the judges of the United States district courts. If the appointment of said judges, or any of them, shall not be made during the present session, the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby, empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

Salaries, etc.

Powers of judges. The judges shall have, within the judicial districts for which they are appointed, all such authority, both in term time and vacation, as to all matters and causes, both criminal and civil, pending or that may be brought in said districts, and shall have the same superintending control over commissioners' courts therein, and the same authority in the judicial districts, to issue writs of habeas corpus and prohibition, injunction, mandamus, certiorari, and other remedial and final process as is now by law vested in the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory, or in the circuit and district courts of the United States. The judge of each district is authorized and empowered to hold court in any other district for the trial of any case which the judge of said other district is disqualified from trying, and the disqualifications under this Act shall be the same as are provided by the laws of the State of Arkansas to disqualify the circuit judges of that State, except that no judge shall be disqualified by the filing of an affidavit of his prejudice. And whenever on account of sickness, or for any other reason, the judge of any district is unable to perform the duties of his office, either of the other judges may act in his stead, in term time or in vacation.

Service in other districts.

Temporary authority of present judge. Until the appointment and qualification of said judges of the northern and southern districts, respectively, the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall continue to perform all the duties and exercise all the authority that is now, or hereafter may be, conferred upon him as such judge.

Attorneys and marshals. There shall be appointed by the President an attorney and marshal for said court in each of said districts, who shall continue in office for four years, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified, and they shall discharge the like duties as other United States attorneys and marshals. Each of said marshals shall appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the same powers, perform the like duties, and be removable in like manner as other deputy United States marshals; and said marshals shall give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge for said district, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bonds of other United States marshals. The United States attorney for the Indian Territory shall be the distric attorney for the northern district as herein created, and the marshal in the Indian Territory shall be the marshal for said central district after this Act goes into effect.

Deputy marshals.

Present officials.

Salaries, etc. Each of the district attorneys in said Territory shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and each of the marshals shall

receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; and each of his deputies, not exceeding four in number, unless a greater number be specially authorized by order of the district judge, entered of record, shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum and his reasonable and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence while on duty, to be approved by the judge for the district for which he is appointed: *Provided*, That, in case of emergency, either of said judges may authorize the appointment of as many deputy marshals as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of law and the suppression of crime, and such deputies shall receive the same rate of pay and expenses of travel for the time they may serve as regular deputy marshals: *And provided further*, That the Attorney-General of the United States may, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, appoint an assistant attorney for each of said districts.

Provisos. Additional deputy marshals.

Assistant attorneys.

SEC. 3. That the clerk of the United States court, in the Indian Territory, now in office, shall be clerk of the southern district, and the clerks of the central and northern districts shall be appointed by the respective judges thereof, and the clerk of each district shall reside and keep his office at one of the places of holding court in his district. He shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities as clerks of district courts of the United States, and, before entering upon his duties, he shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duties as required by law. Each of said clerks shall appoint a deputy clerk for each court in his district where he himself does not reside. Such deputy clerk shall keep his office and reside at the place appointed for holding the court for which he is appointed, and shall keep the records of said court and shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That the appointment of such deputy shall be approved by the judge of the district, and may be annulled by said judge for cause, which shall be stated on the records of the court, and the clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and negligence of his deputies. Each of the clerks in said Territory shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and in all cases where said clerks are authorized or required to perform duties other than those performed by the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States they shall be entitled to retain, for their own use and benefit, such fees as may be allowed by law for such services.

Clerks.

Duties.

Deputies.

Proviso. Approval of deputies.

Salaries, etc.

SEC. 4. That each judge of said court shall have the powers conferred by law upon the United States circuit courts to appoint commissioners within the district in which he presides, who, at the time of their appointment, shall be duly enrolled attorneys of some court of record of the United States or of some State, and shall be competent and of good standing, and shall be known as United States commissioners, but not exceeding six commissioners shall be appointed for any district hereinbefore constituted: *Provided*, That the present commissioners shall be included in that number and shall hold office under their existing appointments, subject to removal by the judge of the district where said commissioners reside, for causes prescribed by law. The judge for each district may fix the place where, or the time when, each commissioner shall hold his regular terms of court.

Commissioners authorized.

Limit.

Proviso. Present officials.

The order appointing such commissioners shall be in writing and shall be spread upon the records of one of the courts of the district for which they are appointed; and such order shall designate, by metes and bounds, the portion of the district for which they are appointed. They shall have all the powers of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States. They shall be ex officio notaries public and ex officio justices of the peace within and for the portion of the district for which they are appointed, and shall have the power as such to solemnize marriages.

Appointment.

Powers.

The provisions of chapter forty-five of Mansfield's Digest of the General Laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal law," except as to the crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in the proviso of this section, and chapter forty-six of said laws of Arkansas, contained in said digest, entitled "Criminal procedure," and chapter ninety-one of said general laws, regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace in civil cases, be, and they are hereby, extended to and put in force in the Indian Territory; and the jurisdiction to enforce said provisions is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian

Arkansas criminal law and procedure in force.

Jurisdiction.

Proviso. In conflicting cases United States laws to prevail. Larceny excepted.

Territory: *Provided,* That in all cases where the laws of the United States and the said criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offenses the laws of the United States shall govern as to said offenses, except for the crime of larceny, the punishment for which shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, any law in force in said Indian Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commissioners to have exclusive jurisdiction under $100.

The original jurisdiction of such commissioners as justices of the peace in civil cases shall, in all those classes of cases where jurisdiction is by this Act conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory, be exclusive where the amount or value of the demand or of the property or thing in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Criminal jurisdiction.

That said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace in criminal cases, shall have jurisdiction to hold preliminary examinations and discharge, hold to bail, or commit in cases of offenses which, under the laws applicable to the Territory, amount to felonies.

Appeals.

Appeals may be taken to the United States court in the Indian Territory, in said districts, respectively, from the final judgment of said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace, in all cases; and such appeals shall be taken in the manner that appeals may be taken from the final judgments of the justices of the peace under the provisions of said chapter ninety-one in civil cases and chapter forty-six in criminal cases of the laws of Arkansas: *Provided,* That no appeal shall be allowed in civil cases where the amount of the judgment, exclusive of cost, does not exceed twenty dollars. Each of said commissioners in said Territory shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and all fees collected by him shall be paid over to the clerk of the district.

Proviso. Limit.

Salaries.

Constables authorized.

Sec. 5. That the judge in each district may appoint a constable for each of said commissioners' districts so designated by the court, which appointments shall be in writing and spread upon the records of one of the courts in said districts, and the constable so appointed shall perform all the duties required of constables by the laws of the State of Arkansas, chapter twenty-four of Mansfield's Digest. Each of said constables shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. Each of said commissioners and constables shall keep a careful account of all fees, fines, and costs collected by him, and shall settle with and pay the same to the clerk of the district at the end of every quarter, who shall pay the same into the Treasury of the United States. Said commissioners and constables, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall execute to the United States, for the security of the public, a good and sufficient bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the judge appointing him, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and account for all moneys coming into his hands; and he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully perform the duties required of him, which bond and oath shall be filed with the clerk in the district for which the appointment is made.

Salary.

Accounts of fees, etc.

Bonds and oaths.

Jurors.

Sec. 6. That jurors for each term of said court in each district shall be selected and summoned in the manner provided by the statute laws of the State of Arkansas now in force in said Territory.

Prosecutions to be within district of offense.

Sec. 7. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses of which the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction, shall be had within the district in which said offense shall have been committed, and in the court nearest or most convenient to the locality where it is committed, to be determined by the judge on motion to transfer the trial of the case from one court to another. All civil suits shall be brought in the district in which the defendant or defendants reside or may be found; but if there are two or more defendants residing in different districts the action may be brought in any district in which either of the defendants may reside or be found; and if a resident, in the court nearest to his residence. All cases shall be tried in the court to which the process is returnable, unless a change of venue is allowed, in which case the court shall change the venue to the nearest place of holding court, within the district, and any civil cause may be removed to another district for trial if the court shall so order, on the application of either party.

Civil suits.

Change of venue.

Punishment for sale, etc., of liquors.

Sec. 8. That any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall, in said Territory, manufacture, sell, give away, or in any manner, or by any means furnish to anyone, either for himself or another, any vinous,

malt, or fermented liquors, or any other intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, whether medicated or not, or who shall carry, or in any manner have carried, into said Territory any such liquors or drinks, or who shall be interested in such manufacture, sale, giving away, furnishing to anyone, or carrying into said Territory any of such liquors or drinks, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years.

Exclusive jurisdiction of court.

SEC. 9. That the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed in said Territory, of which the United States court in the Indian Territory now has jurisdiction, and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws of the United States, committed in said Territory, except such cases as the United States court at Paris, Texas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Fort Scott, Kansas, shall have acquired jurisdiction of before that time; and shall have such original jurisdiction of civil cases as is now vested in the United States court in the Indian Territory, and appellate jurisdiction of all cases tried before said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace, where the amount of the judgment exceeds twenty dollars.

Civil actions.

Jurisdiction of courts in States repealed.

All laws heretofore enacted conferring jurisdiction upon United States courts held in Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas, outside of the limits of the Indian Territory, as defined by law, as to offenses committed in said Indian Territory, as herein provided, are hereby repealed, to take effect on September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; and the jurisdiction now conferred by law upon said courts is hereby given from and after the date aforesaid to the United States court in the Indian Territory: *Provided*, That in all criminal cases where said courts outside of the Indian Territory shall have, on September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, acquired jurisdiction, they shall retain jurisdiction to try and finally dispose of such cases. Every case, civil or criminal, pending in the United States court in the Indian Territory shall be tried and disposed of by the court where the same is pending, unless the venue therein be changed, as herein provided.

Effect.

Proviso.
Pending cases.

Court rooms, etc.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the marshals appointed under this act to provide, under the direction and with the approval of the judge of the district, suitable buildings and rooms for holding said courts in their respective districts. They shall also procure suitable offices for the clerks and marshals. Any contract for these purposes shall be approved by the judge only after personal inspection of the premises leased, and any contract for a period longer than six months shall be reported to the Attorney-General for his approval. Said marshals shall also provide suitable prisons in each district at the places of holding said court for the confinement and safe-keeping of all prisoners committed by said court and the commissioners appointed under this act, and all other prisoners in legal custody.

Custody of prisoners.

Court of appeals.

SEC. 11. That the judges of said court shall constitute a court of appeals, to be presided over by the judge oldest in commission as chief justice of said court; and said court shall have such jurisdiction and powers in said Indian Territory and such general superintending control over the courts thereof as is conferred upon the supreme court of Arkansas over the courts thereof by the laws of said State, as provided by chapter forty of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, and the provisions of said chapter, so far as they relate to the jurisdiction and powers of said supreme court of Arkansas as to appeals and writs of error, and as to the trial and decision of causes, so far as they are applicable, shall be, and they are hereby, extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory; and appeals and writs of error from said court in said districts to said appellate court, in criminal cases, shall be prosecuted under the provisions of chapter forty-six of said Mansfield's Digest, by this act put in force in the Indian Territory. But no one of said judges shall sit in said appellate court in the determination of any cause in which an appeal is prosecuted from the decision of any court over which he presided. In case of said presiding judge being absent, the judge next oldest in commission shall preside over said appellate court, and in such case two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. In all cases where the court is equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the court below shall stand affirmed.

Jurisdiction.

Criminal appeals and writs of error.

Quorum.

Appeals, etc., to circuit court of appeals.

Writs of error and appeals from the final decision of said appellate court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the circuit court of appeals for the eighth judicial circuit in the same manner and under the same regulations as appeals are taken from the circuit courts of the United States. Said appellate court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of said court, and who shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum. The marshal of the district wherein such appellate court shall be held shall be marshal of such court. Said appellate court shall be held at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, and it shall hold two terms in each year, at such times and for such periods as may be fixed by the court.

Clerk to court of appeals.

Terms.

Fees to officials. R. S., Title XIII, ch. 16, p. 153.

SEC. 12. That there shall be allowed to said attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the court of appeals and district courts the same fees as are allowed to like officers in chapter sixteen, title judiciary, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and as are allowed in chapter sixty-three of the laws of Arkansas, in all cases where such fees or taxed costs are paid by individuals or corporations, and they shall each keep careful account of all such fees collected by him, and account to the clerk of the court of appeals for all of the same in excess of their respective salaries, making settlement therefor with said clerk at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year. And the said clerk of the court of appeals shall at the end of each quarter pay the moneys or fees so received by him to the assistant treasurer of the United States in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Laws to remain in force.

SEC. 13. That none of the provisions of any other acts, or of any of the laws of the United States, or of the State of Arkansas, heretofore put in force in said Indian Territory, except so far as they come in conflict with the provisions of this act, are intended to be repealed, or in any manner affected by this act, but all such acts and laws are to remain in full force and effect in said Territory.

Approved, March 1, 1895.

March 2, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 744.

CHAP. 175. An Act to amend section nine of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

Indian Territory. Right of way to Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, amended. Vol. 27, p. 490.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nine of an Act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "within three years after the passage of this Act," occurring in the second and third lines of said section, and by substituting in lieu thereof the following words, "prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven;" and by striking out the words "within one year thereafter," occurring in the third line of said section, and by substituting in lieu thereof the following words, to wit, "prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine;" so that said section nine, when so amended, shall read as follows:

Time for constructing extended.

"SEC. 9. That said railroad company shall build at least fifty miles of its railroad in said Territory prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and complete main line of the same prior to the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all fence, road, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railroad whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railroad's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same."

Approved, March 2, 1895.

CHAP. 187. An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for prior years, and for other purposes. March 2, 1895. 28 Stats., p. 843.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely: Deficiencies appropriations.

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INDIAN SERVICE.

* * * * * * *

[P. 859.]

To reimburse John L. Bullis, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and acting Indian agent at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, for expenses incurred by him in the United States district courts of Globe and Solomonsville, Arizona, in a suit brought against him by one E. W. Kingsbury, an ex-Indian trader at said agency in eighteen hundred and ninety-one, six hundred dollars and fifteen cents. John L. Bullis. Expenses.

For payment to Henry L. Fitch in full compensation of amounts found due him by the Interior Department for survey of the Quinaielt Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, under contract with the surveyor-general of said State, dated May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, six hundred and four dollars and ten cents. Henry L. Fitch. Services.

To pay to Ebenezer Douglass, late Indian agent at White Earth Indian Agency, in the State of Minnesota, for money paid out and services performed by said Douglass, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in closing the accounts with said agency, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. Ebenezer Douglass. Services.

* * * * * * *

[P. 869.]

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Indian depredation claims.

For payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases in the order in which they are certified to Congress in Senate Executive Documents Numbered Seven, parts one and two, Numbered Eighty-two and One hundred and twenty-eight, and Senate Miscellaneous Document Numbered Two hundred and forty-nine of the Fifty-third Congress, second session, and House Executive Document Numbered One hundred and forty-three, and Senate Executive Document Numbered Eighty-six of this session, including final judgments rendered since the date of those included in the last-named Executive Document, two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and discharge such judgments as have been rendered against the United States, after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section six of the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," shall have been ascertained and duly certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, which certification shall be made as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, and such deductions shall be made according to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, having due regard to the educational and other necessary requirements of the tribe or tribes affected; and the amounts paid shall be reimbursed to the United States at such times and in such proportions as the Secretary of the Interior may decide to be for the interests of the Indian service: *Provided*, That no one of the said judgments shall be paid until the Attorney-General shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has caused to be examined the evidence heretofore presented to the Court of Claims in support of said judgment and such other pertinent evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud, wrong, or injustice has been done to the United States or whether exorbitant sums have been allowed, and finds upon such evidence no grounds sufficient, in his opinion, to support a new trial of said case; or until there shall have been filed with said Secretary a duly certified transcript of the proceedings of the Court of Claims denying the motion made by the

Judgments, Court of Claims. Deductions. Vol. 26, p. 853. Reimbursement. *Provisos.* Examination of judgments, etc.

Attorney-General for a new trial in any one of said judgments: *Provided further*, That any and all judgments included in said documents which the present Attorney-General has already examined, and is willing to certify under the provisions of this Act, and any and all judgments rendered during his term of office which he shall be willing to certify under the provisions of this Act, may be certified notwithstanding the order of payment herein specified.

Certification.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 2, 1895.

March 2, 1895.
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28 Stats., p. 876.

CHAP. 188. An Act Making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other purposes.

Indian Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

[P. 880.]

* * * * * * *

Chippewas of Minnesota.

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA, REIMBURSABLE.

Advance interest.
Vol. 25, p. 645.

This amount as advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the manner required by said Act, reimbursable, ninety thousand dollars.

For civilization, etc.
Vol. 25, p. 642.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to carry out an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, namely, the purchase of material and employment of labor for the erection of houses for Indians; for the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; for subsistence and for pay of employees; for pay of commissioners and their expenses, and for removal of Indians and for their allotments, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sale of their lands, fifty thousand dollars.

Removal, etc.

Surveys.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the Act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, twenty-five thousand dollars.

[P. 885.]

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Pottawatomies, Indiana and Michigan.

POTTAWATOMIES OF INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

Annuities.

For this amount due certain Pottawatomie Indians of Indiana and Michigan, being their proportion (two thousand and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents) of the perpetual annuities (twenty-two thousand three hundred dollars) due the Pottawatomie Nation under various treaties for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as ascertained by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced in the case of the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana against the United States on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and which annuities were not embraced in the judgment aforesaid, two thousand and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is directed to withhold from distribution among the said Indians so much of any moneys due them by the United States as may be found

Laws, 2d sess. 53d Cong., p. 450.

Legal services.

justly and equitably due for legal services rendered, and to pay the same on account of the prosecution and recovery of the moneys aforesaid.

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SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA. Sioux of different tribes.

* * * * * * * [P. 888.]

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including purchase, erection, and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article seven of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, seventy-five thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of which, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the construction of an artesian well at the Indian school at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency, South Dakota, and five thousand dollars of which, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the construction of an artesian well at the Indian school at Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota; in all, one million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Schools. Vol. 15, p. 63. Vol. 25, p. 894. Artesian wells.

For compensating the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for loss sustained by those Indians in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians occupying other diminished reservations, the amount to be added to the share of the permanent fund of the said Crow Creek Indians and to draw interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and thirty-nine dollars. Crow Creek Indians. Compensation.

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[P. 889.]

SISSETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS. Sissetons and Wahpetons.

For eighth of thirteen installments of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars each, to be paid per capita, as per third article of agreement with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, dated September twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, ratified by Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars. Vol. 26, p. 1037.

That for the purpose of paying to the scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawaukanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux Indians, who were enrolled and entered into the military service of the United States, and served in suppressing what is known as the Sioux outbreak of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or who were enrolled and served in the armies of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and are now living, and to the descendants and members of the families of such scouts and soldiers as are now dead, who were not parties to the agreement entered into between the United States and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota and Sioux Indians on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for the reason that they were not residents of the said Sisseton Reservation, and did reside elsewhere, their pro rata share of the amount found due said scouts and soldiers for annuities under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, which treaty was proclaimed on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and which annuities were to be paid to said Indians annually for the period of fifty years, commencing with the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and have now been paid to the said scouts and soldiers and their descendants under the provision of the Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, leaving to be paid to said Indians, eight installments of said annuities still unpaid, amounting in the aggregate to the Indians aforesaid and their descendants to the sum of forty-nine thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, for the annuities due the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety- Payment to scouts, etc., Sioux outbreak, etc. Vol. 26, p. 1036. Vol. 10, p. 950. Vol. 26, p. 1038. Vol. 27, p. 624. Unpaid installments.

nine, and the first day of July, nineteen hundred, and the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one, and the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two; which sum of forty-nine thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in equal shares and per capita to said scouts and soldiers who are still living, who were not parties to the agreement aforesaid, and the share of any such scout or soldier should receive, if living, shall, in the event he is dead, be divided pro rata between his wife and children, who are not parties to said agreement; and the pay rolls upon which payments have been made to said scouts and soldiers and their wives and children, under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be conclusive in all cases where the name of the scout or soldier, or of his widow or children appear upon said roll, except in cases where deaths have subsequently occurred, and except in cases where names have been carried upon said roll of Indians who are parties to the said agreement of the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and have received annuities thereunder, which names shall be dropped from said roll: *And provided*, That the names of no children shall be enrolled who are not the natural children of such scout or soldier, and the names of any adopted children heretofore placed upon said roll shall be dropped therefrom.

Distribution per capita.

Proviso. Adopted children to be dropped.

Addition of names accidentally omitted.

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to add the names of any scouts and soldiers of the aforesaid bands who served as such in the armies of the United States between August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who have been by accident or otherwise previously omitted therefrom, and may add the names of the wife and children of such scout or soldier, if dead, and in extending the payments upon said rolls to individuals, make correct any errors that have heretofore been committed in the amounts paid to individual Indians whose names appear on said rolls, so that each scout or soldier enrolled, and the wife and children of each scout and soldier that is dead, who has been or shall be enrolled, shall receive an equal share of the annuities so restored and paid to said Indians in accordance with the true spirit of this Act, and the said preceding Acts of Congress, and the amount hereby appropriated shall be a full payment and settlement of all the annuities coming to said Indians upon said treaties of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, or any action of the Interior Department, or any Acts of Congress heretofore passed in relation thereto.

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[P. 894.] Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Creeks. Payment to. Vol. 25, p. 759.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Creek Nation a portion of the fund now held by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred thousand dollars, and the same shall be paid in silver coin, or such other lawful money of the United States as the Creek Nation shall desire, to be immediately available.

Stockbridge Indians. Per capita. Vol. 27, p. 745.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to such of the Stockbridge Indians, per capita, as he shall find entitled under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to be enrolled and to participate in the distribution one-half of the trust fund now to their credit in the United States Treasury, and heretofore appropriated, when the allotment to their lands shall have been completed.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. Negotiation for coal lands.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate with the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, through an inspector, for the cession or relinquishment to the United States of the lands embracing the coal fields, and that any agreement made shall be submitted to Congress for its action.

Southern Utes, Colo. Removal. *Ante*, p. 677.

To pay the necessary expenses of securing the consent to removal by the Southern Ute Indians and the necessary expenses of removing said Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the law recently passed for their removal, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the payment of the first installment due on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to the Cherokee Nation, under the provisions of the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, for the purchase of the "Cherokee Outlet," the sum of one million six hundred and sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said sum shall be held subject to the payment of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians and the Cherokee freedmen, as provided by the tenth section of said Act, to be available immediately after March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Cherokees. Payment of first installment Cherokee Outlet purchase. Vol. 27, p. 641. *Proviso.* Retention.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to detail or employ an Indian inspector to take a census of the Pottawatomie Indians of Indiana and Michigan who are entitled to a certain sum of money appropriated by Congress to satisfy a judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of said Indians. And for the purpose of making the payment to the Pottawatomie Indians of Indiana and Michigan of the one hundred and four thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars appropriated by the last Congress to satisfy a judgment of the Court of Claims, there is hereby appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars.

Pottawatomies, Ind. and Mich. Census. Laws, 2d sess., 53d Cong., p. 450.

For continuing the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission, appointed under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Twenty-sixth Statutes, six hundred and twelve), to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands within the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract exclusive of the burying ground not needed for school purposes, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said Commission the sum of fourteen thousand dollars to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the agency tract and allotted lands, as provided in said Act, to be immediately available.

Puyallup Indian Reservation. Commission to appraise, etc. Vol. 27, p. 633.

Whereas David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, conclude an agreement with the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma Territory, formerly a part of the Indian Territory, which said agreement is as follows:

Agreement with Wichitas, etc., Oklahoma.

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Anadarko, in the Indian Territory, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1891, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory.

"Article I.

"The said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands embraced in the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to wit:

Lands ceded.

"Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40′ west longitude, thence on said line of 98° 40′ due north to the middle of the channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of said main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian, thence due south to the place of beginning.

"Article II.

"In consideration of the cession recited in the foregoing article, the United States agrees that out of said tract of country there shall be allotted to each and every member of said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory native and adopted, one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the manner and form as follows:

Allotment of lands to Indians

"Said tract of country shall be, by the United States, classified into grazing and grain-growing land, and when so classified each of said Indians shall be required to take at least one-half in area of his or her allotment in grazing land, subject to the foregoing and other restrictions hereinafter recited. Each and every member of said Wichita

and affiliated bands of Indians in the Indian Territory over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to select for himself or herself one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be held and owned in severalty, but to conform to legal surveys in boundary as nearly as practicable; and that the father, or if he be dead the mother (if members of said tribe or bands of Indians), shall have the right to select a like amount of land, under the same restrictions, for each of his or her children under the age of eighteen years; and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one appointed by him for the purpose, shall select a like amount of land, under the same restrictions, for each orphan child belonging to said tribe or bands of Indians under the age of eighteen years.

"It is hereby further expressly agreed that no person shall have the right to make his or her selection of land in any part of said tract of country that is now used or occupied, or that has been or may hereafter be set apart for military, agency, school, school farm, religious, town site, or other public uses, or in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township, except, in cases where any member of said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians has heretofore made improvements upon and now occupies and uses a part of said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36), such Indian may make his or her selection, according to the legal subdivisions, so as to include his or her improvements. It is further agreed that wherever in said tract of country any one of said Indians has made improvements and now uses and occupies the land embracing such improvements, such Indian shall have the undisputed right to make his or her selection, to conform to legal subdivisions, however, so as to include such improvements without reference to the classification of land hereinbefore recited.

"Article III.

Selection of lands.

"All allotments hereunder shall be selected within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement by Congress of the United States; provided, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may extend the time for making such selection; and should any Indian entitled to allotments hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in such time, then the allotting agent in charge of the work of making such allotments shall, within the next thirty (30) days after said time, make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selections were made by the Indians themselves.

"Article IV.

Titles to be held in trust.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

"When said allotments of land shall have been selected and taken as aforesaid, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees, respectively, for a period of twenty-five (25) years, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1887. And at the expiration of twenty-five (25) years the title thereto shall be conveyed in fee simple to the allottees, or their heirs, free from all incumbrances.

"Article V.

Cash payment.

"In addition to the allotments above provided for, and the other benefits to be received under the preceding articles, said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians claim and insist that further compensation, in money, should be made to them by the United States, for their possessory right in and to the lands above described in excess of so much thereof as may be required for their said allotments. Therefore it is further agreed that the question as to what sum of money, if any, shall be paid to said Indians for such surplus lands shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, the decision of Congress thereon to be final and binding upon said Indians; provided, if any sum of money shall be allowed by Congress for surplus lands, it shall be subject to a reduction for each allotment of land that may be taken in excess of one thousand and sixty (1,060) at that price per acre, if any, that may be allowed by Congress.

"ARTICLE VI.

"It is further agreed that there shall be reserved to said Indians the right to prefer against the United States any and every claim that they may believe they have the right to prefer, save and except any claim to the tract of country described in the first article of this agreement. Claims not impaired.

"ARTICLE VII.

"It is hereby further agreed that wherever, in this reservation, any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indians the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization; not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land to any one society or organization, so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry. That whenever said lands are abandoned for school purposes the same shall revert to said Indian tribes and be disposed of for their benefit. Lands for religious, etc., uses.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"This agreement shall have effect whenever it shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States. Ratification.

"In witness whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States have hereunto set their hands, and the undersigned members of the said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians have set their hands, the day and year first above written."

That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed as herein provided. Agreement confirmed.

The compensation to be allowed in full for all Indian claims to these lands which may be sustained by said court in the scrip hereinafter provided for shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for so much of said land as will not be required for allotment to the Indians as provided in the foregoing agreement, subject to such reduction as may be found necessary under article five of said agreement: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be paid except as hereinafter provided. Price per acre. *Proviso.* Payment.

That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in said agreement, including the pay and expenses of the necessary special agent or agents hereby authorized to be appointed by the President for the purpose and the necessary resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Allotment expenses.

That whenever any of the lands acquired by this agreement shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States: *Provided*, That in addition to the land-office fees prescribed by statute for such entries the entryman shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the land entered at the time of submitting his final proof: *And provided further*, That in all homestead entries where the entryman has resided upon and improved the land entered in good faith for the period of fourteen months he may commute his entry to cash upon the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That any qualified entryman having lands adjoining the lands herein ceded, whose original entry embraced less than one hundred and sixty acres, may take sufficient land from said reservation to make his homestead entry not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in all, said land to be taken upon the same conditions as are required of other entrymen: *Provided*, That said lands shall be opened to settlement within one year after said allotments are made to the Indians. Disposal of lands. *Provisos.* Fees. Homestead entries. Soldiers, etc. R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422. Adjoining lands. Opening.

That sections sixteen and thirty-six, thirteen and thirty-three, of the lands hereby acquired, in each township, shall not be subject to entry, but shall be reserved, sections sixteen and thirty-six for the use of the Educational lands.

common schools, and sections thirteen and thirty-three for university, agricultural college, normal schools, and public buildings of the Territory and future State of Oklahoma; and in case either of said sections or parts thereof is lost to said Territory by reason of allotment under this act or otherwise the governor thereof is hereby authorized to locate other lands not occupied in quantity equal to the loss: *Provided*, That the United States shall pay the Indians for said reserved sections the same price as is paid for the lands not reserved.

Proviso. Payment for.

Receipts to await suit.

That as fast as the lands opened for settlement under this Act are sold, the money received from such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury, subject to the judgment of the court in the suit herein provided for, less such amount, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, as the Secretary of the Interior may find due Luther H. Pike, deceased, late delegate of said Indians, in accordance with his agreement with said Indians, to be retained in the Treasury to the credit and subject to the drafts of the legal representative of said Luther H. Pike: *Provided*, That no part of said money shall be paid to said Indians until the question of title to the same is fully settled.

Proviso. Title.

Court of Claims to hear claim of Choctaws and Chickasaws.

That as the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations claim to have some right, title, and interest in and to the lands ceded by the foregoing agreement, which claim is controverted by the United States, jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the said claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws and to render judgment thereon, it being the intention of this Act to allow said Court of Claims jurisdiction, so that the rights, legal and equitable, of the United States, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in the premises, shall be fully considered and determined, and to try and determine all questions that may arise on behalf of either party in the hearing of said claim; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government of the United States, and either of the parties to said action shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: *Provided*, That such appeal shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment objected to, and that the said courts shall give such causes precedence: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be accepted or construed as a confession that the United States admit that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have any claim to or interest in said lands or any part thereof.

Provisos. Appeal. Right not conceded.

Proceedings.

That said action shall be presented by a single petition making the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians parties defendant and shall set forth all the facts on which the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations claim title to said land; and said petition may be verified by the authorized delegates, agents, or attorney of said nations upon information and belief as to the existence of such facts, and no other statement or verification shall be necessary. *Provided*, That if said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations do not bring their action within ninety days from the approval of this Act their claim shall be forever barred: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States, within ten days after the filing of said petition, to give notice to said Wichitas and affiliated bands through the agents, delegates, attorneys, or other representatives of said bands that said bands are made defendants in said suit, of the purpose of said suit, that they are required to make answer to said petition, and that Congress has, in accordance with article five of said agreement adopted this method of determining their compensation, if any. And the answer of the Wichitas and affiliated bands shall state the facts on which they rely for compensation, and may be verified by their agents delegates, attorneys, or other representatives upon their information and belief as to the existence of such facts, and no other statement or verification shall be necessary: *And provided also*, That said Wichitas and affiliated bands shall file their answer in said suit within sixty days after they shall receive from the Attorney-General of the United States the notice herein provided for unless further time is granted by the court, and in the event of failure to answer they may be barred from all claim in the premises aforesaid.

Provisos. Time limit.

Notice to Wichitas, etc., of suit.

Answer of Wichitas, etc.

Evidence to be received.

The said Court of Claims shall receive and consider as evidence in the suit everything which shall be deemed by said court necessary to aid it in determining the questions presented, and tending to shed light on the claim, rights, and equities of the parties litigant, and issue rules on any department of the Government therefor if necessary.

It is hereby further provided that said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may, at any time before the rendition of final judgment in said case by the Court of Claims, negotiate with the Commissioners appointed under section sixteen of the Act of Congress approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Twenty-seventh Statutes, page six hundred and forty-five), or with any successor or successors in said Commission for the settlement of the said matters involved in said suit, and move the suspension of such action until such negotiation shall be accepted or rejected by Congress; such settlement, however, to be made with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General of the United States. Choctaws and Chickasaws may negotiate with Commission. Vol. 27, p. 645. Settlement.

That the laws relating to the mineral lands of the United States are hereby extended over the lands ceded by the foregoing agreement. Mineral laws.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to reimburse, out of any unexpended balance of the appropriation of three thousand dollars for reimbursing certain settlers on the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian reservations in South Dakota whose claims "were held for further proof," and so forth, made by the Indian appropriation Act approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and out of the further sum of three thousand dollars which is hereby appropriated for the purpose, those settlers upon said reservations between the dates indicated in said Act whose claims have not heretofore been investigated under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, authorizing the ascertainment of the losses of such settlers, for the actual and necessary losses which he finds upon investigation they have sustained as a result of such settlement: *Provided*, That the claims of such settlers, with accompanying proofs, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior within six months from the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That any claimant whose claim has heretofore been wholly disallowed by the Interior Department may within six months after the passage of this Act, bring suit upon the same in the Court of Claims, and the time of removal from the reservation by said claimant shall be no bar to said suit. Settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations. Payment for removals. Laws, 2d sess., 53d Cong., p. 307. Vol. 26, p. 659. *Provisos.* Filing claims. Suit on disallowed claims.

The Interior Department shall transfer all the papers filed in any such claim to the Court of Claims to be used as evidence therein, and the rights and equities of such claimant to damages sustained by reason of removal from such lands shall be by the court fully considered and determined: *Provided, however*, That if the court shall find that any such claimant arbitrarily disobeyed, or neglected without good reason to obey the order of removal, his claim shall be disallowed. Transfer of evidence. *Proviso.* Conditions.

* * * * * * *

That any State or Territory entitled to indemnity school lands or entitled to select lands for educational purposes under existing law may select such lands within the boundaries of any Indian reservation in such State or Territory from the surplus lands thereof, purchased by the United States after allotments have been made to the Indians of such reservation, and prior to the opening of such reservation to settlement. [p. 899.] Selection of school lands on reservations opened.

* * * * * * *

To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the Act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said Act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the Office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said Act, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age, disability, or inability, any allottee of Indian lands, under this or former Acts of Congress, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary for a term not exceeding five years for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes. [p. 900.] Allotments. Vol. 24, p. 388. *Proviso.* Leases permitted by allottees.

* * * * * * *

[p. 900.]
Fort Belknap Indians.
Negotiations for lands.
Blackfeet Indians.
Negotiations for lands.
Commission.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to negotiate with the Belknap Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, situated in the north central portion of the State of Montana, and the Blackfeet Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, situated in the northwestern part of the State of Montana, three thousand five hundred dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate with the said Belknap and Blackfeet Indians for the ceding of said portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to action by Congress.

Indian Territory.
Survey.
Provisos.
Work may be done by Geological Survey.

For the survey of the lands in the Indian Territory, two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, direct that the surveys herein authorized, or any part of them, in the Indian Territory, shall be made under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, by such persons as may be employed by or under him for that purpose. And such surveys shall be executed under instructions to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and subdivisional surveys shall be executed under the rectangular system, as now provided by law: *Provided further,* That when any surveys shall have been so made and plats and field notes thereof prepared, they shall be approved and certified to by the Director of the Geological Survey, and two copies thereof shall be returned, one for filing in the Indian Office and one in the General Land Office; and such surveys, field notes, and plats shall have the same legal force and effect as heretofore given to the acts of surveyors-general: *Provided further,* That all laws inconsistent with the provisions hereof are declared to be inoperative as respects such surveys.

Filing plats, etc.
Effect.
Inconsistent laws.

Albert Pike.
Claim against Choctaws to be tried in Court of Claims.

That jurisdiction upon the principles of law and equity be, and it is hereby, conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine a suit that may be instituted therein by Yvon Pike, Lilian Pike, and the legal representatives of Luther H. Pike, children and heirs at law of Albert Pike, deceased, late a citizen of the State of Arkansas, against the Choctaw Nation of Indians for just compensation to them for and on account of services as attorney at law and otherwise rendered to and for said nation by the said Albert Pike in his lifetime, in and about the prosecution of the so-called "net proceeds" claim of said nation against the United States and in other business, and to render such judgment or decree in said suit, upon the merits thereof, as the facts will warrant, and as shall be just and equitable, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from said judgment or decree to either party to said suit.

Joel M. Bryan.
Services.
Vol. 27, p. 630.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Joel M. Bryan, for services rendered the North Carolina Cherokees residing in the Cherokee Nation west, in accordance with the proceedings of a council of said North Carolina Cherokees held at Tahlequah, in the Indian Territory, March twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, now on file with the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, the sum of three thousand dollars, out of any unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, for the removal and subsistence of those members of the Eastern Band of Cherokees who have removed themselves, as well as those who may now or hereafter desire to remove themselves, to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory.

* * * * * * *

[p. 901.]
Old Settler Cherokees.
Commissioners to take census.
Laws, 2d sess. 53d Cong., p. 308.

To provide for the expenses of the five commissioners appointed to take a census of the Old Settler Cherokees, two thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated for such purpose by Act of Congress approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the same to be deducted from the amount awarded to said Indians by judgment of the Court of Claims, dated June sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and reimbursed to the United States.

Mission Indians, Cal.
Attorney.

To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand dollars, of which sum one thousand dollars shall be available for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

That the homestead settlers on the Absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of one year within which to make the first payment provided for in section sixteen of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes," and such payment may be made at any time within five years from the date of the entry of such lands. And that the like extension of one year on the first payment required to be made, when payable in installments, is hereby granted to all homestead settlers on and purchasers of all ceded Indian reservations in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and Idaho.

Oklahoma.
Homestead settlers granted time to complete entries.
Vol. 26, p. 1026.
Laws, 1st sess. 53d Cong., p. 3.
Extended to reservations in North Dakota, etc.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to negotiate with the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, located in the Territory of Oklahoma, and, if practicable, to purchase from the said tribe a sufficient quantity of their surplus lands to allot to members of the Iowa tribe of Indians, in Kansas and Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That in case the Secretary of the Interior deems best for the interests of the said Iowa tribe he is hereby authorized to allot to the said Iowa Indians lands that have been, or may hereafter be, ceded to the United States by the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache, or the Wichita tribes of Indians, located in the Territory of Oklahoma.

Iowas, Kansas and Nebraska.
Negotiations for lands for, from Otoes and Missourias.
Proviso.
Other lands may be taken.

The lands so secured to be allotted in tracts of eighty acres of farming land to each person who has not already received an allotment of land who was recognized as a member on May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, of the Iowa tribe of Indians, in Kansas and Nebraska, and to children born to members of the tribe since the former allotment, and to such other persons of Iowa blood who may be admitted to membership by authority of the said Iowa tribe, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, previous to the completion of the allotments hereinbefore provided for; said allotments to be made under the provisions of the Act of Congress providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Allotments.
Vol. 26, p. 794.

The cost of the lands hereby authorized to be purchased from the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, or the lands owned by the United States that are allotted as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Otoe and Missouria tribe or reimbursed to the United States from funds due the said Iowa tribe of Indians now held in trust by the United States, payment of said sum to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That a majority of the male adult members of the said Iowa tribe of Indians shall first agree to the provisions hereof:

Payments.

That with the consent of the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, to be obtained in such a manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, said Secretary is authorized to expend any of the principal sum derived from the sale of their lands in Kansas and Nebraska, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars, the same to be expended per capita, in his discretion, in the erection of houses and other necessary farm buildings on their individual allotments, in the purchase of seed, farm implements, and domestic animals, and in settling them upon their lands, and in preparing them to begin agricultural life: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay to any of said Indians, whom he may consider capable of judiciously expending their money, their per capita share of such sum in cash: *Provided further*, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay the five Indian delegates of said tribes now in Washington two hundred and fifty dollars each out of this appropriation to cover their board and traveling expenses in coming to and returning from Washington, to be immediately available.

Civilization, etc.
Provisos.
Cash payments.
Expenses of delegates.

That that part of the Act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, amending an Act providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and so forth, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, which reads as follows, to wit: "*And provided further*, That no allotment of land shall be made or annuities of money paid to any of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians who were not

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.
Restriction on allotments to, repealed.
Vol. 26, p. 796.

enrolled as members of said tribe on January first, eighteen hundred and ninety; but this shall not be held to impair or otherwise affect the rights or equities of any person whose claim to membership in said tribe is now pending and being investigated," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Cherokee outlet. Removal of intruders postponed.
Vol. 27, p. 641.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to suspend action under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Twenty-seventh Statutes, six hundred and forty-one), ratifying the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as to the actual removal from the Cherokee country of persons designated by the authorities as intruders, until the appraisal of the value of the improvements of such persons shall have been completed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and submitted by him to Congress, and the removal of such intruders shall not be made earlier than January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: *Provided*, That whenever any intruder shall have been paid or tendered the appraised value of his improvements, if he does not immediately surrender possession of the same to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation he shall pay rent therefor at the rate usual in the country, but this provision shall not be construed to extend the time for the removal of intruders according to the foregoing agreement beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Proviso.
Rent to be paid for improvements not surrendered.

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
Claim for annuities to be examined.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the claim of the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi, now residing in the State of Iowa, as set forth in their memorial presented to Congress (Senate Miscellaneous Document Numbered Forty-eight, Fifty-third Congress, third session), for the payment of annuities and other sums from the tribal funds of said Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi and any and all claims of that portion of the tribe residing in Iowa, and to ascertain whether, under any treaties or Acts of Congress, any amount is justly due them as a portion of said tribe from those of said tribe now in Oklahoma by reason of any unequal distribution of tribal annuities, land funds, or funds from other sources, and if so, how much, giving full opportunity to all parties in interest to be heard, and to report his conclusions to Congress at the next assembling thereof.

Miami Indians of Indiana.
Repayment for funds taken.

To pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriat ed, to the Indiana Miami Indians residing in the State of Indiana or elsewhere, the sum of forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, which said sum of money was by the United States taken from their tribal funds against their protest, and in violation of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and paid to other persons not entitled to it; which facts have been found and determined by the Court of Claims, in Congressional case numbered nine thousand two hundred and fifty-five, and reported to Congress, which sum shall be immediately available: *Provided, however*, That before the payment of any part of said sum to said Indians there shall be deducted and paid to the attorney of record in the Court of Claims, employed by said Indians under an agreement heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum so approved by the Secretary and Commissioner, not exceeding ten per centum of said amount: *And provided further*, That said sum shall be paid to the Indians entitled to receive the same by a special agent appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be distributed to said Indians under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Provisos.
Payment of attorney's fees.

Special agent to make payment.

Miami, Ind. T.
Sale of liquors forbidden.
Vol. 27, p. 260.

That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and nine-two (Twenty-seven Statutes, two hundred and sixty), be, and the same is hereby, extended over and made applicable to the town and town site of Miami in the Indian Territory; and the United States courts of said Territory shall have full jurisdiction thereof.

* * * * * * *

[p. 907.]
Quapaw Indians.
Allotments confirmed.

That the allotments of land made to the Quapaw Indians, in the Indian Territory, in pursuance of an act of the Quapaw National Council, approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, subject to

revision, correction, and approval by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That any allottee who may be dissatisfied with his allotment shall have all the rights to contest the same provided for in said act of the Quapaw National Council subject to revision, correction, and approval by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patents to said allottees in accordance therewith: *Provided,* That said allotments shall be inalienable for a period of twenty-five years from and after the date of said patents: *And provided further,* That the surplus lands on said reservation, if any, may be allotted from time to time, by said tribe to its members, under the above-entitled act.

Provisos. Revision. Patents. Inalienable for twenty-five years. Surplus lands.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 9. That the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said amount to be an additional sum to that appropriated by Act of Congress approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, made for the purpose of purchasing lands for the Absentee Wyandotte Indians, and said Act of Congress is hereby amended to provide that should such lands be purchased of either of the civilized tribes of Indians the lands so purchased shall not be taken in severalty until such time as the lands belonging to the Indians from which the purchase is made shall be taken in severalty, and no person shall be deprived of the benefits of this Act and the Act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, above referred to, by reason of having been born of an Indian woman who has married a white man: *Provided,* That said Absentee Wyandotte Indians accept the above amount in full payment of all demands against the Government. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to employ R. B. Armstrong, of Wyandotte County, Kansas, the attorney of the Absentee Wyandotte Indians, as a special agent for the purchase of the lands as provided for in the Act of Congress above referred to, and for other work necessary in the premises, and to pay the said attorney what may be deemed fair and equitable, not exceeding the sum of six hundred dollars.

[p. 908.] Wyandottes. Purchase of lands for absentees. Laws, 2d sess. 53d Cong., p. 301. Conditions. *Proviso.* Acceptance to be in full. Special agent.

SEC. 10. That with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the State of Kansas, expressed in open council by each tribe, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be sold, in trust for said Indians, the surplus or unallotted lands of the reservations of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians of Jackson County, Kansas, and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in Brown County, Kansas. The said lands shall be appraised, in tracts of eighty acres each, by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That either tribe may consent to the sale of its own lands and select a commissioner without the consent of the other, and when one tribe does consent to such sale the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to sell the surplus lands of such tribe.

Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. Sale of lands in Kansas in trust for. Appraisal. *Proviso.* Selection of commissioner.

That after the appraisement of said lands the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same, through the United States public land office at Topeka, Kansas, at public sale to the highest bidder: *Provided,* That no portion of such land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than six dollars per acre, and to none except persons over twenty-one years of age and to such as purchase the same for actual occupation and settlement, and who have made and subscribed on oath, before the register of said land office, and filed the same with said officer of the land office, at Topeka, Kansas, that it is his good-faith intention to settle upon and occupy the land which he seeks to purchase, and improve the same for a home; and, except in case of death of the purchaser, unless said party shall have executed his declared intention by making improvements and being in actual occupation of said land, by actual residence thereon, at the time for making the second payment, he shall forfeit the payment already made, and the land shall be subject to resale as hereinafter provided. Each purchaser of said lands at such sale shall be entitled to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, and no more, except in cases where a tract

Public sale. *Provisos.* Minimum price, etc.

Purchases by Indians.

contains a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That any Indian twenty-one years of age may purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres without the requirements as to settlement upon the lands. All purchasers shall pay one-fourth of the purchase price at the time said land is bid off, one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in two years, and one-fourth in three years, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of six per centum per annum, and such sums when paid shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective tribes of Indians, and draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest shall be paid annually to said tribes, respectively, per capita, in cash. No patents shall issue until all payments shall have been made; and on failure of any purchaser to make payment as required by this section he shall forfeit the lands purchased, and the same shall be subject to entry and sale, at the appraised value thereof, or shall be again offered at public sale, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Payments.

Patents to be retained until payment in full.

School lands exempt from sale.

There shall be exempted from the provisions of this section the lands upon which the two boarding or industrial schools are located on these reservations, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres for each school, the amount to be determined and designated, after the tribe shall have assented, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Expenses, reimbursable.

That for the purpose of carrying this section into effect the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the first sales of lands made under the provisions hereof, each tribe to be charged only with the expenses attending the sale of its own lands.

Allotment to children.

That before any of the surplus lands belonging to the Kickapoo tribe of Indians shall be sold under the provisions of this section, there shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior eighty acres to each of the children of said tribe residing on or adjacent to said reservation who have not heretofore received any lands: *Provided*, That this section may be adopted or rejected, separate and apart from the other provisions of this Act, by the said Kickapoo tribe.

Proviso.
Action on this section.

Special agent to make payments.

SEC. 11. That in all payments or disbursements of money to Indians individually the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to detail an officer from his Department or appoint a special agent to make or to superintend and inspect such payment; and when made by special agent the Secretary shall fix a reasonable compensation for the services of such special agent and pay it out of the money to be disbursed. In all cases the agent making such payment shall give bond to the United States in double the amount to be disbursed, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. All such payments to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

Compensation.

Bond.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

March 2, 1895.
28 Stats., p. 966.

CHAP. 195. An Act to provide for the salaries of the judges and other officers of the United States court in the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.
Appropriation for court officials.
Ante, p. 693.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the salaries and allowances of the judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and commissioners of the United States court in the Indian Territory for the current fiscal year and the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 16.] Joint Resolution To confirm the enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation, in the State of Wisconsin, made in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the allotment of same.

February 20, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 970.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands in townships numbered fifty-one and fifty-two north, of range three west; fifty-one and fifty-two north of range four west; and fifty-one and fifty-two north, of range five west, in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, withdrawn from sale or location for the purpose of an enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation in said county by the several orders of the Commissioner of the General Land Office bearing dates May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and September eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and they hereby are, declared to be a part of said Indian reservation as fully and to the same effect as if they had been embraced in and reserved as a part of said Red Cliff Reservation by the provisions of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior dated September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; and said lands shall be allotted to the members of the Red Cliff band of said Chippewas of Lake Superior in accordance with the provisions of said treaty: *Provided*, That the President of the United States in making allotments may divide said lands between said Indians in such manner as will in his judgment be the most equitable.

Red Cliff Indian Reservation, Wis. Lands added to.

Vol. 10, p. 1109.

Proviso. Division of allotments.

Approved, February 20, 1895.

[No. 27.] Joint Resolution Continuing the present officers of the courts in the Indian Territory until the bill for the reorganization of the judiciary of that Territory which has passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the signature of the President of the United States becomes a law.

March 2, 1895.

28 Stats., p. 974.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until the appointment and qualification of the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court in the three judicial districts according to the act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of additional judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," which has passed the Senate and House of Representatives and now awaits the consideration of the President of the United States, the district attorney, the marshal, and the clerk of the court shall respectively perform all the duties appertaining to such offices in such districts; and until the appointment and qualification of the judges required to be appointed in the northern and southern judicial districts the commissioners now in office shall have jurisdiction in the said districts as heretofore.

Indian Territory. Present court officers to hold over.

Ante, p. 693.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1895.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E show in detail the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

A statement is given of all the interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on nonpaying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States, custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$156, 638. 56	$9, 398. 31
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 498	51, 854. 28	3, 111. 26
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	22, 223. 26	1, 333. 40
Total				230, 716. 10	13, 842. 97

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting the securities in which the funds of the Cherokee Nation are invested and now on hand and the annual interest on the same.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$156, 638. 56	$156, 638. 56	$9, 398. 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	51, 854. 28	51, 854. 28	3, 111. 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	....	22, 223. 26	1, 333. 40

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Cherokee Nation, showing the amount now on hand.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$230, 716. 10

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390, 257. 92	$19, 512. 90
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37, 014. 29	1, 850. 71
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	49, 472. 70	2, 473. 63
Choctaw general fund	....do	21	70	......	498, 514. 00	24, 925. 70
Creek general fund	....do	21	70	......	1, 800, 000. 00	90, 000. 00
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	275, 168. 00	13, 758. 40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	64, 147. 17	3, 207. 37
Cherokee national fund	....do	21	70	......	1, 271, 904. 65	63, 595. 23
Cherokee orphan fund	....do	21	70	......	352, 456. 05	17, 622. 80
Cherokee school fund	....do	21	70	......	797, 756. 01	39, 887. 80
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	......	1, 000, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Chickasaw national fund	....do	21	70	......	1, 306, 695. 66	65, 334. 78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	....do	21	70	......	42, 560. 36	2, 128. 02
Crow fund*	Aug. 27, 1892	......	......	......	274, 639. 97	13, 732. 00
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	168, 335. 10	6, 733. 40
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500. 00	2, 875. 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	171, 543. 37	8, 577. 16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135, 000. 00	6, 750. 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	27, 174. 41	1, 358. 72
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	26, 002. 89	1, 300. 14
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	68, 919. 24	3, 445. 96
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	94, 685. 93	4, 734. 29
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	......	12, 790. 13	511. 60
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	20, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
Menomonee fund	....do	21	70	......	153, 039. 38	7, 651. 96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	620, 037. 18	31, 001. 85
Nez Percés of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	1, 000, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	264, 012. 22	13, 200. 61
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120. 00	3, 456. 00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	8, 245, 251. 02	412, 262. 55
	July 15, 1870	16	36	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	......		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	119, 911. 53	5, 995. 58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	......	622, 859. 94	31, 143. 00
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	......	421, 953. 94	21, 097. 70
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	......	70, 000. 00	3, 500. 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064. 20	11, 503. 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	89, 618. 57	4, 480. 93
Pottawatomies educational fund	....do	21	70	......	76, 993. 93	3, 849. 70
Pottawatomies mill fund	....do	21	70	......	17, 482. 07	874. 10
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	......	2, 312. 04	115. 60
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	55, 058. 21	2, 752. 91
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	....do	21	70	......	300, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400. 00	7, 870. 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	21, 659. 12	1, 082. 96
Seminole general fund	....do	21	70	......	1, 500, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000. 00	3, 500. 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118, 050. 00	5, 902. 50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	40, 979. 60	2, 048. 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	....do	21	70	......	15, 140. 42	757. 02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	....do	21	70	......	86, 950. 00	4, 347. 50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	174, 295. 94	8, 714. 79
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	118, 600. 00	5, 930. 00
Sioux fund†	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3, 000, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	1, 500, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	......	75, 988. 60	3, 799. 43
Tonkawa fund*	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25, 725. 00	1, 286. 25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	36, 740. 27	1, 837. 01
Umatilla general fund	....do	21	70	......	158, 186. 52	7, 909. 32
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21*	204	5	1, 250, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	3, 340. 00	167. 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909. 17	40, 245. 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	......	78, 340. 41	3, 917. 00
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	500, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	......	......	......	......	33, 196, 476. 13	1, 647, 516. 52
Amount of annual interest	......	......	......	......	......	......

* Annual report, 1892, page 748.

† See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held by the Government in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

The funds have been increased by—		
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund		$187,039.00
Kansas general fund, lands		835.79
Menominee log fund, sale of logs		126,651.16
Osage fund, sale of lands		1,876.28
Omaha fund, sale of lands		47,389.51
Otoe and Missouria fund, sale of lands		1,894.11
Pawnee fund, sale of lands		2,078.58
Shoshone and Bannock fund, sale of lands		70.00
Total		367,834.23
The funds have been decreased by—		
Creek general fund, cash payment	$200,000.00	
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund, payment to attorney	18,703.90	
Crow fund, payment to Indians	11,347.79	
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund, payment to Indians	533.90	
Kickapoo general fund, payment to Indians	4,641.90	
Menominee log fund, payment to Indians	45,146.65	
Shoshone and Bannock fund, cattle	40,081.00	
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund, cash payment	199,800.00	
Siletz general fund, cash payment	4,000.00	
		524,255.14
Net decrease		156,420.91
Amount reported in statement D, November, 1894		33,352,897.04
Deduct amount of net decrease		156,420.91
Total, as before stated		33,196,476.13

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund of tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638.56	July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895	$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1895, to July 1, 1895	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1895, to July 1, 1895	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1895, to July 1, 1895	666.70
			1,333.40

Statement of appropriations made by Congress from July 1 to August 15, 1894, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000.00	$1,270.35
Florida	7	42,000.00	370.52
North Carolina	6	38,000.00	287.34
South Carolina	6	122,000.00	922.52
Tennessee	6	104,000.00	786.41
Tennessee	5½	66,666.66	441.09
Tennessee	5	144,000.00	907.39
Virginia	6	541,000.00	4,090.84
Louisiana	6	22,000.00	166.36
Total amount appropriated			9,242.82

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1894, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1894.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1895.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1883.	$9,336.77	$311.27	$75.00	$9,573.04
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	25,167.10	835.79	....	26 002.89
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872....	77.04	....	....	77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	216,622.91	47,389.31	....	264,012.22
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,243,374.74	1,876.28	....	8,245,251.02
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stats., 52-3.	....	5,759.37	....	5,759.37
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	3,007.68	....	1,609.60	1,398.08
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	29,145.02	....	1,576.63	27,568.39
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	19,399.61	....	....	19,399.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	....	28.58	....	28.58
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	299.50	....	....	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876...	620,965.83	1,894.11	....	622,859.94
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876...	419,875.36	2,078.58	....	421,953.94
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 209, 298.	194,926.73	....	....	194,926.73
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	13,324.03	....	533.90	12,790.13
Total..........	....	9,795,522.32	60,173.29	3,795.13	9,851,900.48

EXECUTIVE ORDER RELATING TO AN INDIAN RESERVATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 12th, 1895.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated July 9th, 1895, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Oklahoma for the purposes of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, which order is hereby cancelled, it is hereby ordered that the following described tracts of country in said Territory, viz: The southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29); the southeast quarter of section thirty (30); the east half of section thirty-one (31) and section thirty-two (32), all in Township fourteen (14) north, of range twenty (20) west, of the Indian meridian, be and the same are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry and reserved and set apart for the purposes of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which the reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River *b*	Colorado River	Chemehuevi Hualapai (Tantawas), Koahualla, Cocopa (*c*), Mohave, and Yuma.	*d e* 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	*f* 22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859. vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai		Hualapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Navajo *g*	Navajo	Navajo	*e* 7,698,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov 19, 1892. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)
Moqui	do	Moki (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papago	*f* 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, the residue, 41,622.65 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	*e* 46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai		Suppai	*d* 38,400	60	Executive orders June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollen, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	*d* 2,464,000	3,850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877, Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469.
Total			14,098,597	22,029	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	*d* 118,433	185	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 161 Indians 9,761.79 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96.)

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed. *f* Surveyed. *g* Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—cont'd.					
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission, Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	*b* 181,925	284	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (Letter book 303, p. 297), and 113.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve. (Letter book 303, p. 57.)
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	*b* 38,061	59½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. *c*
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawia (*d*), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (*d*).	*e* 48,551	75¾	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	*f* 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			432,859	676¼	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	*b* 1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,094,400	1,710	
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Alêne	Colville	Cœur d'Alêne, Kootenay (Kitunahan) (*d*), Pend d'Oreille (*d*), and Spokane.	*e b* 404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp, 1027–1031. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannock (Paniti) and Shoshoni.	*e b* 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress

					July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; **acts of Congress approved** Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, **Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687,** and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. **1011.**
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	*e b* 564, 881	881¾	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Agreement, May 1, 1893; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326; 182,270 acres allotted to 1,704 Indians.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannock (Paniti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	*e* 64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol, 25, pp. 687–689.
Total			1, 896, 861	2, 963¾	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	*e* 5, 031, 351	7, 861½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol, 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified by 10th section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893. (Vol. 27, p. 670.)
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	*f* 4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 7, 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	*e* 6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	*e* 3,040,000	4, 750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted; 3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	*f* 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea.	*f* 6,851	10¾	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa	*f* 56,685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	*e* 375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	*f* 26,086	40¾	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol, 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 25,821.55 **acres alloted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 26,086.49 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 232, p. 297.)**

a Approximate. *b* Partly surveyed.
c 5,248.72 acres alloted to 601 Indians, and 370.56 acres reserved for school, mission, cemetery, and agency purposes (Letter book 298, p. 17.)
d Not on reservation. *e* Outboundaries surveyed. *f* Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Shawnee	Quapaw	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	*b* 2,543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447; the residue, 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes. (Letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207.)
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	*b* 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted. (Letter book 228, p. 332.)
Total			19,879,573	31,062	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	*c* 2,900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov. 1876, and 1882 and 1883, June, July, and Oct., 1892 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891), (vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual report, 1891, p. 681.)
Total			2,900	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee	*b* 4,395	6⅞	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Iowa *d*	do	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted, to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	*b* 7,604	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. (12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians.) (Letter book 304, p. 480.)
Pottawottomi	do	Prairie band of Pottawottomi	*b* 19,059	29¾	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. (58,298.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians, residue unallotted.) (Letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437, and 303, p. 301.)
Sac and Fox *d*	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	*e* 1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 3,563.66 acres in Nebraska,

					aggregating 6,407.63 acres allotted to 76 Indians; the residue, 1,615.92 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 233, p. 361.)
Total			32,674	51	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac *e*	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.			Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 5,266	8¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; the residue, 47,216 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855; the residue, 1,873 acres, allotted.
Total			5,944	9¼	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort *g*	La Pointe *f*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*g* 107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Deer Creek *g*	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 92,346	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). *g*	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*g* 40,812	64	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.)
Leech Lake *c*	White Earth (consolidated).	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*h* 94,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.)
Mille Lac *c*	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*b* 61,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	*g* 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe *f*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*b* 1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed.
c These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of annual report, 1890.
d In Kansas and Nebraska. *e* Agency abolished June 30, 1889. *f* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *g* Outboundaries surveyed. *h* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.					
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	*b* 703,512	1,099	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.)
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point). *c*	....do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point Oak of Mississippi Chippewas.	*b* 320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc, No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.)
Total			2,243,753	3,505¼	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	*b* 3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881; approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp 1039–1043.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 1, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.

Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	*d* 1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	*e* 371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	*b* 1,131	1¾	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	*b* 65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the residue, 77,153.93 acres allotted.
Ponca	Santee	Ponka			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	*b* 27,495	43	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6 Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 80,512.87 acres, allotted to 1,014 Indians.
Total			125,817	196¾	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley *f*	Western Shoshone.	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	*d* 312 320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuvei (Tantawas), Kai-bab-bit, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	*d* 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Paviotso)	*d* 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	*d* 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed.
c These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of annual report, 1890.
d Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	*b* 416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	*b c* 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo: Jemes			*c* 17,510		
Acoma			*c* 95,792		
San Juan			*c* 17,545		
Picuris			*c* 17,461		
San Felipe			*c* 34,767		
Pecos			*c* 18,763		
Cochiti			*c* 24,256		
St. Domingo			*c* 74,743		
Taos			*c* 17,361		
Santa Clara	Pueblo	Pueblo	*c* 17,369	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office report for 1876, p. 242 and for 1880, p. 658.)
Tesuque			*c* 17,471		
St. Ildefonso			*c* 17,293		
Pojoaque			*c* 13,520		
Zia			*c* 17,515		
Sandia			*c* 24,187		
Isleta			*c* 110,080		
Nambe			*c* 13,586		
Laguna			*c* 125,225		
Santa Ana			*c* 17,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	*c* 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,797,085	2,808	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	*c* 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	*c* 21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	*c* 640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	*c* 350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	*c* 14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.

Tonawanda	....do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	c 7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	....do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	c 6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	c 50,000 c 15,[illegible]	78 24	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and No. 128, Fifty-third Congress, second session.)
Total			65,211	102	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	cb 128,993	201½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328–337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 101,407.49 acres allotted to 869 Indians. The residue held in common (letter book 247, p. 154).
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement, Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.)
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	b 2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	d 46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,812,833	5,957½	

a Approximate. *b* Partly surveyed. *c* Outboundaries surveyed. *d* Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	....	....	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026; 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians, 231,828.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue 3,500,562.05 opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	....	....	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753; 8,685.30 acres alloted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	*b* 100,137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	....	....	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557; 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	*b* 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawe and Lipan	....	....	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perces, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians, 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue 79,276.60 acres open to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Kwapa	*b* 1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Oto and Missouri	*b* 129,118	201¾	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)

Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29, (of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes. The residue 169,320 acres opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.)
Ponca	do	Ponka	b 23,828	41	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres. (Letter book 302, p. 311.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawottomi.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Pottawatomies June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Pottawatomies and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	do	Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation, Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Aienai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakarehu, Weeko, and Wichita.	b 743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
			b 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			6,949,715	10,859	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's Run, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	b 26,111	404	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857. Of the residue, 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.)

a Approximated.

b Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.					
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	*b* 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsea, Coquell, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement October 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress, approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue 177,563.66 (except five sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	*c* 79,820	124¾	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenaino, Tyigh, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	*b* 464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			1,625,931	2,540½	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	*c* 113,549	177½	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. LI); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 829 Indians 170,895.71 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 113,549 acres. (Letter book 302, p. 443.)
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 310,711 acres alloted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue

					573,882.26 acres open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Forest City	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	*b* 472,550	738¼	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux	*b* 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	*b* 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; 268,567.72 acres, allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895.)
Total			9,837,299	15,371	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	*b d* 2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute	*b* 1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880; ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tsihalis	*c* 471	¾	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	*d* 24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62.

a Approximate. *b* Partly surveyed. *c* Surveyed. *d* Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Chah choosen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah and Quileute	*c* 23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	*b* 3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Osette		Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*b* 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	*b* 837	1½	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	*b* 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Clallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	*b* 276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima	*d* 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement January 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320.
Total			4,046,564	6,323	

WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles...	L Pointe *e*........	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 21,389	33½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 47,747 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau......	.....do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 45,782	71½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 24,131.86 acres, allotted.
La Pointe (Bad River).	.....do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 94,640	148	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 29,693.14 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff.............	.....do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.
Menominee	Green Bay........	Menominee	*d* 231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida................	.....do	Oneida.................................	....	....	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres
Stockbridge	.....do	Stockbridge and Munsee..................	*b* 11,803	18¼	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total	....	....	416,751	651¼	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	*d* 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total	....	....	1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total......	....	....	84,571,459	132,143	

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* Outboundaries surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed. *e* In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by the Century Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes.**

[The grants, except in few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to complete the validity of the grants; in others the Government authorization is not clear.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River				
Gila River	160	1890	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.
Do	6	1891	Presbyterian	Church.
Papago	5		Roman Catholic	One church.
Pima		1868	Presbyterian	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos	160	1890	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Do	10	1894	Evangelical Lutheran, General Synod of Wisconsin.	Mission and school.
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley	160	1890	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Mission			Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and at Santa Isabel.
Do	5	1890	Ladies Mission Society of Riverside, Cal.	School and mission.
Do		1889	Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do	5	1889	.....do	Mission at Portrero.
Round Valley	2½	1887	Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.‡	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute				
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal	Church and school.
Do	80	1879	.....do	Church.
Do	10	1884	.....do	Chapel.
Do	20	1874	.....do	Do.
Do	80	1888	.....do	Church and rectory.
Do		1873 to 1885	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 160 acres at each asked for.
Do	1	1892	Protestant Episcopal	Mission.
Crow Creek	10	1872	.....do	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1887	.....do	Church.
Do	80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Do	80	1895	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal.	Chapel.
Lower Brulé	30	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	§160	1886	.....do	Church building.
Do	§160	1876	.....do	Do.
Do	40	1886	.....do	One church.
Do	‖2	1894	Presbyterian	Church and parsonage.
Do	‖2	1894	Protestant Episcopal	Mission.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.

† In some cases this date refers to the time when the officers granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

‡ Transferred to American Baptist Home Mission Society.

§ Patented in 1894.

‖ On agency reserve.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes*—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH)—continued.				
Lower Brulé	112	1894	Roman Catholic	Church and cemetery.
Turtle Mountain	10	1886	.....do	Do.
Do	80		.....do	Two churches and school.
Devils Lake	160	1889	.....do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do	40		Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	7	1891	Episcopal	Church.
Fort Berthold	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do	160	1892	.....do	Mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Do	40	1894	American Missionary Association (Congregational)	Mission, church and school.
Pine Ridge	10½		Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do	60	1885	.....do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	(‡)	1886	.....do	Mission dwelling.
Pine Ridge	50	1886	.....do	Chapel.
Do	40	1890	.....do	Mission.
Do	40	1894	Episcopal	Church.
Do	1	1890	Presbyterian	Mission.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Ponca	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Rosebud	150	1085	Protestant Episcopal	School.
Do	20	1892	.....do	Church.
Do	160	1892	Roman Catholic	School.
Do			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do		1890	.....do	Chapel.
Do	§ 120	1894	.....do	Three chapels.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Do	160	1894	.....do	Church and mission.
Do	30	1890	Holland Christian Reformed	Mission.
Do	40	1894	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal.	Chapel.
Sisseton	‖ 40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do			.....do	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1886	.....do	Chapel. ¶
Do	** 160	1889	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Standing Rock		1879	.....do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do		1882	.....do	Do.
Do		1884	.....do	One church.
Do		1886	.....do	Mission and school.
Do	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal	Chapel and school.
Do	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Hospital and mission.
Do		1882	.....do	Mission building.
Do		1886	.....do	Do.
Do	20	1887	Roman Catholic	Hospital and mission.
Do	160	1888	.....do	School and mission.
Yankton	2	1889	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	80	1877	.....do	One church.
Do	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	4	1870	.....do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	2	1870	.....do	Chapel.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.

† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

‡ Lot 98 by 240 feet.

§ Three tracts of 40 acres each.

‖ Patented in 1892.

¶ It is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve.

** Consent of Indians required.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes**—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alêne	640	1845	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Do	1,920	1865	do	Two schools and missions. Donation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Nez Percés		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do	1	1891	do	Mission.
Do	20	1892	do	Church.
Do		1873	Roman Catholic	Church, mission, residence, and school.
Do	640		A. B. C. F. M.	In litigation.
Fort Hall	160	1890	Connecticut Indan Association.	Mission and school.
Lemhi				
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Wyandotte	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do	10	1882	Friends	House.
Seneca	3	1883	Friends	Church.
Do	20	1890	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Ottawa	20	1890	Friends	Do.
Do	20	1890	Baptist	Do.
Modoc	5	1880	do	Do.
Quapaw	40	1893	Roman Catholic	Church.
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox				
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee	160		Moravians	Church and school.
Do	30	1890	Reformed Church in the United States.	Do.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan				Mission work done and building erected on reservation, but accurate statistics are wanting.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	63		Protestant Episcopal	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do	70		do	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do	40		do	Church and parsonage.
Do	1	1883	do	School.
Do	40		do	School and dwelling.
Do	54.85	1894	do	Parsonage and mission building.
White Earth	171	1875	Roman Catholic	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	80	1894	Order of St. Benedict, Roman Catholic.	Mission and school.
Do	160	1891	Swedish Christian Mission Society.	Mission.
Red Lake			Roman Catholic	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
Do		1878	do	Church and parsonage.
Do			do	Do.
Leech Lake			do	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoshish			do	Church and parsonage.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.

† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes**—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do	160	1894	Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).	Church.
Do	‡160	1894	Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission.
Crow	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal	Not yet occupied.
Do	160	1886	Unitarian	School.
Do	160	1886	Roman Catholic	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Do	160	1888	do	School.
Do	1	1890	do	School and mission.
Do	10	1894	do	Church.
Do	9	1895	do	Do.
Do	10	1895	American Missionary Association.	Church and mission buildings.
Fort Belknap	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Flathead	60		do	Do.
Do	172		do	Do.
Do	470		do	For pasture.
Fort Peck	4		Presbyterian	Church and school.
Do	1		do	Mission dwellings.
Do	§40	1894	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	Mission, church, and school.
Tongue River		1889	Roman Catholic	Mission dwellings.
NEBRASKA.				
Winnebago	85	1889	Presbyterian	Church.
Omaha	160	1889	do	School and church.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.‖	Missionary and educational.
Santee	440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do	40	1885	do	Bazille chapel.
Do	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal ¶	Chapel.
Do	80	1872	do	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.				
Nevada Agency (Pyramid Lake Reservation.)	250.1089	1895	do	Missionary buildings.
Western Shoshone				
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	80	1890	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Navajo**	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160	1890	Women's National Indian Association.	
Do	640	1892	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Do	(††)	1894	Protestant Episcopal	Missionary hospital.
Moqui‡‡	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Do	40	1894	Mennonite Mission Society.	Mission.
Pueblo			Presbyterian	Schools and missions at three pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuñi Pueblo	§§10	1894	do	School and mission.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.
† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
‡ Granted in 1891 to the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but surrendered by them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
§ On agency reserve.
‖ Transferred to Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.
¶ This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.
** Partly in Arizona and Utah.
†† Enough land to establish a missionary hospital. Amount not stated.
‡‡ In Arizona.
§§ In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1888. On Executive Reserve.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes**—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
NEW MEXICO—cont'd.				
Pueblo			Roman Catholic	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians.
NEW YORK.				
New York				Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	100	1880	Mennonites	School.
Do	100	1880	do	Do.
Do			Young Men's Christian Association.	Meetinghouse.
Do	‡2	1894	Plymouth Congregational	Church.
Kiowa, etc	160	1888	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1890	do	Do.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South	Do.
Do	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1889	Baptist	Do.
Do	160	1892	Christian Church	Mission.
Kiowa, etc. (Wichita)	160	1894	American Baptist Home Missionary Society.	Church.
Osage	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Schools and church.
Osage		1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	do	Mission.
Pawnee	2		do	Do.
Do	§3.64	1895	Woman's Home Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal.	Missionary cottage.
Sac and Fox		1878	Baptist	Church.
Absentee Shawnee	5	1884	Friends	Church and parsonage.
Citizen Pottawatomie	290		Roman Catholic	Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
Kickapoo	160	1892	Friends	Church and mission.
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde			Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Klamath	160	1894	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Siletz	10	1891	do	Mission.
Umatilla	13	1884	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	60	1889	do	School.
Do‖	¶160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Warm Springs	**14.74	1894	United Presbyterian	Mission.
Warm Springs (Simnasho).	40	1893	do	Mission and school.
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville			Roman Catholic	Two chapels.
Colville (Spokane Reservation).	5	1894	Women's National Indian Association.	Day school.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.
† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
‡ On agency reserve.
§ On land reserved for agency purposes at Pawnee subagency.
‖ Authority to occupy 80 acres (granted in 1883) revoked in 1892.
¶ Location changed in 1892.
** Two acres of tract granted in 1886.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing, educational, and religious purposes**—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.†	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.				
Neah Bay			Episcopal	Mission. No land.
Nisqually			Presbyterian	Church.
Puyallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
Quinaielt				
Lummi			Methodist Episcopal	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip	130	1857	Roman Catholic	Six churches.
Lummi	86		do	
Muckleshoot			do	
Swinomish	90		do	
Port Madison	83		do	
Yakima	185	1891	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Do	160	1894	Roman Catholic	One church.
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Pointe				
Oneida	5	1891	Roman Catholic	Church.
Do	1	1894	Hobart Mission, Protestant Episcopal.	School.
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	160	1887	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

* This table is brought down to November 1, 1895.

† In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity. Boarding.	Capacity. Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	100	
Moqui Reservation:			
Moqui boarding, Keam's Canyon	do	90	
Orieba day	do		40
Polacca day	do		50
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	100	
Little Water day	do		30
Fort Mojave: Training	do	150	
Hualapai day	do		40
Supai day	do		30
Phœnix: Training	do	150	
Pima Agency: Pima boarding	do	150	
San Carlos Agency:			
San Carlos boarding	do	100	
White Mountain Apache boarding	do	50	
Tucson boarding	By Presbyterian Church	(a)	
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	120	
Mission Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do		28
Coahuila day	do		32
Cap tan Grande day	do		30
La Jolla day	do		34
Mesa Grande day	do		26
Martinez day	do		36
Potrero day	do		32
Rincon day	do		25
San Jacinto day	do		40
Big Pine day	do		35
Bishop day	do		40
Manchester day	do		30
Potter Valley day	do		50
Ukiah day	do		40
Upper Lake day	do		45
Perris: Training	do	125	
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	70	
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150	
Banning: St. Boniface's Industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	150	
Hopland day	By contract		50
Pinole day	do		40
St. Turibuis boarding	do	40	
Ukiah day	do		50
Inyo County: Public day, Round Valley	do		
San Diego County: Public day, Helm district	do		
Greenville: Boarding and day	do	40	60
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	150	
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	200	
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	200	
INDIANA.			
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	80	
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's Normal	do	100	
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw boarding	By Government	110	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	130	

a No reports received.

the year ended June 30, 1895.

Number of employees. Sex. Male.	Number of employees. Sex. Female.	Number of employees. Race. Indian.	Number of employees. Race. White.	Enrollment.	Average attendance. Boarding.	Average attendance. Day.	Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
4	7	4	7	93	91	......	8	$9,588.79	$13.17	......	......
9	9	1	17	97	80	......	10	14,916.26	15.54	......	......
1	1	......	2	38	......	29	10	1,980.47	6.83	......	......
1	1	......	2	44	......	23	9	1,283.05	6.19	......	......
3	12	......	15	221	118	......	12	19,288.01	13.62	......	......
......	3	1	2	49	......	36	9	2,317.54	7.15	......	......
9	9	1	17	156	151	......	10	20,305.86	11.21	......	......
......	1	......	1	22	......	18	3	180.00	3.33	......	......
1	1	......	2	40	......	35	4	480.00	3.43	......	......
17	15	18	14	204	157	......	12	21,872.33	11.61	......	......
11	12	11	12	187	150	......	10	20,501.10	11.39	......	......
6	4	1	9	108	101	......	10	12,187.96	10.06	......	......
3	2	......	5	52	41	......	10	6,046.09	12.29	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	12	19	13	159	149	......	10	20,395.22	11.41	......	......
8	7	6	9	123	95	......	10	14,380.62	12.61	......	......
......	1	......	1	25	......	14	10	789.67	5.64	......	......
......	1	......	1	35	......	22	10	790.59	3.59	......	......
1	......	......	1	30	......	30	1	282.32	9.41	......	......
......	1	......	1	34	......	20	10	733.44	3.49	......	......
......	1	......	1	23	......	12	10	762.17	6.35	......	......
1	......	......	1	30	......	18	10	834.56	4.64	......	......
......	1	......	1	31	......	16	10	817.31	5.11	......	......
......	1	......	1	31	......	23	10	802.92	3.49	......	......
......	1	......	1	25	......	18	10	759.88	4.22	......	......
......	1	1	......	27	......	21	10	600.00	2.86	......	......
......	1	......	1	62	......	35	10	600.00	1.71	$50.83	$0.15
......	1	......	1	18	......	12	9	530.00	4.91	224.76	2.08
......	1	......	1	33	......	25	10	600.00	2.40	100.00	.40
......	1	......	1	31	......	15	10	683.33	4.56	......	......
......	1	......	1	27	......	17	10	755.02	4.44	65.00	.38
6	13	5	14	163	107	......	12	14,389.38	11.21	......	......
1	4	1	4	87	65	......	10	5,027.36	6.45	......	......
4	6	1	9	99	98	......	10	11,875.00	10.10	385.00	.33
5	8	......	13	129	122	......	10	12,500.00	8.54	1,300.00	.89
......	1	......	1	28	......	20	10	568.54	2.84	111.40	.56
......	1	......	1	21	......	14	12	420.10	2.50	81.56	.49
4	......	......	4	24	20	......	8	1,060.63	6.63	626.46	3.92
......	1	......	1	24	......	13	12	391.92	2.51	136.45	.87
......	......	......	......	17	......	8	8	228.33	3.57	......	......
......	......	......	......	13	......	7	7	197.50	4.03	......	......
3	4	1	6	64	44	......	10	4,397.97	8.33	870.33	1.65
8	5	1	12	132	117	......	12	19,141.65	13.63	......	......
20	11	13	18	195	151	......	12	24,356.17	13.44	......	......
5	9	2	12	159	116	......	10	20,471.26	14.71	......	......
2	4	1	5	31	30	......	10	4,915.60	13.65	......	......
18	20	23	15	207	148	......	10	23,348.22	13.15	......	......
5	7	2	10	66	65	......	10	10,020.00	12.85	2,480.00	3.18
10	8	......	18	67	54	......	10	7,445.85	11.49	......	......
4	11	6	9	120	97	......	10	12,947.56	11.12	......	......
4	12	8	8	121	89	......	10	12,649.13	11.84	......	......

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox day	By Government	......	40
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:			
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	30	40
Pottawatomie boarding	do	75	......
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	do	50	......
Halstead: Mennonite Mission boarding	By contract	40	......
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	500	......
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga:			
Chippewa boarding	By contract	150	......
Day	By Government	......	50
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	200	......
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	160	......
Point Iroquois: Day	By contract	......	75
Isabella County: Public day, district No. 2	do	......	......
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding *a*	By Government	100	20
Leech Lake boarding	do	40	20
Pine Point boarding	do	60	......
Red Lake boarding	do	50	......
Wild Rice River boarding	do	60	......
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	200	......
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	100	......
Twin Lake day	By Government	......	25
Birch Cooley: Day	do	......	36
Clontarf: St. Paul's boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	110	......
Collegeville: St John's Institute	do	100	......
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	By contract	65	......
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	150	......
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	By contract and special appropriation.	100	......
Pipestone: Training	By Government	90	......
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	125	......
Holy Family boarding	By contract and special appropriation.	140	......
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	100	......
Montana industrial boarding	By contract	60	......
St. Xavier's industrial	do	200	......
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	450	......
Fort Belknap Agency:			
St. Paul's industrial	By contract	300	......
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	110	......
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar Creek boarding	do	150	......
Tongue River Agency:			
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	55	......
Agency day	By Government	......	30
St. Peter's: Mission boarding	By contract	400	......
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250	......
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding	By Government	80	......
Winnebago boarding	do	90	......
Knox County:			
Public day, district No. 10, Plum Valley	By contract	......	......
Public day, district No. 36	do	......	......

a School building burned in February.

year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
1	......	......	1	47	....	9	9	$746.49	9.22	....	....
2	4	1	5	45	33	......	10	4,957.75	12.52	....	....
3	7	1	9	65	46	......	10	6,964.05	12.62	....	....
1	6	1	6	44	33	......	10	5,693.37	14.38	....	....
5	3	......	8	22	22	......	10	2,706.99	10.25	$2,166.91	$8.21
28	22	11	39	585	499	......	12	72,553.59	12.11	....	....
3	6	......	9	51	47	......	10	4,563.00	8.09	3,650.00	6.47
......	1	......	1	34	....	15	10	600.00	4.00	....	....
8	11	4	15	193	170	......	10	10,260.00	5.02	3,840.00	1.88
6	8	2	12	178	135	......	10	17,384.13	10.73	....	....
1	......	......	1	40	....	18	10	412.52	2.29	....	....
1	......	......	1	10	....	5	9	136.91	3.04	....	....
3	8	4	7	135	91	......	10	9,444.58	8.65	....	....
2	5	3	4	63	35	......	10	5,389.95	12.83	....	....
2	6	3	5	74	53	......	10	6,976.18	10.97	....	....
2	5	4	3	55	44	......	10	4,372.86	8.28	....	....
1	7	3	5	93	68	......	10	7,365.68	9.03	....	....
1	8	......	9	109	102	......	10	9,720.00	7.94	....	....
3	5	......	8	71	60	......	10	4,320.00	6.00	....	....
1	......	1	......	19	....	9	6	288.87	5.35	....	....
1	......	......	1	21	....	12	10	591.50	4.93	....	....
7	2	......	9	49	41	......	12	6,218.02	12.61	4,281.98	8.69
6	......	......	6	50	50	......	10	7,500.00	12.50	....	....
......	8	......	8	60	55	......	12	5,400.00	8.18	....	....
2	20	......	22	107	96	......	12	8,640.00	7.50	4,480.00	3.89
......	10	......	10	50	50	......	10	7,500.00	12.50	....	....
6	5	2	9	79	58	......	12	12,674.01	18.21	....	....
5	8	2	11	144	122	......	10	18,986.92	12.97	....	....
10	10	......	20	109	104	......	10	12,500.00	10.02	2,500.00	2.00
2	13	......	15	87	80	......	10	14,289.41	14.88	....	....
4	7	......	11	79	51	......	10	5,400.00	8.82	6,463.41	10.56
8	11	......	19	116	111	......	10	9,180.00	6.89	10,820.00	8.12
14	16	4	26	334	302	......	10	44,450.21	12.27	10,372.00	2.86
8	8	......	16	172	138	......	10	14,580.00	8.80	2,000.00	1.21
10	10	8	12	122	116	......	10	14,765.17	10.61	....	....
7	11	6	12	127	122	......	10	16,774.81	11.46	....	....
5	7	......	12	47	45	......	10	4,313.54	7.99	....	....
......	2	......	2	25	....	17	10	1,005.55	5.92	....	....
9	16	......	25	237	202	......	10	19,440.00	8.02	5,560.00	2.29
18	15	13	20	208	194	......	12	26,995.93	11.60	....	....
6	9	5	10	106	71	......	10	13,808.66	16.20	....	....
3	9	3	9	91	75	......	10	10,055.44	11.17	....	....
......	......	......	......	6	....	4	9	113.67	3.16	....	....
......	......	......	......	12	....	8	10	264.56	3.31	....	....

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Knox County—Continued.			
Public day, district No. 87	By contract		
Public day, district No. 90	....do		
Public day, district No. 91	....do		
Public day, district No. 1	....do		
Public day, district No. 104	....do		
Public day, district No. 94	....do		
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 1	....do		
Public day, district No. 6	....do		
Public day, district No. 14	....do		
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	160	
Ponca day	....do		36
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	174	
Hope boarding (Springfield, S. Dak.)	By contract	50	
Genoa: Training	By Government	350	
NEVADA.			
Nevada Agency:			
Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	80	
Walker River day	....do		30
Wadsworth day	....do		30
Carson: Training	....do	135	
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	....do	50	
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	....do	50	
Pueblo Agency:			
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125	
Ramona boarding	By Congregational Church	75	
Cochiti day	By Government		30
Laguna day	....do		40
Santa Clara day	....do		30
Zia day	....do		35
Acoma day	By contract		50
Isleta day	....do		60
Jemez day	....do		60
Pahuate day	....do		35
San Juan day	....do		50
Santo Domingo day	....do		75
Taos day	....do		50
Santa Fé: Training	By Government	150	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Agency:			
Cherokee boarding	By Government	100	
Big Cove day	....do		50
Birdtown day	....do		40
Cherokee day	....do		27
Soco day	....do		50
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	425	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175	
Turtle Mountain, No. 1, day	By Government		50
Turtle Mountain, No. 2, day	....do		50
Turtle Mountain, No. 3, day	....do		50
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Browning boarding and day	....do	60	30
Fort Berthold Mission boarding	By Congregational Church	54	
No. 1, day	By Government		40
No. 2, day	....do		40

a Counted in contract number of pupils. *b* Day. *c* Boarding.

year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
				8		2	3	$22.50	$3.75		
				7		4	6	86.66	3.61		
				3		2	6	36.82	3.07		
				5		4	9	365.66	10.16		
				15		6	3	61.16	3.40		
				2		1	6	28.83	4.80		
				18		13	9	365.66	3.13		
				10		7	6	67.50	1.61		
				11		6	3	60.00	3.33		
5	11	7	9	115	84		10	14,778.25	14.66		
1			1	26		17	7	487.80	4.10		
8	15	3	20	106	92		10			$14,549.00	$13.18
2	6		8	49	41		10	4,383.76	8.91	93.24	.19
17	20	16	21	282	192		10	31,857.45	13.83		
3	6	3	6	71	62		10	9,792.57	13.16		
1			1	40		28	8	776.61	3.47		
	1		1	40		37	10	1,059.70	2.86		
13	11	11	13	127	119		12	18,929.08	13.26		
3	5		8	51	42		10	9,727.48	19.30		
27	23	28	22	389	269		12	38,030.59	11.78		
4	5	2	7	75	58		10	7,455.92	11.72		
1	8		9	76	75		12	7,500.00	8.33	2,000.60	2.22
3	4	1	6	*a* 69	*a* 63		1				
	1		1	43		16	10	823.06	5.14		
	1		1	34		19	10	823.27	4.33		
1			1	27		13	10	816.42	6.28		
	1		1	34		27	10	836.55	3.10		
	1		1	35		21	10	514.21	2.45		
1			1	50		25	10	610.66	2.44		
1			1	129		41	10	787.50	1.92		
1			1	33		21	6	302.43	2.40		
1			1	32		21	10	493.00	2.35		
1			1	35		31	9	439.21	1.57		
1			1	44		28	10	486.32	1.74		
25	10	15	20	179	133		12	26,276.24	16.46		
5	7	2	10	106	81		10	12,418.05	12.78		
1	1	2		65		30	9	798.76	2.96		
1	1	2		49		21	9	638.89	3.38		
	1		1	21		13	10	268.50	2.07		
1	1	2		36		18	10	487.01	2.71		
18	9	7	20	324	278		12	38,710.95	11.60		
2	15	2	15	161	146		10	14,040.00	8.01	2,000.00	1.14
1		1		66		26	10	968.05	3.72		
1			1	44		18	10	941.12	5.23		
	1	1		79		20	10	924.15	4.40		
8	7	3	7	*b* 22 *c* 63	38	20	6	*d*7,533.66	21.65		
2	10	5	7	49	48		10			6,787.27	13.15
1	1		2	46		39	4	675.06	4.33		
1	1		2	23		18	4	565.80	7.86		

d Including $2,708.72, expense of Fort Stevenson school for about four months.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity. Boarding.	Capacity. Day.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Standing Rock Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	110	......
Agricultural boarding	do	100	......
Grand River boarding	do	100	......
Cannon Ball day	do	......	60
Bullhead day	do	......	30
No. 1, day	do	......	30
No. 2, day	do	......	30
Porcupine day	do	......	30
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	......
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:			
Arapahoe boarding	By Government	110	......
Cheyenne boarding	do	200	......
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45	......
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	do	70	......
Seger Colony boarding	By Government	60	......
Chilocco: Training	do	400	......
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:			
Riverside boarding	do	70	......
Washita boarding	do	150	......
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50	......
Fort Sill boarding	do	125	......
Methodist Episcopal Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	100	......
Cache Creek Mission boarding	do	40	......
St. Patrick's Mission boarding	do	75	......
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	40	......
Mantaine industrial boarding *a*	By Presbyterian Church	40	......
Osage Agency:			
Kaw boarding	By Government	60	......
Osage boarding	do	160	......
St. John's Mission boarding	By contract	150	......
St. Louis boarding	do	125	......
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:			
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	......
Ponca boarding	do	100	......
Otoe boarding	do	75	......
Sac and Fox Agency:			
Absentee Shawnee boarding	do	70	......
Sac and Fox boarding	do	120	......
Sacred Heart boarding	By contract	200	......
St. Mary's boarding	do	75	......
Canadian County:			
Public day, district No. 29	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 55 *c*	do	......	......
Blaine County: Public day, district No. 42	do	......	......
"G" County: Public day, district No. 69	do	......	......
Kingfisher County: Public day, district No. 83	do	......	......
Pottawatomie County:			
Public day, district No. 18	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 30½	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 64	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 82	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 90	do	......	......
Public day, district No. 77	do	......	......
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	100	......
Klamath Agency:			
Klamath boarding	do	125	......
Yainax boarding	do	90	......
Hot Springs day	do	......	25
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	do	90	......
Umatilla Agency:			
Umatilla boarding	do	100	......
Kate Drexel Industrial	By contract and special appropriation.	150	......

a Figures received too late to be included in totals.

year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
3	11	5	9	133	94	......	10	$14,614.87	$12.96	....	....
5	9	5	9	113	101	......	10	12,737.24	10.51	....	....
3	9	4	8	81	70	......	10	10,356 80	12.33	....	....
1	1	1	1	76	....	51	10	1,366.62	2.68	....	....
2	......	2	......	21	....	19	10	825.56	4.35	....	....
1	1	2	......	22	....	19	10	853.40	4.49	....	....
2	......	1	1	27	....	24	10	837.15	3.49	....	....
1	1	2	......	24	....	10	2	186.00	9.30	....	....
1	5	......	6	45	41	......	10	1,496.67	3.04	$2,876.00	$5.85
7	17	7	17	153	138	......	10	19,882.79	12.01	....	....
12	14	12	14	175	142	......	10	21,654.23	12.71	....	....
2	3	......	5	34	29	......	10	2,217.26	6.37	1,764.19	5.07
4	3	1	6	72	52	......	10	2,434.92	3.90	3,027.07	4.85
6	11	11	6	92	78	......	10	10,357.96	11.07	....	....
26	26	21	31	352	339	......	10	39,076.43	9.61	....	....
5	9	3	11	79	70	......	10	11,190.30	13.32	....	....
6	11	7	10	111	91	......	10	13,233.97	12.12	....	....
4	10	5	9	60	51	......	10	8,850.20	14.46	....	....
4	11	3	12	131	119	......	10	14,983.28	10.46	....	....
3	6	......	9	47	45	......	10	1,086.17	2.01	....	....
1	3	......	4	40	38	......	10	923.09	2.02	2,624.95	5.76
3	7	......	10	59	47	......	10	1,032.86	1.83	2,460.00	....
2	3	3	2	37	34	......	9	614.11	2.01	2,060.00	5.05
2	3	......	5	9	9	......	6	....	....	*b* 2,700.00	*b* 18.00
3	5	1	7	57	51	......	10	6,115.52	9.99	....	....
8	20	3	25	166	127	......	10	28,811.62	18.91	....	....
4	8	......	12	68	53	......	10	4,992.70	7.85	500.00	.79
2	7	......	9	91	71	......	10	6,191.67	7.27	....	....
6	11	3	14	128	112	......	10	14,291.13	10.63	....	....
4	10	3	11	97	92	......	10	12,466.21	11.29	....	....
2	9	1	10	70	68	......	10	8,485.55	10.40	....	....
4	9	4	9	82	70	......	10	9,307.38	11.08	....	....
5	11	6	10	91	74	......	10	12,529.84	14.11	....	....
4	9	......	13	44	40	......	10	4,320.00	9.00	....	....
......	11	......	11	38	33	......	10	4,748.40	11.99	....	....
......	......	......	......	8	....	7	4	79.16	2.82	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	5	....	2	7	48.00	3.43	....	....
......	......	......	......	38	....	27	6	394.67	2.44	....	....
......	......	......	......	1	....	1	5	10.16	2.03	....	....
......	......	......	......	15	....	3	9	94.44	3.50	....	....
......	......	......	......	9	....	6	8	126.90	2.64	....	....
......	......	......	......	8	....	4	5	55.00	2.75	....	....
......	......	......	......	13	....	7	6	80.50	1.92	....	....
......	......	......	......	3	....	2	6	47.83	3.94	....	....
......	......	......	......	6	....	5	3	39.25	2.62	....	....
2	7	1	8	83	67	......	10	7,571.02	9.42	....	....
5	9	4	10	113	83	......	12	14,244.92	14.30	....	....
7	8	4	11	98	77	......	12	11,054.03	11.96	....	....
1	......	......	1	17	....	14	10	600.00	4.29	....	....
4	9	5	8	93	81	......	10	9,421.21	9.69	....	....
1	7	......	8	79	63	......	10	16,540.12	13.94	....	....
4	9	......	13	99	84	......	10	6,000.00	5.95	7,300.00	7.24

b Including cost of 11 white pupils. *c* No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity. Boarding.	Capacity. Day.
OREGON—continued.			
Lane County: Public day, district No. 32	By contract		
Warm Springs Agency: Simnasho boarding	By Government	75	
Chemawa: Salem training	do	300	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle: Training	By Government	800	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	200	
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	
Lower Brule boarding	do	140	
Immaculate Conception boarding	By contract	130	
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding and day	do	45	
Cheyenne River Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	120	
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society	60	
Plum Creek boarding	By contract	30	
No. 5, day	By Government		25
No. 7, day	do		20
No. 8, day	do		25
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	
No. 1, day	By Government		40
No. 2, day	do		40
No. 3, day	do		40
No. 4, day	do		40
No. 5, day	do		40
No. 6, day	do		40
No. 7, day	do		40
No. 8, day	do		40
No. 9, day	do		40
No. 10, day	do		40
No. 11, day	do		40
No. 12, day	do		40
No. 13, day	do		40
No. 14, day	do		40
No. 15, day	do		40
No. 16, day	do		40
No. 17, day	do		40
No. 18, day	do		40
No. 19, day	do		40
No. 20, day	do		40
No. 21, day	do		40
No. 22, day	do		40
No. 23, day	do		40
No. 24, day	do		40
No. 25, day	do		40
Rosebud Agency:			
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	180	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	
Agency day	By Government		40
Big Oak day	do		26
Black Pipe Creek day	do		32
Corn Creek day	do		34
Cut Meat Creek day	do		40
Butte Creek day	do		25
He Dog's Camp day	do		33
Iron Wood Creek day	do		44
Milk's Camp day	do		32
Little White River day	do		34
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do		36
Ponca Creek day	do		40
Little Crow's Camp day	do		25
Red Leaf Camp day	do		26

year ended June 30, 1895—**Continued.**

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
						2	6	$33.58	$2.80		
3	6	3	6	66	53		10	10,069.46	15.79		
13	15	3	25	250	214		12	29,061.09	11.87		
30	35	10	55	769	668		10	a105,000.00	13.10	$809.90	$0.11
10	25	1	34	238	198		12	33,268.41	14.00	3,752.17	1.58
5	13	7	11	150	138		10	19,265.42	11.63		
4	15	9	10	137	94		10	13,581.38	12.00		
9	10		19	81	73		10	6,480.00	7.40	2,933.23	3.35
2	7	1	8	42	40		10	3,920.00	8.17	2,000.00	4.17
3	12	4	11	135	115		10	16,479.78	11.94		
2	5		7	55	41		10	2,382.70	4.84	4,000.00	8.13
1	1		2	9	8		10	803.86	8.37	665.21	6.93
1		1		21		20	10	685.73	3.43		
	1		1	14		13	10	740.06	5.69		
1			1	29		15	10	722.50	4.82		
8	13		21	153	142		10	15,061.50	8.84	1,000.00	.59
	1		1	34		16	10	708.97	4.43		
1	1		2	39		28	10	791.43	2.83		
1	1		2	39		27	10	1,019.91	3.78		
1	1		2	45		35	10	983.91	2.81		
1	1		2	40		28	10	1,020.03	3.64		
1	1	2		26		19	10	956.09	5.03		
1	1	1	1	61		47	10	1,016.43	2.16		
1	1		2	22		16	10	1,011.55	6.32		
1	1	2		42		33	10	1,015.67	3.08		
1	1		2	52		37	10	1,021.01	2.76		
1	1		2	45		36	10	1,013.87	2.82		
2		1	1	17		10	10	1,020.33	10.20		
2		2		23		15	10	979.23	6.53		
1	1		2	19		13	10	958.99	7.38		
1	1	2		40		32	10	1,018.24	3.18		
	2	1	1	50		34	10	1,016.73	2.99		
	2		2	36		31	10	1,019.61	3.29		
	2	1	1	47		33	10	974.19	2.95		
1	1		2	37		27	10	944.43	3.50		
1	1	2		34		28	10	1,009.56	3.61		
1	1	1	1	41		30	10	1,016.03	3.39		
1	1		2	38		24	10	1,006.36	4.19		
1	1		2	14		12	10	1,005.00	8.38		
1	1		2	28		14	10	998.12	7.18		
1	1		2	25		20	10	964.22	4.82		
11	15		26	160	154		10	10,260.00	5.55	1,740.00	.95
2	7	1	8	58	50		10	1,706.61	2.84	3,900.00	6.50
	2	1	1	29		26	10	956.82	3.68		
	2		2	30		24	10	1,008.46	4.20		
1	1		2	32		29	10	1,015.78	3.50		
	2		2	32		26	10	1,006.55	3.87		
1	1		2	60		46	10	1,007.87	2.19		
	2		2	27		23	10	1,007.48	4.38		
1	1		2	37		31	10	1,004.42	3.24		
1	1		2	44		38	10	1,308.06	2.73		
1	1	1	1	32		25	10	995.13	3.98		
1	1		2	23		22	10	1,019.69	4.63		
	2		2	42		34	10	1,024.32	3.01		
1	1	1	1	22		15	10	961.88	6.41		
1			1	16		15	6	465.63	5.17		
1	1		2	29		23	10	1,017.45	4.42		

a Including $2,017.92 cost of repairs to the buildings during the year.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity. Boarding.	Capacity. Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Rosebud Agency—Continued.			
Spring Creek day	By Government	.....	44
Pine Creek day	.....do	.....	35
White Thunder Creek day	.....do	.....	32
Whirlwind day	.....do	.....	30
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	.....do	.....	30
Ring Thunder Creek day	.....do	.....	30
Upper Pine Creek day	.....do	.....	30
Sisseton Agency:			
Sisseton Industrial	.....do	130	.....
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	150	.....
Yankton Agency:			
Yankton boarding	By Government	125	.....
St. Paul's boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....
Flandreau: Training	By Government	175	.....
Pierre: Training	.....do	180	.....
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding	By Government	80	.....
Ouray boarding	.....do	80	.....
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12	By contract	.....	.....
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	150	.....
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding	By contract	150	.....
Cœur d'Alene boarding	.....do	300	.....
Tonasket boarding	By Government	75	.....
Neah Bay Agency:			
Neah Bay boarding	.....do	75	.....
Quillehute day	.....do	.....	60
Puyallup (consolidated) Agency:			
Chehalis boarding	.....do	60	.....
Puyallup boarding	.....do	150	.....
Quinaielt boarding	.....do	40	.....
S'Kokomish boarding	.....do	60	.....
Jamestown day	.....do	.....	30
Port Gamble day	.....do	.....	24
St. George's Industrial boarding *a*	By Catholic Church	60	.....
Tulalip Agency:			
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150	.....
Lummi day	By Government	.....	50
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	.....do	130	.....
North Yakima: St. Francis Xavier's boarding	By contract	90	.....
Lewis County:			
Public day, district No. 51	.....do	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 54 *b*	.....do	.....	.....
Pierce County: Public day, district No. 10	.....do	.....	.....
Skagit County: Public day, district No. 53	.....do	.....	.....
Stevens County:			
Public day, district No. 7	.....do	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 1	.....do	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 11	.....do	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 44 *b*	.....do	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Menomonie boarding	By Government	150	.....
Oneida boarding	.....do	80	.....
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	.....
Hobart day	By Government	.....	120
Oneida day, No. 1	.....do	.....	50
Oneida day, No. 2	.....do	.....	30
Stockbridge day	.....do	.....	40

a Figures received too late to be included in totals.

year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
1	1	....	2	45	....	36	10	$970.37	$2.70	....	....
1	1	....	2	32	....	25	10	1,008.55	4.03	....	....
....	2	1	1	31	....	23	10	1,026.53	4.46	....	....
1	1	....	2	28	....	23	5	673.83	5.86	....	....
1	1	....	2	49	....	31	10	1,017.95	3.28	....	....
1	....	....	1	19	....	16	10	695.94	4.35	....	....
....	2	....	2	23	....	21	7	692.97	4.71	....	....
7	9	5	11	150	101	....	10	20,029.46	16.53	....	....
1	3	....	4	98	59	....	10	....	....	....	....
5	13	9	9	116	97	....	10	16,072.23	13.80	....	....
2	5	1	6	54	51	....	10	1,533.31	2.50	....	....
10	13	11	12	184	112	....	12	19,597.01	14.58	....	....
5	7	1	11	120	104	....	10	15,534.64	12.45	....	....
2	6	....	8	82	55	....	10	9,289.25	14.07	....	....
2	5	....	7	50	43	....	10	7,530.55	14.59	....	....
....	....	....	....	27	....	17	10	524.84	3.09	....	....
15	19	....	34	128	115	....	12	19,164.15	13.89	$17,654.82	$12.79
10	9	2	17	97	88	....	10	7,020.00	6.65	9,174.00	8.09
9	6	....	15	84	68	....	10	7,289.40	8.93	12,710.00	15.58
2	6	2	6	85	66	....	10	11,200.00	14.14	....	....
5	6	5	6	58	52	....	10	6,937.77	11.12	....	....
1	1	....	2	59	....	32	10	928.25	2.91	....	....
2	5	2	5	69	56	....	10	8,707.95	12.96	....	....
8	8	5	11	225	143	....	10	19,072.26	11.11	....	....
2	2	....	4	39	30	....	10	4,594.52	12.76	....	....
2	5	2	5	57	51	....	10	5,968.70	9.75	....	....
1	....	....	1	26	....	23	10	896.00	3.90	....	....
1	....	....	1	20	....	13	10	640.00	4.92	....	....
5	6	....	11	53	40	....	10	....	....	3,783.22	7.88
6	9	....	15	111	98	....	10	10,562.86	8.98	....	....
1	....	....	1	47	....	32	10	802.90	2.51	....	....
9	10	10	9	145	120	....	9	15,036.51	13.92	....	....
2	5	....	7	47	38	....	10	3,669.06	8.05	1,531.00	3.36
....	....	....	....	5	....	2	4	20.75	2.59	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	10	35.00	3.50	....	....
....	....	....	....	8	....	8	1	15.16	.63	....	....
....	....	....	....	8	....	3	7	45.00	2.14	....	....
....	....	....	....	19	....	13	8	342.00	3.28	....	....
....	....	....	....	6	....	5	4	59.90	3.00	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	11	11	8	157	136	....	10	17,025.02	10.43	....	....
8	11	7	7	102	87	....	10	12,249.42	11.73	....	....
8	8	2	14	162	149	....	10	14,040.00	7.85	9,600.00	5.37
....	1	....	1	42	....	19	10	641.70	3.38	....	....
....	1	....	1	32	....	15	10	675.60	4.50	....	....
1	....	....	1	29	....	14	10	646.05	4.61	....	....
1	....	....	1	37	....	16	10	793.00	4.96	....	....

b No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50	
St. Mary's boarding (Bad River Reservation)	do	100	
Bayfield day	do		150
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	do		80
Fond du Lac day	By Government		40
Grand Portage day	do		40
Normantown day	do		36
Pahquayahwong day	do		40
Vermillion Lake day	do		50
Bad River day (St. Mary's)	By contract		100
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By Government		40
Red Cliff day	By contract		50
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	160	
Tomah: Training	By Government	125	
Ashland County: Public, day, town of Ashland district *a*	By contract		
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	150	
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	By contract	125	
Episcopal Mission boarding	do	25	

a No reports received from this school.

year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
......	6	......	6	83	31	......	12	$3,750.00	$10.08	$1,100.00	$2.96
1	7	......	8	97	79	......	12	5,400.00	5.70	....	....
......	3	......	3	48	....	36	10	767.14	2.13	750.00	2.08
......	4	......	4	87	....	66	10	1,120.35	1.70	....	....
1	......	......	1	36	....	15	9	695.58	5.15	....	....
1	......	1	......	21	....	8	10	837.80	4.22	....	....
......	1	......	1	22	....	13	10	784.71	6.04	....	....
1	1	......	2	44	....	26	10	1,155.99	4.45	....	....
1	1	......	2	71	....	22	10	1,133.37	5.15	....	....
......	2	......	2	37	....	19	10	450.00	3.37	....	....
1	......	1	......	34	....	17	8	596.56	4.39	....	....
......	2	......	2	45	....	33	10	758.57	2.30	....	....
6	8	1	13	138	130	......	10	13,586.69	8.71	2,639.13	1.70
6	7	2	11	121	80	......	12	14,145.14	14.73	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....
7	8	5	10	139	124	......	12	22,047.26	14.82	....	....
2	7	......	9	86	77	......	12	7,020.00	7.60	500.00	.54
3	4	2	5	25	20	......	10	2,145.60	8.94	2,185.40	9.11

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	20,458
Capacity of day schools *a*	5,290
Number of employees *a*	2,578
Male	1,035
Female	1,543
Indian	597
White	1,981
Enrollment of boarding schools	18,186
Enrollment of day schools	4,850
Average attendance of boarding schools	15,061
Average attendance of day schools	3,127
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,082,830.22
To other parties	195,735.88

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of schools.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Boarding	75	7,845	8,068	6,477	1,034	$954,652.02
Day	110	*b* 4,315	3,843	2,528	172	93,355.64
Training	19	4,790	4,673	3,799	560	567,180.72
Total Government schools	204	16,950	16,584	12,804	1,766	1,615,188.38
Contract schools:						
Boarding	47	5,520	3,873	3,406	528	288,470.33
Day	15	975	688	407	22	8,522.47
Boarding, specially appropriated for by Congress	11	1,790	1,319	1,185	200	166,561.64
Total contract schools	73	8,285	5,880	4,998	750	463,554.44
Public schools	36	....	319	192	....	4,087.40
Mission schools (boarding)	5	513	253	194	62	....
Aggregate	318	25,748	23,036	18,188	2,578	2,082,830.22

a Not including public schools.
b Including capacity for 170 day pupils in boarding schools.

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
California:							
San Diego industrial boarding	150	95	$125.00	10	99	98	$11,875.00
St. Turibus Mission boarding	40	30	108.00	8	24	20	1,060.63
Hopland day	50	20	30.00	10	28	20	568.54
Ukiah day	50	20	30.00	12	24	13	391.92
Greenville, Plumas County, boarding and day	40	40	108.00	10	64	44	4,397.97
Pinole day	40	20	30.00	12	21	14	420.10
Idaho: Cœur d'Alene Reservation, De Smet Mission boarding	300	70	108.00	10	84	68	7,289.40
Kansas: Halstead, Mennonite Mission boarding	40	30	125.00	10	22	22	2,706.99
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding	150	45	108.00	10	51	47	4,563.00
Harbor Springs boarding	200	95	108.00	10	193	170	10,260.00
Bay Mills, Point Iroquois day	75	20	30.00	10	40	18	412.52
Minnesota:							
Graceville, Convent of Our Lady	65	50	108.00	12	60	55	5,400.00
Morris, Sisters of Mercy	150	80	108.00	12	107	96	8,640.00
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's Orphan	200	90	108.00	10	109	102	9,720.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	100	40	108.00	10	71	60	4,320.00
Montana:							
Crow Reservation—							
Industrial boarding	60	50	108.00	10	79	51	5,400.00
St. Xavier's, boarding	200	85	108.00	10	116	111	9,180.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding	300	135	108.00	10	172	138	14,580.00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding	55	40	108.00	10	47	45	4,313.54
St. Peter's Mission boarding	400	180	108.00	10	237	202	19,440.00
New Mexico:							
Bernalillo, Sisters of Loretto	135	60	125.00	12	76	75	7,500.00
Santa Fé, University of New Mexico *a*	75	....	....	1	69	63	....
Acoma Pueblo, day	50	25	30.00	10	35	21	514.21
Isleta Pueblo, day	60	30	30.00	10	50	25	610.66
Jemez Pueblo, day, No. 1	60	35	30.00	10	129	41	787.50
Santo Domingo, day	75	25	30.00	9	35	31	439 21
Pahuate day	35	25	30.00	6	33	21	302.43
San Juan day	50	22	30.00	10	32	21	493.00
Taos day	50	20	30.00	10	44	28	486.32
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	175	130	108.00	10	161	146	14,040.00
Standing Rock Reservation, St. Elizabeth's boarding *b*	40	....	....	10	45	41	1,496.67
Oklahoma:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation—							
Mennonite boarding (agency) *b*	45	....	....	10	34	29	2,217.26
Mennonite boarding (cantonment) *b*	70	....	....	10	72	52	2,434.92
Osage Reservation—							
St. John's boarding	150	40	125.00	10	68	53	4,992.70
St. Louis boarding	125	50	125.00	10	91	71	6,191.67
Pottawatomie Reservation:							
Sacred Heart boarding	200	40	108.00	10	44	40	4,320.00
St. Mary's boarding *c*	75	....	....	10	38	33	4,748.40
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation—							
M. E. Mission boarding *b*	100	....	....	10	47	45	1,086.17
Cache Creek Mission boarding *b*	40	....	....	10	40	38	923.09
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding *b*	40	....	....	9	37	34	614.11
St. Patrick's Mission boarding *b*	75	....	....	10	59	47	1,032.86
South Dakota:							
Cheyenne River Reservation, St. John's boarding *b*	60	....	....	10	55	41	2,382.70

a No contract.
b This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.
c Paid by vouchers. No formal contract made.

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
South Dakota—Continued.							
Crow Creek Reservation—							
Immaculate Conception boarding	130	60	$108.00	10	81	78	$6,480.00
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding and day	45	30	....	10	42	40	3,920.00
Pine Ridge Reservation—							
Holy Rosary boarding	200	140	108.00	10	153	142	15,061.50
Plum Creek boarding	30	15	108.00	10	9	8	802.88
Rosebud Reservation—							
St. Francis boarding	180	95	108.00	10	160	154	10,260.00
Antelope Creek, St. Mary's boarding *a*	45	....	....	10	58	50	1,706.61
Yankton Reservation—							
St. Paul's boarding *a*	50	....	....	10	54	51	1,533.81
Springfield, Hope boarding	50	45	108.00	10	49	41	4,383.76
Washington:							
Colville Reservation, boarding	150	65	108.00	10	97	88	7,020.00
Tulalip Reservation, industrial boarding	150	100	108.00	10	111	98	10,562.86
North Yakima, St. Francis Xavier's boarding	90	35	108.00	10	47	38	3,680.06
Wiconsin:							
Bayfield boarding	50	30	125.00	12	33	31	2,750.00
Bayfield day	150	30	30.00	10	48	36	767.14
Menominee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding	170	130	108.00	10	162	149	14,040.00
Wittenberg, boarding	160	140	108.00	10	138	120	13,586.60
Bad River Reservation—							
St. Mary's boarding	100	50	108.00	12	97	79	5,400.00
Day	100	15	30.00	10	37	19	450.00
Red Cliff day	50	30	30.00	10	45	33	758.57
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	80	40	30.00	10	87	66	1,120.25
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation—							
Episcopal Mission boarding	25	20	108.00	10	25	20	2,145.00
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	125	65	108.00	12	86	77	7,020.00
Total	6,560	2,872	....	....	4,561	3,813	296,902.80
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
California: Banning, St. Boniface's Industrial	150	100	125.00	10	129	122	12,500.00
Indiana:							
Rensselaer, St. Joseph's Normal Institute	100	60	....	10	67	54	7,445.85
Wabash, White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute	80	60	167.00	10	66	65	10,020.00
Minnesota:							
Collegeville, St. John's Institute	100	50	150.00	10	50	50	7,500.00
Clontarf, St. Paul's Industrial	110	100	150.00	12	49	41	6,218.62
St. Joseph, St. Benedict's Academy	100	50	150.00	10	50	50	7,500.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Agency, Holy Family boarding	140	100	125.00	10	109	104	12,500.00
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius Mission	450	300	150.00	10	334	302	44,450.21
Oregon: Umatilla Agency, Kate Drexel Industrial	150	60	100.00	10	99	84	6,000.00
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution	260	200	167.00	12	238	198	33,363.41
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	167.00	12	128	115	19,164.15
Total	1,790	1,200	....	....	1,319	1,185	166,561.64
Aggregate	8,350	4,072	....	....	5,880	4,998	463,554.44

a This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

Statistics of schools supported by the State of New York.

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Average number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	700	34	441	173	16	$4,873.24
Onondaga	1	100	36	70	18	1	407.39
St. Regis	5	325	36	164	66	5	1,507.10
Shinnecock and Poospatuck	2	79	36	54	29	2	335.21
Tonawanda	3	135	36	91	38	3	832.24
Tuscarora	2	128	35	70	32	2	600.00
Total	29	1,467	35.5	890	356	29	8,575.18

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and March 2, 1895.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1895.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 795).			
Daniel M. Browning	Male	Commissioner	$4,000.00
Thos. P. Smith	do	Assistant commissioner	3,000.00
Samuel E. Slater	do	Financial clerk	2,000.00
Chas. F. Larrabee	do	Chief of division	2,000.00
Frank T. Palmer	do	Clerk	1,800.00
Josiah H. Dortch	do	do	1,800.00
Geo. H. Holtzman	do	do	1,800.00
Joseph B. Cox	do	Principal bookkeeper	1,800.00
Wm. M. Stewart	do	Clerk	1,800.00
Jas. F. Allen	do	do	1,800.00
John A. Beckwith	do	do	1,600.00
Robert F. Thompson	do	do	1,600.00
Eugene Goodwin	do	do	1,600.00
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	do	1,600.00
Harmon M. Brush	do	do	1,600.00
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	do	1,600.00
Edward B. Fox	do	do	1,600.00
Miss M. S. Cook	Female	Stenographer	1,600.00
Milton I. Brittain	Male	Clerk	1,600.00
Kenneth S. Murchison	do	do	1,600.00
Winfield S. Olive	do	do	1,600.00
Orlando M. McPherson	do	do	1,600.00
John H. Hinton	do	do	1,600.00
T. Sewell Ball	do	do	1,400.00
Chas. E. Postley	do	do	1,400.00
Jas. H. Bradford	do	do	1,400.00
Miss Susan A. Summy	Female	do	1,400.00
Walter M. Wooster	Male	Stenographer	1,400.00
Miss Mary L. Robinson	Female	Clerk	1,400.00
Joseph K. Bridge	Male	do	1,400.00
Millard F. Holland	do	do	1,400.00
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,400.00
Hamilton Dimick	Male	do	1,400.00
Mrs. Julia Henderson	Female	do	1,400.00
Andrew B. Rogerson	Male	do	1,200.00
Frank La Flesche	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Harriet T. Galpin	Female	do	1,200.00
Chas. W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200.00
Chas. T. N. Cutcheon	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Adele V. Smith	Female	do	1,200.00
Mary J. Lane	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Lizzie McLain	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Mary E. Gennet	do	do	1,200.00
Alvin Barbour	Male	do	1,200.00
Morton E. Venable	do	do	1,200.00
Geo. E. Pickett	do	do	1,200.00
Henry W. Harris	do	do	1,200.00
Frank Govern	do	do	1,200.00

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and March 2, 1895—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JULY 1, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 795)—Continued.			
Mrs. Jennie Brown	Female	Clerk	$1,200.00
Jas. S. Dougall	Male	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Fannie L. Goodale	Female	do	1,200.00
Miss Eliza A. Duffield	do	do	1,000.00
Jas. E. Rohrer	Male	do	1,000.00
Miss Emma J. Campbell	Female	do	1,000.00
Simon E. Fiester	Male	do	1,000.00
Bernard Drew	do	do	1,000.00
Martin Bundy	do	do	1,000.00
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	do	1,000.00
Miss Fannie Cadel	Female	do	1,000.00
Wm. Musser	Male	do	1,000.00
H. L. Browning	do	do	1,000.00
Miss C. A. King	Female	do	1,000.00
John Van Stewart	Male	do	1,000.00
Chas. E. Behle	do	do	1,000.00
John Olberg	do	Draftsman	1,000.00
Henry B. Mattox	do	Copyist	900.00
Harry W. Shipe	do	do	900.00
Miss Emilie R. Smedes	Female	do	900.00
Frank Kyselka	Male	do	900.00
Adolph Amende	do	do	900.00
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	do	do	900.00
Samuel W. Mellotte	do	do	900.00
Miss Grace D. Lester	Female	do	900.00
Viander S. Hillis	Male	do	900.00
Joseph J. Printup	do	do	900.00
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither	Female	do	900.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell	do	do	900.00
Willis J. Smith	Male	Messenger	840.00
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	Female	do	840.00
Eugene B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720.00
Asbury Neal	do	do	720.00
James Lawler	do	Laborer	660.00
Walter B. Fry	do	Messenger boy	360.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Female	Charwoman	240.00
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	do	240.00
Employed under act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 900).			
Aaron H. Bell	Male	Clerk	1,200.00
Daniel H. Kent	do	do	1,200.00
John R. Wise	do	do	1,400.00
Rufus H. Putnam	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,200.00
Wm. H. Gibbs	Male	do	1,000.00
Employed under act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 904).			
Gustav Friebus	Male	Draftsman	1,600.00
Employed under act of August 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854).			
Fred E. Fuller	Male	Clerk	1,200.00
Frank M. Conser	do	do	1,200.00

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque school, Albuquerque, N. Mex.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
G. A. Hale	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. K. Wauchope	Assistant and issue clerk.	800	M.	W.	do	
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	720	M.	W.	do	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	do	
Mary F. Stewart	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
Lulu M. Thomas	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1. 1894	
Cornelia I. Hann	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Anna West Allison	do	480	F.	I.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Geo. W. Patrick	Disciplinarian and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1895	
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1895	
Matilda Wind	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Sidney J. Patrick	do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1895	
Clara S. Cutler	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Wm. A. Seldomridge	Farmer and engineer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
W. G. Gruninger	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles E. Orr	Harness and saddle maker.	720	M.	W.	do	
Joseph Collombin	Tailor	600	M.	W.	do	
Joseph Wind	Baker	540	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Maggie E. Seldomridge	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Catharine D. Owens	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hattie Acklin	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Charlotte Brehant	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Harvey Townsend	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Louis Quintana	do	180	M.	I.	do	
James Devine	Band teacher	240	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
John H. Winn	Assistant engineer	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sam. Hendricks	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Cecilia Gallegos	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	do	
Ramon Johnson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
David Gregg	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Leonard Leonicia	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Hiram Smith	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Zac. Chacon	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Dan Chacon	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Isabel Whittier	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Effie Cook	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Lupe Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	do	
David Perry	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	do	
James K. Wroth	Stable boy	60	M.	I.	do	
Nina Smith	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	do	
Clara Badgsley	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Nora Gaston	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Lula Antonio	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Effie Mitchell	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Fannie Thomas	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Ben. Harrison	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Baraga day school, Baraga, Mich.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Mary Justine	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1894.	
Big Pine day school, Big Pine, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Josie Turner	Teacher	600	F.	H.	Sept. 3, 1894.	
Birch Cooley day school, Birch Cooley, Minn.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
R. H. C. Hinman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1894	
Bishop day school, Bishop, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Minnie C. Barrows	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1894	
Blackfeet school, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 292).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Horace J. Johnson	Teacher	840	M.	W.	do	
Mary C. Matson	do	720	F.	W.	do	
J. Alfred Mall	do	600	M.	W.	do	
C. M. Bell	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Blackfeet school, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 292).
Alice V. Lowe	Matron	$600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Helen M. Pool	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	do	
Ida Curtiss	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	do	
Zanna Olive Groves	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
Jennie Johnson	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	do	
Nancy J. Long	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary Bross	Assistant cook	360	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1895	
George Walters	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Carlisle training school, Carlisle, Pa.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent		M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	do	
Carlos Montezuma	Physician	1,200	M.	I.	do	
W. B. Beitzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	do	
Dennison Wheelock	Clerk and band master	1,000	M.	I.	do	
A. S. Luckenbach	Clerk	720	F.	W.	do	
Nana Pratt	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Eva H. Quinn	do	600	F.	W.	do	
O. W. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	do	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	840	F.	W.	do	
Anna C. Hamilton	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	do	
Fanny G. Paull	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Florence M. Carter	do	660	F.	W.	do	
J. W. Hendren	do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Katie S. Bowersox	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Fannie I. Peter	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Rosa Bourassa	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	do	
Carrie E. Weekley	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
M. L. Silcott	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Bessie H. Cummins	do	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ella G. Hill	Assistant music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
L. R. Shaffner	Matron	800	F.	W.	do	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	do	
Mary E. Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Prudence Miles	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Martha B. Hench	do	420	F.	W.	do	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	do	
Elizabeth B. Wind	Assistant nurse	480	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1895	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Benjamin Caswell	Assistant disciplinarian	120	M.	I.	do	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	do	
W. R. Claudy	Assistant printer	600	M.	W.	do	
Levi St. Cyr	do	240	M.	I.	do	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	720	M.	W.	do	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	do	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	do	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	do	
Phil. Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500	M.	W.	do	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	do	
J. Scott Bushman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	do	
Isaac Forney	Fireman	420	M.	W.	do	
Elmer Snyder	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
James D. Flannery	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. S. Ely	Agent for out pupils	1,000	F.	W.	do	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	660	M.	W.	do	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
J L. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	N.	do	
Samuel A. Jordan	Laundress	600	M.	N.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Christina Newman	Assistant laundress	300	F.	N.	do	
Carrie Thomas	do	300	F.	N.	do	
Carrie E. Hulme	Superintendent of sewing.	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
E. Corbett	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Liminger	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	do	
C. R. Thomas	do	300	F.	W.	do	
James Pontiac	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	do	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carson training school, Carson, Nev.						Act. Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Thomas S. Ansley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
S. L. Lee	Physician	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. A. Rankin	Principal teacher	800	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
James Furlong	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
George V. Goshorn	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Lovilla L. Mack	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1894	
Mary L. Mead	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Henry Heidenreich	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	H.	....do	
F. E. L. Wheeler	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1895	
Maggie Rhodes	Assistant laundress	60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lulu Wilson	Assistant cook	60	F.	H.	....do	
Ruby Winston	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
John Moore	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	....do	
John Keefe	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Grant Patterson	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Jack John	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
John Brown	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
James Pierson	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Albert Coffin	Night watchman	p. m. 5	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. J. A. Montgomery	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
H. F. Furry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Ben Roadtraveler	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	Dec. 13, 1894	
Martha S. Russell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ada W. Crawford	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Emma V. Robinson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna Kitzmiller	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	....do	
Jessie S. Hands	....do	300	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
William Drummon	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Myrtle Anderson	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Christie Hoag	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Hannah Yellow Hair	....do	60	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
Lilly C. Fees	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Casper Edson	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	....do	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	....do	
Sallie Keown	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
M. R. Felcher	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Alice M. Lewis	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1895	
Mary Ovy Lewis	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	....do	
Noble Prentiss	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Julia Prentiss	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
William Victor	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	....do	
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
A. H. Viets	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
E. J. Viets	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Henry Barnum	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1895	
James Hamilton	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Bernard B. Maust	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Bessie Dunlop	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
Emma V. Haines	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Chester P. Cornelius	....do	500	M.	I.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Florence M. Maust	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Delia Briscoe	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mabel Tyler	....do	300	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1895	
A. S. Quick	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
James C. Swink	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 3, 1894	
Ota Penn	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rebecca Hunter	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	....do	
Sallie Cloud Chief	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	....do	
Edith Olson	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Frank J. Filkins	Night watchman and fireman.	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—C't'd.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308.)
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Philip Cook	Tailor	$300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Paul Good Bear	Shoemaker	500	M.	I.	Feb. 13, 1895	
Anna Little Woman	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Dulcie Garrett	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Fannie Swink	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Grey Red Cloud	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308)
CHEYENNE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wm. H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1894	
Louise Cavalier	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. C. Tayloe	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Henrietta R. Smith	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
E. Belle Van Voris	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Marie L. Spradling	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Maud R. Tayloe	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1895	
Addie Bennett	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Lizzie V. Davis	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Christine Holt	Baker	180	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1894	
Estella Pretty Voice Eagle.	Nurse	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Henry Iron Cane	Janitor and helper	120	M.	I.	Jan. 14, 1895	
Luceal Birdsley	Laundress	300	F.	W.	June 9, 1895	
Fannie Crowfeather	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	May 9, 1895	
CHEYENNE RIVER DAY SCHOOLS.						
Joseph F. Estes	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Marcia De Vinny	do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	do	
John F. Carson	do	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Chilocco training school, Chilocco, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Benjamin F. Taylor	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1894	
Wilbur F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Vinnie Underwood	Assistant clerk	600	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
C. J. Crandall	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1895	
S. M. Childers	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helena Blythe	Kindergarten teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Alice Kingcade	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Anna D. Burr	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
May Moore	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mattie E. Head	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Edith H. Rarick	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1895	
C. E. Dagenett	do	500	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Ernestine Ebel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Elsie B. Cochran	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Ada Smith	do	300	F.	I.	Mar. 9, 1895	
Trice S. Owen	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
R. A. Cochran	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Noah Longenbaugh	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 30, 1895	
Eunice W. Albertson	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Geo. S. Schureman	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	do	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer and fireman	720	M.	W.	do	
Albert Robinson	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	do	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	do	
Josephine Childers	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Philip Raubedeau	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Hoskins	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert Mathis	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	do	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	600	F.	W.	do	
Nancy Thomas	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	do	
M. A. Atchison	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Catherine Owen	Stewardess	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Delia C. Cook	Laundress	500	F.	W.	do	
Lucy Bayhyville	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James A. Cook	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	do	
Charles Hubbard	Herder and butcher	120	M.	I.	do	
Reuben Caddo	do	120	M.	I.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco training school, Chilocco, Okla.—Cont'd.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Ellen Edwards	Hospital cook	$180	F.	I.	Mar. 9, 1895	
Joe Crazy Bear	Baker	120	M.	I.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Susannah L. Kariho	Sergeant	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Jennie Bayhylle	do	60	F.	I.	do	
William Hodjoe	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Louis McDonald	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Josie Wright	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Jennie Deer	do	60	F.	I.	do	
John Kimball	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clay Brown	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Benjamin Welch	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Lizzie Mohiner	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Sam B. Lincoln	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Colorado River boarding school, Arizona.						
James M. Gates	Teacher	720	M.	W.	June 28, 1895	
Colville boarding school, Colville Agency, Wash.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lawrence W. Parker	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Isabel Toan	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1894	
Sara C. Williams	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Alice Strahl	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Martha R. Hanks	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rosie Lafleur	Cook	500	F.	I.	do	
Caroline Warren	Laundress	500	F.	I.	do	
Crow boarding school, Crow Agency, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
H. D. Arkwright	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
L. L. Woolston	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Charles M. Gilman	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 17, 1895	
E. E. Palmer	Teacher	540	M.	W.	do	
E. J. Pierson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. A. Gilman	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	May 17, 1895	
Louise McCormick	Boys' matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. Irene Rathbun	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Eva Nash	Baker	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. Farrell	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
H. M. Grover	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
D. Martin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1894	
C. Miller	Assistant laundress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. Wilson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
A. Gray	Assistant cook	360	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1895	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894	
Lizzie A. Richards	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Laura E. Cowles	do	540	F.	W.	do	
F. W. Wertz	do	720	M.	W.	Jan. 26, 1895	
Alma Bean	do	480	F.	H.	Feb. 22, 1895	
Frank A. Thackery	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 7, 1895	
John Middle Tent	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1895	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna M. Avery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mary J. Le Croix	Seamstress	400	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Daisy Crow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	do	
E. E. Ely	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 14, 1895	
Lulu Two Arrows	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1894	
Armine Jenesse	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. Four Star	do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 13, 1895	
Louis Archambeau	Janitor	240	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ HOSPITAL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Carrie Yarosh	Laundress and cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
GRACE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
Mary A. Reason	Teacher	p.m.$60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
LOWER BRULÉ BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
George W. Nellis	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clara D. True	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Emma Foster	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Lucy Maley	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1895	
August F. Duclos	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frank King	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	H.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Katie E. Baker	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Electa S. Nellis	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dinah Philbrick	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	do	
Emma E. Duclos	Cook	360	F.	W.	May 12, 1895	
Genie S. Cloud	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Della H. Elk	do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Kate E. Curran	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Alice N. Joint	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Sophie H. Fallis	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 20, 1895	
Anasteria Anderia	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Flute	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Mary Voice	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1895	
Joseph Lodge	Janitor	240	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Turtle Mountain day schools, Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 302).
No. 1: Wellington Salt	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 2: Jeff. D. Day	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	do	
No. 3: Emily Rolette	do	p.m. 72	F.	H.	do	
Eastern Cherokee training school, Cherokee, N. C.						Act Aug. 28, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
H. L. Oberlander	Clerk and physician	900	M.	W.	do	
Della F. Botsford	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
M. E. Best	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Fannie R. Scales	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Lillian R. Potter	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Blythe	Cook	540	F.	I.	do	
Hattie A. Shelton	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1895	
Edwin Schanandore	Baker and bandmaster	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
CHEROKEE DAY SCHOOLS.						Act Aug. 28, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Birdtown: John Pattee	Teacher	p.m. 45	M.	I.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Lottie P. Pattee	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Big Cove: James B. Welch	Teacher	p.m. 45	M.	I.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Mary E. Welch	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 25, 1895	
Soco: John Farquitte	Teacher	p.m. 45	M.	I.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Cynthia Smith	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1895	
Cherokee: Emma T. Houts	Teacher	p.m. 45	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1895	
Flandreau training school, Flandreau, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Leslie D. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles S. Woodin	Clerk	600	M.	W.	do	
R. M. Jester	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1895	
Edward Nugent	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1895	
Kate F. Butler	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1895	
Blanche V. Wood	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Flandreau training school, Flandreau, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Ida May Warren	Assistant teacher	$480	F.	I.	Jan. 4, 1895	
Florence A. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Florence L. Jester	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1895	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Coady	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Bibie Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	do	
Minnie Tyler	Baker	480	F.	W.	do	
William Dean	Assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Joseph Robinson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Sarah St. Cloud	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Helen Red Wing	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Alice Sechler	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Charles Hillers	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Taylor Weston	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Sophia Taylor	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
FORT BELKNAP BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Enos B. Atkinson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Hugh M. Noble	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James F. Sweeny	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Sarah M. Atkinson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Maria Denner	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles A. Damon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	do	
Charles McConnell	Assistant shoemaker	120	M.	I.	do	
Lawrence Azure	do	120	M.	I.	do	
Mary V. Day	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Addie B. Hemphill	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Effie Hunter	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Brown	Laundress	480	F.	I.	do	
Susan Bent	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	do	
Emma Trail	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
BROWNING BOARDING SCHOOL.						
O. H. Gates	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
Benjamin D. West	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Mary C. West	do	660	F.	W.	do	
C. A. Decker	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Grace Parker	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Emma B. Sehie	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Zora Burns	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Amelia Murray	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1895	
Hannah Levings	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
FORT BERTHOLD DAY SCHOOLS.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
No. 1:						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Emma L. Moses	Housekeeper	480	F.	W.	do	
No. 2:						
Michael F. Minehan	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Minehan	Housekeeper	480	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
Fort Hall training school, Blackfoot, Idaho.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Hosea Locke	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ira Funkhouser	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dora N. Odekirk	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
M. M. Shirk	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
C. M. Bumgarner	Farmer and industrial teacher.	800	M.	N.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Fannie F. Perkins	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1895	
Nettie La Rose	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mrs. Ira Funkhouser	do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John Hayball	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	N.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Hall training school, Blackfoot, Idaho—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Julia E. Hayball	Seamstress	$480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary Martin	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Susie Yupe	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Amanda Pyle	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1895	
Rose Clendenin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1894	
John W. Parker	Night watchman	360	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Tom Cosgrove	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Martin Timsanico	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Fort Lapwai training school, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Ed. McConville	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
O. J. West	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
Maggie Standing	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	....do	
Berta D. Lockridge	Teacher	660	F.	W.	....do	
Mary C. Ramsey	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1895	
V. C. McConville	....do	600	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Minnie Yandell	....do	540	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1895	
Oliver Lindsley	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Magdalene Vale	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Mamie Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Minnie Young	....do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Harriet Spaford	Nurse	500	F.	W.	....do	
D. B. Hilvert	Farmer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Bertha Standing	Tailor	720	F.	W.	....do	
William L. Smith	Blacksmith and engineer.	840	M.	W.	....do	
Georgie Robinson	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Priscilla F. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	....do	
Phoebe Lawrence	Cook	500	F.	I.	Mar. 10, 1895	
Elizabeth Frank	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John C. Ellenwood	Carpenter and wagon maker.	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Josiah Redwolf	Shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	I.	....do	
Sarah O'Here	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Annie Minthorn	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Oscar Lawrence	Baker	300	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1894	
Joe McCormick	Issue clerk	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Francis McFarland	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Elmer Whitfield	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
George Penny	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Hill	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Annie Grant	Female assistant	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mabel Lowrie	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
James Dickson	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
James Carl	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
George Viles	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Sam Frank	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Joe Broncheau	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Janette Ezekiel	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Sophie Ruben	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Hugh Thompson	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Fort Lewis training school, Fort Lewis, Colo.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William D. Leonard	Clerk	900	M.	W.	....do	
J. G. Lillibridge	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	....do	
James J. Duncan	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1894	
Alice Simpson	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Maggie Kishbaugh	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Thomas V. Youree	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Thomas	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Hans Aspaas	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ada Miller	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Martha R. Clarke	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Mary McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Frank Martin	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	June 12, 1895	
J. S. Anglea	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
B. B. Custer	Blacksmith and engineer	720	M.	W.	....do	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	500	F.	W.	....do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Lewis training school, Fort Lewis, Colo.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Katie McDonald	Laundress	$500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Josie Bayles	Cook	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Reuben Springer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Coney Bablo	Baker	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Chester Nano	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Thomas Williams	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Allen Jadode	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Ingot Narcisco	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Warren Kedlestic	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Marie Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Thomas Damon	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lucius Lamar	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Lappi Martin	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Henry Carroll	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Fort Mojave training school, Fort Mojave, Ariz.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Samuel M. McCowan	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
H. T. Graves	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
John Flinn	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Randal Calkins	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Blanche Culton	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1894	
S. W. Pugh	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Lucy Stillwell	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Flinn	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1894	
Lizzie Pugh	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
C. L. Porter	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	do	
Henry Schlegel	Blacksmith and engineer	720	M.	W.	do	
Carrie Gross	Tailor	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
W. E. Stevens	Cook	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Asapeet	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	do	
SUPAI DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
R. C. Bauer	Teacher	p.m., 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Clema Bauer	General housekeeper	p.m., 48	F.	W.	do	
Fort Peck training school, Fort Peck Agency, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
J. H. Welch	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Laura B. Cottrell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1894	
Levi Levering	do	540	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Julius Sorrenson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nimrod Davis	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1894	
Nellie Cooke	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Julia C. Welch	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Obergfell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Nora Ivey	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Addie Atkinson	Cook	500	F.	W.	do	
Janet Trexler	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Mrs. Lillian E. Fallas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Inez Alvares	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Frank Howard	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
John T. Hickson	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	May 23, 1895	
Fort Shaw training school, Fort Shaw, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	720	F.	W.	do	
Ida M. Roberts	Teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Belle Roberts	do	660	F.	W.	do	
F. N. Asken	Industrial teacher	800	M.	W.	May 23, 1895	
William C. Kohlenburg	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
M. G. Aumend	do	540	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Shaw training school, Fort Shaw, Mont.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Albert Bishop	Teacher	$480	M.	I.	Oct. 9, 1894	
Mattie E. Caldwell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1895	
M. H. Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Sarah H. Webster	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
P. A. Walter	Tailor	720	M.	W.	do	
Olive B. White	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	do	
Byron E. White	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	do	
George B. Johnson	Blacksmith	800	M.	W.	do	
E. L. Parker	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Marie De Leeuw	Cook	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1894	
Jennie Gibb	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Louis Goings	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Apr. 30, 1895	
Minnie B. Cushman	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	June 3, 1895	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1895	
David C. Duval	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	May 15, 1895	
Garrett White Horses	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Felix Marrow Bone	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Charles Conway	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clara Harrison	Assistant	60	F.	I.	do	
Josephine Mitchel	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Frank Choate	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Elmer Rattler	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Racine	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Lucy Wood	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Alice Aubrey	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Fort Stevenson training school, Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fort Totten training school, Fort Totten, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
W. F. Canfield	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	do	
Edward P. Clark	Storekeeper and assistant clerk.	720	M.	W.	do	
Eliel P. Wells	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Reuben Perry	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1894	
Flora A. Crane	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1894	
Nelson W. Dumm	do	660	M.	W.	do	
Jennie L. Voswinkel	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Marie C. Canfield	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	do	
John A. Troutman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
Charles E. Crandall	Engineer and plumber	800	M.	W.	do	
Antonie Buisson	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	do	
Howard W. Hastings	Shoe and harness maker and band teacher.	720	M.	W.	do	
Engebrikt Erikson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Joseph Fisher	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Olson	Cook	500	F.	W.	do	
Emma V. Blackwell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Mary Rustom	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
James W. Blackwell	Hospital nurse	300	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1894	
Emily Winquist	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Alfred Littlewing	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Laura Wakefield	do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
John Lufkins	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 21, 1895	
Simon Bellanger	do	60	M.	I.	do	
John McDonald	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Wm. J. Parker	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Grey Nuns of Montreal, Fort Totten, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Margaret Cleary	Teacher	500	F.	W.	do	
Mary Hart	do	500	F.	W.	do	
Bridget M. Cleary	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Elizabeth Robinson	do	400	F.	W.	do	
Mary Bender	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Alodia Arseneault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	do	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Yuma training school, Fort Yuma, Ariz.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. T. Hefferman	Physician and clerk	1,200	M.	W.	....do	
Mary O'Connor	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
John F. Whittington	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Virginia Franco	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frances Lee Beavers	....do	540	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Lavin	....do	480	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie Reilly	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Annie Purcell	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Ed. J. Rau	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
P. J. Martin	Shoemaker	840	M.	W.	....do	
Annie O'Connor	Cook	600	F.	W.	....do	
Margaret Killion	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Rosa Martin	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	....do	
Albert Pasqual	Baker	300	M.	I.	....do	
Charles Asponwasol	Assistant baker	180	M.	I.	....do	
Annie Hipah	Laundress	300	F.	I.	....do	
Maria Hipah	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	....do	
Louisa Hipah	....do	180	F.	I.	....do	
Jose Mau u dec	Chief watch	240	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1894	
James Jaeger	Watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fred Ha shan	....do	180	M.	I.	....do	
Bill Mojave	Assistant	180	F.	I.	....do	
Henry Tsenoky	Shoemaker apprentice	60	M.	I.	....do	
Harry Quacott	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Augustine Shatt	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Knai mif wappi	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Robert Ray	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Richard Sack o nigh	Carpenter apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dwight Campbell	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Samuel Newman	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Joseph Tanane	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Hubert Mish	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Genoa training school, Genoa, Nebr.						Act. Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
J. E. Ross	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Wm. G. Bentley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Julia Noble	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ora B. Bryant	....do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Zada T. Kemp	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1895	
Florence Wells	....do	500	F.	I.	....do	
Jessie Siebrecht	....do	480	F.	I.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Chauncey Yellow Robe	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 12, 1895	
Ida Ross	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Olivia Woodbury	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1895	
Sarah J. Bentley	....do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William Thompson	Farmer	800	M.	W.	....do	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	840	M.	W.	....do	
James Welch	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fannie L. Phillips	Cook	600	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Emma Mart	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Louis Gordon	Assistant harness maker	120	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
W. H. Hailman	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1895	
Dovie Lemmon	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ada Rice	....do	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1895	
Jane Chapman	....do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Rose Cordier	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
Frank Mott	Male assistant	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles Lahoe	....do	300	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Alex. Poyer	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
George Hill	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
Lizzie H. Young	Assistant clerk and typewriter.	p. m. 40	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Grand Junction training school, Grand Junction, Colo.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
T. G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles H. Schooley	Clerk	720	M.	W.	....do	
Heman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	....do	
Reed J. Snyder	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	....do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Grand Junction training school, Grand Junction, Colo.—Con.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Freddie A. Hough	Teacher	$660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Allie L. Snyder	do	540	F.	W.	do	
J. H. Barr	Farmer and industrial teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 27, 1894	
M. V. Lemmon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Maj. P. Dutton	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1894	
Joe D. Oliver	Shoe and harness maker.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nathan Whitmire	Cook	600	M.	N.	do	
Adelia Alexander	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Kate Ritchardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	do	
Grande Ronde boarding school, Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Margaret T. O'Brien	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rosa Butch	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 11, 1895	
Anselina Fuerabend	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Callaghan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Theresa V. Roble	Matron	480	F.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	June 6, 1895	
Clara Studly	Cook and laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eugenia Hess	Assistant cook	360	F.	W.	do	
Caroline Labonte	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Frank Vautrin	do	60	M.	I.	May 13, 1895	
Green Bay, Wis						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
GREEN BAY DAY SCHOOL.						
Elenora Zellers	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Burleson	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	do	
Ashworth Heys	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Henry N. Shaw	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1895	
MENOMONEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie June Osborne	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Bertha J. Dryer	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Florence Miller	do	600	F.	I.	June 7, 1895	
Henry Dicke	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Gauthier	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	do	
Laura K. M. Sciurus	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Huldith Watson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	do	
Ernest Oshkosh	Assistant carpenter	300	M.	I.	do	
Peter Waukechon	Shoemaker	450	M.	I.	do	
Mary Weaver	Cook	400	F.	I.	do	
August Schweers	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	do	
Ida Charles	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	do	
Algerine Jordan	Laundress	400	F.	I.	do	
Lilly Gardner	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	Jan. 24, 1895	
Effa Weaver	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Charlie Freechette	Teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Mitchel Sanapaw	Fireman	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
ONEIDA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Charles F. Peirce	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Mary Marshall	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Elsie E. Dickson	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Mary Ball	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1894	
George W. Hause	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josiah A. Powlas	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	do	
Henrietta M. Kite	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Amelia Skenandoah	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	do	
Ida E. Powlas	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1894	
Lizzie E. Sturm	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sophie Cornelius	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	300	F.	I.	do	
Phoebe Stevens	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	do	
Joel B. Archiquette	Shoemaker (two months).	p. m. 30	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Greenville day school, Greenville, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Edward N. Ament	Teacher	p.m. $60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Floy M. Ament	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do	
Haskell Institute training school, Lawrence, Kans.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
J. A. Swett	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
H. B. Peairs	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M.	W.	...do	
C. R. Dixon	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	...do	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	...do	
W. A. Posey	Assistant clerk	900	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
C. C. Seewir	...do	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
S. M. Wilber	Storekeeper and issue clerk.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sarah A. Brown	Principal's assistant	800	F.	W.	...do	
Ada B. Sisson	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Griffith Richards	Kindergarten teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Helen W. Ball	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mariette Wood	...do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Louisa Wallace	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth Hellawell	...do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Frances C. Wenrick	...do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Ada Zimmerman	...do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Tillie Maslin	...do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Sadie P. Price	...do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Laura Lutkins	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. L. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	...do	
Ida S. Johnson	...do	600	F.	M.	...do	
Julia Ogee	...do	90	F.	H.	...do	
Emma L. Clark	Dining room matron	540	F.	W.	...dc	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	900	M.	W.	...do	
Henry Reyer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	...do	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	660	F.	W.	...do	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	900	M.	W.	...do	
Henry Ketosh	Assistant engineer	240	M.	H.	...do	
A. S. Hickey	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	...do	
G. R. Dove	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	...do	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	...do	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	600	M.	W.	...do	
W. H. Moffett	Cook and baker	600	M.	W.	...do	
J. B. Churchill	Painter	600	M.	W.	...do	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	...do	
Geneva Roberts	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	...do	
Simon Red Bird	Carpenter	300	M.	I.	...do	
R. Z. Donald	Gardener	540	M.	W.	...do	
Robert D. Agosa	Tailor	360	M.	H.	...do	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	...do	
Ella F. Cooper	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
John Buch	Band master	360	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William House	Teamster	140	M.	I.	...do	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Casper Alford	Assistant laundryman	120	M.	I.	June 15, 1895	
John Wheelock	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Gus Breuninger	Assistant disciplinarian	140	M.	H.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Leonard Thomas	Assistant baker	120	M.	H.	June 10, 1895	
Sampson Pigeon	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	June 15, 1895	
Hoopa Valley boarding school, Hoopa Valley, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Henry A. Kendal	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Malcolm W. Odell	Teacher	660	M.	W.	...do	
Kittie Odell	...do	600	F.	W.	...do	
Candace B. Kendal	Matron	600	F.	W.	...do	
Mabel Benedict	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1895	
Jane Spinks	Cook	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	...do	
Eliza Kenley	Assistant seamstress (three months).	p.m. 25	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1894	
Maggie Hennessy	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles Hank	First industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	...do	
Edward Armstrong	Second industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	...do	
Francis Colgrove	...do	240	M.	I.	...do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Hoopa Valley boarding school, Hoopa Valley, Cal.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
James Richards	Baker	$240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ben Hostler	Assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Pleasant Matilton	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Hot Springs day school, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Otto Olston	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1895	
Keams Cañon, Ariz						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
KEAMS CAÑON TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Samuel L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	....do	
Francis M. Neel	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
James E. Kirk	....do	720	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1894	
D. C. Reed	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lillie Burns	Matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Carrie A. Hilburn	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	May 30, 1895	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
H. Eliza Fain	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Wick wi ah	Assistant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Coinwengtewa	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Polehongava	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 3, 1895	
OREIBA DAY SCHOOL						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308.)
J. M. Russell	Teacher	p.m. 90	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Effie M. Russell	Cook and seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
POLACCA DAY SCHOOL						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
C. H. Fain	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Gertie Laird	Cook and seamstress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Kiowa Agency, Okla						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. H. Cox	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Lucy W. Cox	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Addie R. McAnaney	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Lizzie Grimes	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
Mary E. Thiesz	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1894	
Sarah A. Freeman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. M. Holland	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Anna M. Walters	Nurse	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Amanda Moore	Cook	480	F.	N.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook and butcher.	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jennie F. Pierce	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Nellie Chandler	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	....do	
Leda Zimmerman	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Ella Greyless	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	June 11, 1895	
John Lowry	Helper	150	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
KIOWA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
J. C. Hart	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
A. B. Bowman	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Nora D. Sparks	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1895	
F. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1895	
Mary E. Thompson	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 10, 1895	
Cora E. Waller	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
P. H. Handley	Half carpenter	360	M.	W.	....do	
Mary Garren	Cook	480	F.	I.	....do	
Bettie V. Burton	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Mattie Pruner	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	....do	
Fannie Burgess	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Mary Bearskin	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	May 1, 1895	
Thomas N. Garen	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Logan Baanthe	Indian helper	300	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Cynthia Wan jope	Cadet sergeant	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lucy P. Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Mary J. Hand	.....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
A. M. Dunn	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lillie McCoy	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Marguerite L. Phillips	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Martha Napawat	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hattie E. Rusler	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Martha Kariho	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Eleanor C. Browne	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
G. C. Bottoni	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Doaby	Helper	150	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Bessie Iadapada	Cadet sergeant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 17, 1894	
Otis Dana	.....do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
G. L. Pigg	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ella Burton	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
Alice Shearer	.....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	.....do	
Nannie E. Shedden	Matron	600	F.	W.	.....do	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron and nurse.	480	F.	W.	.....do	
Mary E. Ridgley	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	.....do	
Hattie E. Pigg	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	.....do	
P. H. Handley	Half carpenter	360	M.	W.	.....do	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	360	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1895	
Catherine A. Hill	Night watchman and baker.	300	F.	W.	.....do	
Maria A. Frutchey	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
Wallace Caley	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	.....do	
John Mack	Helper	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Johnson Lane	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	.....do	
Klamath Agency, Oreg						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary C. Watkins	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Ruth Cooper	.....do	540	F.	W.	.....do	
Frank G. Butler	.....do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1895	
J. W. Brandenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Belle Snyder	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1895	
Emma H. Paine	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dora Lindsay	Cook	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Half shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Ella Voorhees	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Lucinda Wilson	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Sallie Tecumseh	.....do	200	F.	I.	May 20, 1895	
Harry Wilson	Watchman	60	M.	I.	May 13, 1895	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Levi F. Willits	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Milton J. Needham	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1895	
William J. Stafford	Industrial teacher and engineer.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Cirilla E. Needham	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Laura A. Willits	.....do	540	F.	W.	.....do	
Eva M. Graves	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1895	
Charles Graves	Carpenter, sawyer, and wagon maker.	720	M.	W.	.....do	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Half shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Ollie Brown	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Ensebia L. Clark	Laundress	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Clara Brown	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Dora Grant	.....do	200	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Ralph Jackson	Watchman	60	M.	I.	May 28, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Fond du Lac:						
W. C. B. Biddle	Teacher	p.m. $60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Grand Portage:						
Moses Madwayosh	Assistant teacher	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lac Court d'Oreilles:						
William Denomie	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Normantown:						
Lizzie M. Lampson	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pahquahawong:						
C. K. Dunster	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Janett Dunster	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Vermillion:						
A. F. Geraghty	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Carrie Geraghty	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Lemhi boarding school, Lemhi Agency, Idaho.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
Robert Kirkham	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Winfield S. Holsinger	Teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Theresa T. Andrews	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Alice Holsinger	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1894	
Mattie Blackbear	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Manchester day school, Manchester, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Ella S. Brown	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mescalero boarding school, Mescalero, N. Mex.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
W. J. Davis	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
W. B. Bacon	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
J. M. Rowland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nannie A. Cook	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Ella Stinson	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
E. H. Wood	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	June 22, 1895	
Lenna Gibson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1895	
Clara Badgsley	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	June 28, 1895	
Elvira T. Bacon	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1895	
Seth Plata	Apprentice	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Penn Scott	do	120	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
John Hubbard	do	120	M.	I.	June 22, 1895	
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 309).
MISSION DAY SCHOOLS.						
Agua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Coahuilla:						
N. J. Salsberry	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
La Jolla:						
Flora Golsh	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Martinez:						
Charles E. Burton	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Mesa Grande:						
Hylena A. Nickerson	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pachanga:						
Mary J. Platt	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Potrero:						
Sarah E. Morris	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmons	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Saboba:						
Marie S. Noble	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Capitan Grande:						
E. F. Thomas	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	May 31, 1895	
Mount Pleasant training school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.:						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Andrew Spencer	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Wm. R. Kennedy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	do	
Edward F. Paddock	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
George W. Dougherty	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mount Pleasant training school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Minerva E. Spencer	Matron	$600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	....do	
Eunice Warner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1894	
Margaret A. Bingham	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1894	
Charles Staper	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	....do	
Gertrude Root	Assistant cook	250	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1895	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles B. Ward	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	....do	
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
NAVAJO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ella S. Patterson	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Emma Dawson	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	660	F.	I.	....do	
Frank J. Gehsinger	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Florence Nixon	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Cynthia Frakes	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Maggie Keough	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Sarah C. Bowman	....do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1895	
W. E. Hildebrand	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. T. McArthur	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Nov. 2, 1894	
Kate Frakes	Cook	540	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Emma Abbott	Assistant cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1895	
Hattie L. Allen	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
M. E. Keough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
LITTLE WATER DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Emma DeVore	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elsusba	Indian assistant	p.m. 2	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Jane Haskell	Housekeeper	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
NEAH BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John E. Youngblood	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
David Govan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Donald R. Osborn	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Flora A. Cheever	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Jennie Markishtum	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Lucy Brown	Laundress	200	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pat. McCarty	Male assistant	120	M.	I.	....do	
Lucy Irving	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	May 1, 1895	
May Jessie	....do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
QUILLEHUTE DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Johnston	General housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Nevada Agency, Nev						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
NEVADA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
David U. Betts	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Boling	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
James R. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma R. Gutelius	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	....do	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Ann Green	Cook	360	F.	I.	....do	
Ida Lowry	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	....do	
Sarah Natches	Laundress	360	F.	I.	....do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Nevada Agency, Nev.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
James R. Graham	Teacher	p.m.$72	M	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
WADSWORTH DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Kittie C. McCaulay	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Fred. C. Campbell	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Marguerite L. Picotte	Teacher	600	F.	I.	....do	
Laura G. Stevenson	....do	540	F.	W.	....do	
Walter T. Diddock	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do	
Ella Campbell	Matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Nettie Walker	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	....do	
Carey La Flesche	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Nov. 6, 1894	
Eugene Jonta	Carpenter and machinist	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert C. Ferguson	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	....do	
Olive Lambert	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Laura Reese	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Edith Webster	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
WINNEBAGO BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
O. H. Parker	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Dec. 4, 1894	
Alice Haines	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1894	
Helena Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1895	
Louis L. Meeker	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
St. Pierre Owen	Assistant industrial teacher.	420	M.	I.	Jan. 19, 1895	
Manie B. Cone	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Lizzie White	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Nora Buzzard	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
Annie Fourcloud	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Josie Holsworth	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1894	
Mary Priest	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Lottie Holsworth	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugenie Z. Brice	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Geo. F. Brandon	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1895	
J. Alice Weisner	Matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1895	
A. J. Penner	Farmer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Louisa Shell	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Lou	Laundress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Philip Lavore	Laborer	240	M.	I.	....do	
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 342).
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Carrie V. Marr	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
W. R. Locke	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1895	
Lillian G. Faulk	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Mary A. Cook	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Mary R. Pollock	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. R. Bean	Girls' matron	720	F.	W.	....do	
Flora I. French	Boys' matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Ella Spurgeon	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	....do	
Iola Corbitt	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
F. L. Benson	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
John Whelan	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Osage Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act. Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						Act July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 342).
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	$900	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary J. Caldwell	Hospital nurse	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Alcesta B. Malaby	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Allie West	....do	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Marietta Hayes	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Ella Bowman	....do	400	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Emma Monroe	....do	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Jennie Gray	Assistant cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1895	
Ida Luppy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Helen Smith	....do	400	F.	W.	....do	
Amy Smith	....do	400	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Nannie Evans	....do	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Louis Baptiste	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Moses Johns	Shoemaker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1894	
William Breuninger	Baker	360	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Perris training school, Perris, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Stephen Janus	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Fanny S. Combs	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary V. Kane	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
E. J. Maris	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
R. A. Maris	Laundress	500	F.	W.	....do	
Etta M. Clinton	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Claudina Calac	Indian helper	p. m. 5			Mar. 12, 1895	
Felipa Amago	....do	p. m. 5			....do	
Ventura Saubel	....do	p. m. 5			....do	
James Morongo	....do	p. m. 5			....do	
Frank Rice	....do	p. m. 5			....do	
Isidore Costo	....do	p. m. 5			....do	
Phœnix training school, Phœnix, Ariz.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500			Sept. 1, 1894	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	....do	
M. K. Culbertson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Riley	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Nora Holmes	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Blanche Edwards	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Nellie Jackson	....do	250	F.	I.	....do	
A. J. Mathews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Millard Walker	Assistant farmer	60	M.	I.	....do	
Henry Soatikee	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Sept 1, 1894	
José Mendoza	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	....do	
Oliver Wellington	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Pearl McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Erastus	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	....do	
Josie Martinez	....do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1894	
J. B. Miller	Baker	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Harry Enos	Assistant baker	100	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1895	
Lydia Long	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Minnie Colt	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Catherine Bag	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Eliza Mathews	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sarah Michor	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Cora Gates	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1894	
Fred. Long	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Howard Sanderson	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Cyrus Sun	Indian assistant	96	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph McDonald	Painter	60	M.	I.	....do	
Henry Lives	Indian assistant	48	M.	I.	Apr. 24, 1895	
George Head	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Pierre training school, Pierre, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500			Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert C. Solberg	Clerk	600	M.	W.	....do	
Jay B. Hann	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Philena E. Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Edith M. Forney	....do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1894	
Julia A. Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pierre training school, Pierre, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
Mary A. Smith	Assistant matron	$480	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1894	
James R. Wight	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Florence Wiltse	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Rebecca Hayes	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
W. S. Thomson	Watchman	360	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Pima boarding school, Pima Agency, Ariz.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
Wm. W. Wilson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Esther G. Cotes	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1895	
Lillian H. Webster	do	660	F.	W.	do	
Jessie W. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1895	
Nannie B. Young	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie Sharp	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
E. P. Higgins	Carpenter and issue clerk.	840	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1894	
Wm. C. Sharp	Farmer	700	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
Emma B. Palmer	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Julia Garcia	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1895	
Clayton Bulwer	Disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1894	
David I. Beasely	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Jose Luna	Assistant blacksmith	60	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Enos Machil	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Mary E. Dennis	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Calvin N. Emerson	Assistant cook and baker	240	M.	I.	do	
Alice Ischif	Hospital nurse	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Joanna Williams	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Francisco Xavier	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	do	
Joshua Ramon	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Carlos Apricot	do	60	M.	I.	do	
I. M. Landers	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Addie M. Marago	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
OGALLALA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Howell Morgan	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	do	
Bertie No Flesh	Apprentice	150	M.	I.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Robert Horse	do	150	M.	I.	May 20, 1895	
PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
F. A. Hutson	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary R. Henry	do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	do	
E. K. Robertson	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1895	
E. W. Truitt	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Truitt	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	do	
W. M. Parker	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	W.	do	
H. E. Brown	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Lizzie J. Brown	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Elmore L. Chief	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	May 4, 1895	
M. Little Chief	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	do	
E. M. Keith	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. G. Keith	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	H.	do	
Mary Morgan	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	do	
Catherine B. Spear	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
M. C. Prescott	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	H.	do	
E. D. Prescott	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	H.	do	
John S. Spear	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do	
John Hutzel	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	W.	do	
H. A. Mossman	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Joseph Knight	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	H.	do	
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	H.	do	
A. A. Robertson	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	H.	do	
E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	do	
Alice Garcia	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
F. F. Cushman	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary T. Wells	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
Lula Ashcraft	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
H. C. Smalley	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1895	
J. B. Freeland	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS—continued.						
A. M. Freeland	General housekeeper	p.m. $30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Clarence T. Stars	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jennie T. Stars	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	.....do	
Wm. H. Barten	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	.....do	
Angelique Barten	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	.....do	
Wm. C. Garrett	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	.....do	
Julia E. Garrett	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Thomas Black Bear	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Phillips White	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	I.	May 7, 1895	
Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
J. M. Sweeney	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
G. A. Sweeney	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
Stephen Waggoner	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	.....do	
C. J. Waggoner	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
E. A. Schneider	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Emilie Schneider	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
John M. S. Linn	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Olive R. Linn	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
Pipestone training school, Pipestone, Minn.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 310).
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,200			Nov. 13, 1894	
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
James Staley	.....do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1895	
Alex. McKay	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John H. Heidelman	Physician	300	M.	W.	.....do	
Emma M. Jeffres	Matron	500	F.	W.	.....do	
Alice Cook	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
Emma J. Wertz	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph McCollough	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Robert Clinch	.....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Fianna F. Sipe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ponca Agency, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208).
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Anna I. Denning	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 17, 1895	
Martha Whelan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1895	
Eva Fithian	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1894	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
Claire Abbott	Baker	300	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1895	
Grace Rowland	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
B. I. Canfield	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Ella Long (Wano)	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
R. K. Fergusson	Laborer	480	M.	W.	June 17, 1895	
PAWNEE TRAINING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 294).
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Ellis C. Thayer	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary H. Mitchell	.....do	600	F.	W.	.....do	
A. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	.....do	
Mary E. Bonifant	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Frances Robinson	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ophelia Jones	Boys' matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. R. Clark	Carpenter and farmer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Lena Wagner	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rose Howell	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	.....do	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Mary Mix	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Frank Purdy	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Louise Horst	Cook	400	F.	W.	.....do	
Henry Horst	Assistant cook and baker	400	M.	W.	.....do	
Mamie C. Jones	Nurse and assistant seamstress.	400	F.	W.	.....do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Ponca Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208).
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
J. B. Brown	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maud Black	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Lou Pyburn	do	600	F.	W.	do	
W. W. Bee	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Bettie Ansley	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1895	
Mabel Bee	Boys' matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bertha Black Tongue	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	do	
Tena Faber	do	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Annie Hobbs	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Allie Staton	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Elley F. Dobbs	Cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1895	
J. R. Dobbs	Baker and assistant cook	400	M.	W.	do	
J. W. Bloocher	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Feb. 4, 1895	
Pottawatomie Agency, Kans.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI SCHOOL.						
Thamar Richey	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Florence E. Noland	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
James R. Jensen	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eleanor Patterson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 21, 1895	
M. F. Hamilton	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Mattie Rion	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ada Nicholson	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
H. E. Wilson	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
R. J. Holmden	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Tama M. Wilson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1895	
Annie M. Schaffer	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Cora Teter	Cook	300	F.	W.	do	
Alice M. Battice	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	I.	do	
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Kate W. Cannon	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1895	
Sadie M. Cooper	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Idalia M. Browning	do	480	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Samuel Eubank	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	May 6, 1895	
Minnie A. Taylor	Matron	480	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Erma Lemert	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Charles C. Bryant	Assistant farmer	420	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1895	
Mary J. Murray	Cook	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
G. E. Cherry	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Emma Nicholson	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Potter Valley day school, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Mattie L. Chamberlain	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.						
PUEBLO AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS.						
Cochita: Mrs. J. B. Grozier	Teacher	p. m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Laguna Pueblo: Annie M. Sayre	do	p. m. 80	F.	W.	do	
Santa Clara: Thomas S. Dozier	do	p. m. 80	M.	W.	do	
Zia: Caroline E. Hosmer	do	p. m. 80	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Agency, Wash.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
CHEHALIS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank Terry	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$900	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Nellie E. Dohse	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Chauncey A. Mead	Physician	250	M.	W.	do	
Lena Heck	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	do	
Emma F. Newman	Cook	450	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mollie Judire	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Julia Benn	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
George Q. Sanders	do	60	M.	I.	do	
George Barr	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 12, 1894	
Mabel Benn	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
JAMESTOWN DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
John E. Malone	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
PORT GAMBLE DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
PUYALLUP BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
R. E. L. Newberne	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Henry J. Phillips	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie R. Southworth	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Flora McCormick	do	600	F.	W.	June 10, 1895	
Louis Preuss	Industrial teacher	700	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Philip B. Swearingen	Physician	1,000	M.	H.	Nov. 16, 1894	
Rachel McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eugenie M. Edwards	Assistant matron	450	F.	W.	do	
Ira R. Bamber	Farmer and gardener	700	M.	W.	May 16, 1895	
Agatha Helland	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	June 10, 1895	
Emily Hawk	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1894	
John Hawk	Assistant farmer	480	M.	H.	Oct. 15, 1894	
John Milcane	Carpenter	480	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth Ramsey	Cook	450	F.	W.	do	
Caroline Peterson	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	do	
Lucy Dean	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lincoln McKay	Apprentice	60	M.	H.	May 16, 1895	
Joseph James	do	60	M.	H.	do	
Daniel Ross	do	60	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John Allen	do	60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Johnson Williams	do	60	M.	H.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Emily Gard	do	60	F.	H.	do	
Lizzie Beatty	do	60	F.	H.	do	
Anna Lewis	do	60	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1894	
QUINAIELT BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Wm. P. Taber	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
John Kelly	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Flora A. Taber	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Helen M. Miller	Cook	450	F.	W.	do	
George Underwood	Apprentice	48	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clara Rack	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Addie Misp	do	48	F.	I.	do	
George Hyasman	do	48	M.	I.	Nov. 22, 1894	
S'KOKOMISH BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph Bernhard	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Jennie Graham	Seamstress and assistant teacher.	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Nellie Graham	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Agency, Wash.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
S'KOKOMISH BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Anna Williams	Assistant seamstress	$300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hattie Van Eaton	Cook	450	F.	W.	do	
Delia Leclaire	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Aggie Leclaire	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	May 18, 1895	
George Adams	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 10, 1895	
Minnie Sherwood	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Willie Pulsifer	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. H. Johnson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1895	
B. N. O. Walker	Teacher	660	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Eva Johnson	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Abbie W. Scott	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Manning Halliday	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Hortense Castlio	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Hattie McNeill	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Grace Yonce	do	300	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1894	
Josiah B. Vaughan	Farmer	500	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1895	
Sallie Woolf	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie Wright	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lillie Davidson	Cook	420	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1895	
Ida Wade	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Emma Johnson	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1895	
Lizzie White	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
A. J. Taber, jr	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clara D. Allen	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Dorcas Moore	do	540	F.	W.	do	
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna M. Bosard	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Kitty Wade	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1894	
Viola Stafford	do	300	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1895	
Clymena M. Sweet	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25 1895	
Watson J. Mendenhall	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Delia Hicks	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lavara Purdy	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Cora Pickering	Cook	420	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Crow	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Lizzie Purdy	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Mollie Brown	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Agency:						
Harriet Roberts Corning.	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Rose Pulliam	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Spring Creek:						
James A. Daly	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1894	
Maggie A. Daly	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ironwood Creek:						
George M. Butterfield.	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Capitola C. Butterfield.	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
E. A. Thomas	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Libbie S. Thomas	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
He Dogs Camp:						
J. Franklin House	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Drusilla House	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Cut Meat Creek:						
A. D. Harpold	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Rose A. Harpold	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Mabel C. Bennett	Teacher	p.m. $60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Katie E. Bennett	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Red Leaf Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	...do...	
Fannie Bradford	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	...do...	
Emelina H. Tripp	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Corn Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Martha S. Carlisle	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Little White River:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha A. Corbin	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Pine Creek:						
Isaac McElroy	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	...do...	
Mary McElroy	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Ring Thunder Creek:						
Sidney D. Purviance	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	...do...	
White Thunder Creek:						
Lora A. Burton	...do...	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Isabel Young	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	...do...	
Butte Creek:						
Elmira R. Greason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Ida May Hadden	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Oak Creek:						
Lovina C. Van Horn	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	...do...	
Julia Gordon	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	...do...	
Ponca Creek:						
Isaac G. Henry	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1894	
Emilie G. Bay	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	......	Nov. 5, 1894	
Milks Camp:						
D. L. McLane	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Louisa McLane	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	...do...	
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp:						
S. P. Hutchinson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Jean Hutchinson	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Little Crow Camp:						
G. G. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1895	
Upper Pine Creek:						
Antoinette Spiers	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Kate Spiers	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Field service:						
Kate Morris	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Round Valley boarding school, Round Valley Agency, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Margaret A. Peter	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	...do...	
Mabel Dunlap	Cook	480	F.	W.	...do...	
Mary E. Craddock	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	...do...	
Enoch Pollard	Indian assistant	360	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.						
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Otillia Kessel	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Sallie B. Neal	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
James K. Allen	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Hattie G. Duck	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Laura Belle Lockhart	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie Warrior	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	...do...	
Nancy Kennedy	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Lucy J. Scott	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	...do...	
Ben F. Egnew	Laborer	360	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Louis Tyner	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 5, 1894	
James Alford	...do...	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 296).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1894	
Bessie Northorop	Kindergarten teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Minnie Birch	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Isaac M. Gladish	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Mary J. Hall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Clara B. Yott	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	do	
Thomas W. Comer	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1895	
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. Gladdish	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Maggie Stewart	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	May 22, 1895	
B. E. Moore	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rhoda McCoy	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	May 22, 1895	
SAC AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Edward E. Reardon	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Salem training school, Chemawa, Oreg.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 311).
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
John C. Clark	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Prescott L. Rice	Physician	840	M.	W.	do	
Mary C. Clark	Assistant clerk (Indian)	300	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Eugene C. Nardin	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1894	
Carrie M. Hainline	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1894	
Wm. J. Nolan	do	600	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1894	
Hattie E. Bristow	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1895	
Lee Dante Taylor	do	660	F.	W.	May 13, 1895	
Albert G. Hunter	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Clarence Van Patten	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Lillian E. Ellis	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
Jonas Laufman	Engineer and plumber	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
David E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	do	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Nurse	450	F.	W.	do	
Axel Peterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	do	
Theodore M. Thompson	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	do	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	do	
William Goodrich	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	720	M.	W.	May 3, 1895	
Samuel A. Walker	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Ellen Holman	Cook	450	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Emma C. Pinkerton	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Florence Teter	Baker	360	F.	W.	May 18, 1895	
Matilda Krueger	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
Cyrus Metcalf	Butcher	60	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1894	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
SAN CARLOS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John M. Commons	do	660	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
R. E. Hunsinger	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Mary Belle Clay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Henry Franck	Shoe and harness maker	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Effie W. Parker	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 28, 1895	
Justin Shedee	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Soo Hoo Goay	Cook	540	M.	C.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Ah Geip	Laundress	540	M.	C.	Sept. 1, 1894	
FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Benj. F. Jackson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Orr	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1894	
James Bissett	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Julia V. Clarke	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1895	
Larkin Willis	Cook	540	M.	N.	Apr. 3, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Santa Fe industrial school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 311).
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
C. Manning Combs	Clerk and storekeeper	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Anna C. Egan	Principal and normal teacher.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jane Langley	Kindergarten teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1894	
Etta M. French	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Albert M. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles H. Lamar	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1894	
Abraham Doxtator	Assistant industrial teacher.	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth Rowland	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Katherine Darnell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Leandro Sena	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Paul Plumage	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Santiago Sais	Baker	480	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles Becker	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
John Lowry	Assistant tailor	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Luciano Campaynoli	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Reid B. Winnie	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	120	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
John K. Owens	Engineer	300	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Jefferson Goulette	Carpenter	720	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hugh Sousea	Assistant carpenter	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Sublet B. Shelby	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Sterling Price	Cook	500	M.	I.	May 1, 1895	
Dora C. Gurule	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Candidio Tapia	Helper	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Annie Lockwood	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Anastacio Narranjo	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1895	
Trinidad Laranaga	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Addie Beaver	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dan Manning	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
William Parsons	do	60	M.	I.	do	
William Shawa	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Thomas	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Arthur Tinker	do	60	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Santee Agency, Nebr						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Isaac W. Dwire	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Margaretta A. Frank	Teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Alice G. Dwire	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Grace Raper	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1894	
Ida La Chapelle	do	480	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Charles Ruleau	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 14, 1895	
M. L. Smith	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Jolie A. Palin	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	do	
Birdie Risley	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
Mary Johnston	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 25, 1895	
Florence Frazier	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 25, 1895	
Joseph Cash	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1895	
Stephen B. Smith	Indian assistant	360	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
C. L. Davis	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1894	
Seger Colony training school, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
J. H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Chas. L. Davis	Clerk and industrial teacher.	900	M.	W.	do	
Anna C. Hoag	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Linnie Bosserman	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Lydia E. Dittes	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Etta Reynolds	Assistant matron	p. m. 25	F.	I.	do	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
O. West, alias Scabby	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Lucinda A. Keown	Cook	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Little Bear	Assistant cook	96	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Ennosta P. Chief	Seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Seger Colony training school, Okla.—Cont'd.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
Laura C. Bear	Assistant cook	$96	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Cora Poor Bear	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
Rosa Lewis	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	....do	
Otto Hunt	Laborer	p. m. 10	M.	I.	Nov. 22, 1894	
Anna C. Reynolds	Seamstress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Jah Seger	Carpenter	p. m. 20	M.	I.	June 15, 1895	
William Hansell	Laborer	p. m. 10	M.	I.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Seminole (Florida). Fort Myers, Fla.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 303).
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter and assistant sawyer.	780	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frank B. Tippins	Teamster	600	M.	W.	....do	
Shoshone boarding school, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 311).
J. W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Oliver C. Edwards	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	....do	
Maggie Hank	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Bessie McKenzie	....do	540	F.	W.	....do	
Felix G. Wheeler	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Maurice White	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	May 21, 1895	
Charles Myers	....do	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Murray	....do	240	F.	I.	....do	
Annie B. Tryon	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Tilla Edwards	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	....do	
Edith Steers	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do	
Valentine Saal	Cook	540	M.	W.	....do	
Little Shield	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Newton Glasgow	Fireman and carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	400	F.	I.	....do	
Bear Woman	Laborer	150	F.	I.	....do	
Siletz boarding school, Siletz Agency, Oreg.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
G. W. Myers	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Emma L. Miller	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Kitty Chapman	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	....do	
Maggie Mackay	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Sarah Pierre	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1895	
M. L. Newlon	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary McGee	Cook	400	F.	W.	....do	
Annie John	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Alice Saunders	Laundress	300	F.	I.	....do	
John Adams	Teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1895	
Sisseton boarding school, Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.						Act. Mar. 3, 1893 (26 Stat., 1039).
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Ella C. Sieverling	Teacher	600	F.	W:	Sept. 1, 1894	
Gussie Stocker	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Henrietta Baker	Kindergarten and music teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Hannah Clother	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. A. Bjornson	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Etta White	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	....do	
Frank A. Burdick	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1895	
C. D. Wheelock	Fireman	400	M.	I.	Nov. 30, 1894	
Sampson Renville	Harness and shoe maker.	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary D. Peters	Baker	360	F.	W.	....do	
Emma B. Frink	Cook	420	F.	W.	May 26, 1895	
Sophia Vanderheyden	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Daniel Campbell	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	....do	
Agnes Vanderheyden	....do	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock, N. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rhabana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do....	
Bridget McColligan	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do....	
Adela Eugster	Matron	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	....do....	
Cecilia Camenzind	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Cresentia Ironcedar	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Giles Tapetala	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Agnes Chargingeagle	Assistant	240	F.	I.	....do....	
Bernard Crowghost	....do....	240	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1894	
Irena Blacklightning	....do....	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
CANNON BALL DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
E. C. Witzleben	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Agnes V. Witzleben	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	....do....	
Louis Hat	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
Agnes G. Fredette	Superintendent	840	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rosa Dean	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Mary Y. Rodger	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do....	
Elizabeth F. Pease	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Edith W. Collins	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pauline Roessler	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Isidore Waters	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	....do....	
Nellie Galvin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Mary King	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Clinton Highhorse	....do....	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
BULLHEAD DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
Antoine de Rockbrain	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James Pheasant	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	....do....	
DAY SCHOOLS.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
No. 1:						
Marie L. Van Solen	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Thomas Ashley	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 2:						
J. L. Hazard	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	....do....	
Henry Kaddy	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	....do....	
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
Beatrice B Sonderegger	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth G. Schoule	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do....	
Seraphine E Ecker	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Bernardine Walter	....do....	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	....do....	
William Skinner	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Thecla Huse	Hospital nurse	360	F.	W.	....do....	
Rose Murphy	Assistant hospital nurse.	240	F.	H.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Victoria Mulligan	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Petronilla Uhing	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Walburga Huse	Hospital cook	360	F.	W.	....do....	
Boniface Smith	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Oscar J. D. Hodgkiss	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	....do....	
Benedicta Ramsey	Indian assistant	240	F.	H.	....do....	
Katie Menz	....do....	240	F.	H.	....do....	
Isidora Little	....do....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
PORCUPINE DAY SCHOOL.						
Imelda McLaughlin	Teacher	p.m. $60	F.	H.	May 1, 1895	
Bede Bringwater	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	do	
FIELD SERVICE						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299).
Lucy B. Arnold	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
M. L. McLaughlin	do	600	F.	H.	do	
Tomah training school, Tomah, Wis.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 311).
S. C. Sanborn	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
May D. Church	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Sue O. Smith	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Orville J. Greene	do	540	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Mary E. Hoye	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
Geo. E. Horner	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1895	
Frank H. Pond	Engineer	720			Sept. 1, 1894	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500			do	
Sadie M. Johnson	Seamstress	500			do	
Annie Folson	Laundress	500			do	
Scott Mobey	Watchman	240			Oct. 1, 1894	
Julia A. Barnett	Assistant seamstress and nurse.	480	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Tongue River day school, Mont.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
Anna Gardner	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rachel M. Goodale	Cook	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Act June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 204); Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles A. Walker	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ruth Edelan	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1894	
Albert Rube	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles Travis	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	May 1, 1895	
Alice M. Anthony	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1894	
Sallie Duvall	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Katie Connor	Laundress	450	F.	W.	do	
Kate Cullen	Cook	500	F.	W.	do	
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
I. S. Binford	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Libbie C. Stanley	do	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
B. R. Shimp	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Louise H. Pilcher	Matron	720	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Lillian Malaby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. Della England	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Olive M. Wayman	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ukiah day school, Ukiah, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
Martha B. Glazier	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Umatilla boarding school, Umatilla, Oreg.						Act Aug. 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 296).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Clara C. McAdam	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Jacob F. Clemmer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Lizzie C. Morris	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Alice Chartain	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	do	
Ella Briggs	Cook	400	F.	W.	do	
Louisa Bennett	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Upper Lake day school, Cal.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Sarah M. Cole	Teacher	p.m.$60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
SIMNASHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. J. Carter	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Kate Lister	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nugen Kautz	Industrial teacher and gardener.	720	M.	I.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Mary F. Wilson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1895	
Katie Heisler	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hattie Morgan	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Maggie Taylor	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Fannie Hull	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Charles Van Pelt	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
WARM SPRINGS DAY SCHOOL.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
Paul Bannock	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Western Shoshone boarding school, Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 308).
W. Vincent Graves	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary L. Bower	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
Wm. R. Bower	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lida W. Quimby	Matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1894	
Jennie M. Boldan	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie Cady	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1894	
Ada D. Graves	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
O. M. Lamon	Carpenter	450	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Emily E. Peake	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ellen Branchaud	Cook	360	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1894	
Mary Taylor	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William Branchaud	Janitor	300	M.	I.	....do	
GULL LAKE MISSION SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
Honor M. Denley	Cook	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
TWIN LAKES MISSION SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
Henry W. Warren	Assistant teacher	480	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1895	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
John A. Oakland	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1895	
Minnie Phillips	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Etta Knickerbocker	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Zenia Tibbetts	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charlotte Davis	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	....do	
Mary Lambert	Laundress	360	F.	I.	....do	
Isaac Lambert	Janitor	300	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Jack Big Star	....do	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	June 20, 1895	
May C. English	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma C. Morrison	Matron	360	F.	I.	Apr. 29, 1895	
Elizabeth Graves	Seamstress	200	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Madeline Jordan	Laundress	240	F.	I.	....do	
Kate Jourdan	Cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Patsy Needham	Janitor	300	M.	W.	May 20, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1895—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of present appointment.	Item of appropriation.
White Earth Agency, Minn.—Continued.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Nellie E. Grantham	Teacher	$660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Jackson	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Veronica Holliday	do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 22, 1894	
Martha R. Tyndall	Matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie Boutwell	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	do	
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	840	M.	W.	do	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	do	
Mary Donnell	Laundress	300	F.	I.	do	
Ella E. Branchaud	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Theodore Branchand	Janitor	300	M.	H.	do	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 632).
Viola Cook	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Annie B. Sokalski	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Flora Ray	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Julia Chaudonnett	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Julia Ousager	Laundress	360	F.	W.	do	
O. Chaudonnett	Janitor	300	M.	W.	do	
Annie Beaulieu	Cook	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Yakima boarding school, Yakima Agency, Wash.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 306).
J. W. Clendenning	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
J. O. Holt	Teacher	660	M.	W.	do	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Liza S. Whitaker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Annie S. Hayes	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1894	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie A. Staten	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	Nov. 20, 1894	
May Wikle Adams	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sue Wilgus	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Alice Catlin	Cook	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Thomas	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Minnie Charley	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Nora Watters	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Eddie Dick	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	do	
Willie Colwash	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Samuel Enyart	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Jessie Spencer	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1894	
Jessie Meacham	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1894	
Thomas Benson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Yankton boarding school, Yankton Agency, S. Dak.						Act Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 299.)
E. D. Wood	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. E. Wood	Teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
S. Kneeland	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
D. D. McArthur	do	660	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
R. A. Voy	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
C. Wood	Assistant industrial teacher.	200	M.	I.	do	
M. Eddy	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
M. Cloud	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1895	
Mary F. Palmer	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
A. E. Voy	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. Barber	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	do	
J. Thomas	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
B. Glass	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	do	
S. Ray	do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1895	
J. Jaundron	Night watchman	200	M.	I.	Apr. 13, 1895	
L. Stinger	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
L. Crazy Eyes	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1895	
A. Standing	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.				
George Kostrometinoff.	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Edward Armstrong	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Rudolph Walton	I.	Private	......	10
Augnstus Bean	I.	.....do	......	10
James Jackson	I.	.....do	......	10
Saginaw Jake	I.	.....do	......	10
Ca chuck tee	I.	.....do	......	10
Andrew Tlanteth	I.	.....do	......	10
John Shadesty	I.	.....do	......	10
George Shaaks	I.	.....do	......	10
Kent a Kouse	I.	.....do	......	10
Don a walk ish	I.	.....do	......	10
Don a Walk	I.	.....do	......	10
Is ka Nahk	I.	.....do	......	10
John Williams	I.	.....do	......	10
William Shoskin	I.	.....do	......	10
Simon Keith	I.	.....do	......	10
Edward Benson	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Skooltkah	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Tuxicana	I.	.....do	......	10
George Nor Kam	I.	.....do	......	10
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
George Steell	W.	Agent	$1,800	....
T. J. Hefling	W.	Clerk	1,200	....
George S. Martin	W.	Physician	1,200	....
Irwin B. Peters	W.	Farmer	900	....
Martin Hawkins	W.	Blacksmith	900	....
Silas E. Crandall	W.	Carpenter	900	....
J. A. Clark	W.	Asst. farmer	720	....
Ross Cartee	W.	Civil engineer.	2,000	....
James B. Noble	W.	Carpenter	900	....
Charles Aubrey	W.	Asst. farmer	720	....
E. H. Parsons	W.	Issue clerk.	900	....
Simon Charles	I.	Interpreter.	240	....
Joseph Trombley	I.	Butcher	480	....
Frank Vielle	I.	Herder	480	....
David Little Dog	I.	Judge	......	10
Stephens Bullshoe	I.	.....do	......	10
Robert Whitegrass	I.	.....do	......	10
John Vielle	I.	Asst. farmer	......	50
Chas. Rose	I.	.....do	......	50
Black Sarcee	I.	Laborer	240	....
Cleared Up	I.	.....do	240	....
Tom Little Bear	I.	.....do	240	....
Joe Spanish	I.	.....do	240	....
Stephen Henault	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	150	....
John Croff	I.	Laborer	240	....
Peter Champine	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
John Middlecalf	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Miles Fourhorns	I.	Sergeant	......	10
Joseph Bearspaw	I.	Private	......	10
Samuel Bigspring	I.	.....do	......	10
Louis Champine	I.	.....do	......	10
Daniel Duckhead	I.	.....do	......	10
James Longtime sleeping.	I.	.....do	......	10
John Medicineowl	I.	.....do	......	10
James Nightgun	I.	.....do	......	10
Simon Scabbyrobe	I.	.....do	......	10
Henry Heavyrunner.	I.	.....do	......	10
Jim No Chief	I.	.....do	......	10
Round Man	I.	.....do	......	10
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
Under Bull	I.	Private	......	$10
Thomas Weasel Head	I.	.....do	......	10
Frank Bostwick	I.	.....do	......	10
Big Wolf	I.	.....do	......	10
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.[2]				
Capt. Albert E. Woodson.	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
F. Glasbrenner	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
George R. Westfall	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. S. Johnson	W.	.....do	900	...
Carroll Briscoe	W.	Issue clerk.	800	...
Philip W. Putt	W.	Carpenter	900	...
K. F. Smith	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
Wm. T. Darlington	W.	Miller and engineer.	900	...
Roy Hall	W.	Additional farmer.	900	...
George E. Coleman	W.	.....do	720	...
R. S. Druly	W.	.....do	720	...
Jesse Hinkle	W.	.....do	720	...
James H. Hammon	W.	.....do	720	...
Eliza Lambe	W.	Field matron.	......	60
O. S. Rice	W.	Property clerk.	900	...
R. L. Ware	W.	Asst. clerk.	720	...
Alven Stukey	W.	Teamster and laborer.	360	...
J. O. Thompson	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
William Orvis	W.	Butcher	860	...
Moses Neal	W.	Leasing agt.	1,000	...
Robert Burns	I.	Issue clerk.	600	...
Dan Tucker	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
William Goodsell	I.	Teamster and laborer.	180	...
George Coons	I.	.....do	180	...
Colonel Horn	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
John D. Miles	I.	Teamster and laborer.	180	...
Richard Davis	I.	Additional farmer.	660	...
Andrew Tasso	I.	Asst. farmer	360	...
Stacy Riggs	I.	.....do	360	...
Henry D. North	I.	.....do	360	...
Lewis H. Miller	I.	.....do	360	...
John Otterby	I.	.....do	360	...
Peter Antoine	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Moses Lizard	I.	.....do	300	...
Paul Boynton	I.	Laborer	300	...
Joseph Williams	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Joseph Waw tah kaw	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Reuben N. Martarm	I.	Lieutenant.	......	15
Henry S. Bull	I.	Sergeant	......	10
Simon Euen wock ke	I.	.....do	......	10
Ed Be Kawn	I.	.....do	......	10
Theok Raven	I.	Private	......	10
Frank W. Wolf	I.	.....do	......	10
Jimmy Euen e haw ne	I.	.....do	......	10
Moore Vanhorn	I.	.....do	......	10

[1] Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

[2] Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
John Stanton	I.	Private		$10
T. R. Bird	I.	...do		10
Hudson Hawkins	I.	...do		10
Standing Bird	I.	...do		10
Joi Hamilton	I.	...do		10
Henry Roman Nose	I.	...do		10
Clarence Watson	I.	...do		10
Howling Water	I.	...do		10
James Ho ne wock ko st.	I.	...do		10
Denis Oe huen	I.	...do		10
Henry Sage	I.	Sergeant		10
Bob Tail Wolf No. 3	I.	Private		10
Benj. Oto no no ne	I.	...do		10
Creeping Bear	I.	...do		10
Standing in Water	I.	...do		10
Yellow Shirt	I.	...do		10
Chas. De Brai	I.	...do		10
Chas. Campbell	I.	...do		10
James Monroe	I.	...do		10
Tony Pedro	I.	...do		10
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
Peter Couchman	W.	Agent	$1,700	
Chas. E. McChesney	W.	Clerk	1,200	
Lawrence F. Michael	W.	Physician	1,200	
Fred. Winterbottom	W.	Issue clerk and storekeeper.	900	
J. K. Sechler	W.	Head farmer	800	
John P. Brehl	W.	Blacksmith	800	
David H. Ogden	W.	Hospital steward.	600	
Martin Smouse	W.	Stableman	400	
Charles M. Ziebach	W.	Asst. clerk	600	
Allie M. Robinson	W.	Instructor in domestic economy.	600	
Mary H. Whelan	W.	Hospital nurse.	600	
F. J. Boehme	W.	Additional farmer.	840	
R. G. Morton	W.	Asst. farmer	800	
C. L. Lexau	W.	Master mechanic.	800	
William Larrabee	I.	Supt. work, acting interpreter.	540	
Joseph Yardley	I.	Butcher	540	
Henry Le Beau	I.	Blacksmith	480	
Wounds the Enemy	I.	Wh'lwright	480	
Peter Le Beau	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	
Oscar Hawk	I.	Laborer	240	
Vetal Le Compte	I.	Physician's assistant.	180	
Swan	I.	Judge		10
Alexander Swift Bird.	I.	...do		10
Joseph Black Spotted Horse.	I.	...do		10
Dennis Buck	I.	Dist. blacksmith.	300	
Thomas White Horse	I.	Stableman	240	

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Harry Woodface	I.	Assistant carpenter.	$180	
Felix Benoist	I.	Dist. Farmer	180	
Jessie Buck	I.	Hospital laborer.	240	
Elizabeth Burnt Thigh.	I.	Laborer	120	
Walter Swift Bird	I.	Additional farmer.	540	
Louis Rattling Rib	I.	Assistant carpenter.	250	
Henry Charger	I.	Laborer	240	
James In the Camp	I.	Janitor and messenger.	150	
Moses Straight Head	I.	Captain of police.		$15
Joshua Scares the Hawk.	I.	Lieutenant of police.		15
James Crane	I.	Private		10
The Man No. 2	I.	...do		10
Joseph Warrior	I.	...do		10
Thomas Breast	I.	...do		10
John Makes it Long	I.	...do		10
John Crow	I.	...do		10
Charles Corn	I.	...do		10
Puts on his Shoes	I.	...do		10
High Hawk	I.	...do		10
Mathew Bear	I.	...do		10
Dennis Brings the Horses.	I.	...do		10
Henry Black Eagle	I.	...do		10
Joseph High Hawk	I.	...do		10
John Papin	I.	...do		10
Daniel Black Antelope.	I.	...do		10
Charley White Weasel.	I.	...do		10
Henry Grouse Running.	I.	...do		10
Luke Earring	I.	...do		10
John Four Moon	I.	...do		10
Jacob Eagle Chasing	I.	...do		10
Peter White Bobtail	I.	...do		10
Joseph Gray Spotted	I.	...do		10
James Brave	I.	...do		10
Thunder Hawk	I.	...do		10
Asa Crow	I.	...do		10
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Charles E. Davis	W.	Agent	1,500	
Thomas M. Drennan	W.	Clerk	1,000	
Hugh E. Kennedy	W.	Additional farmer.	720	
Man it aba	I.	Interpreter	200	
Settu ma	I.	Additional farmer.	300	
Sam ma ne va	I.	Butcher	220	
Chu vi a co mo ho na	I.	Herder	120	
Moses	I.	Teamster	60	
Charley Nelse	I.	Engineer	240	
John Crook	I.	Private		10
Mut que se mia	I.	...do		10
Ah chee vill yewhey	I.	...do		10
Pete Nelse	I.	...do		10
Jack Mellon	I.	...do		10

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH.[1]				
Capt. John W. Bubb	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Henry J. Shoenthal	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
E. H. Latham	W.	Physician	1,200	...
James R. Walker	W.	.....do	1,200	...
C. K. Smith	W.	.....do	1,200	...
P. O. Dillard	W.	.....do	1,100	...
F. W. Thompson	W.	Blacksmith	840	...
C. M. Hinman	W.	.....do	840	...
Lew Wilmot	W.	Sawyer and miller.	900	...
A. L. Strahl	W.	Farmer	900	...
George F. Steele	W.	Carpenter	900	...
Joseph Peavy	W.	Blacksmith	840	...
Henry M. Steele	W.	Additional farmer.	900	..
George H. Sheldon	W.	Sawyer and miller.	900	...
Wm. J. Kipp	W.	Engineer	900	...
C. E. Brooks	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
John W. Scribner	W.	Sawyer and miller.	900	...
C. R. Bubb	W.	Asst. clerk	600	...
Barney Rickert	I.	Laborer	300	...
Joseph Ferguson	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	240	...
Grant On hi	I.	Laborer	300	
George Tillotson	I.	.....do	300	...
Lot Whist le po som	I.	Judge	......	$8
Barnaby	I.	.....do	......	8
Robert Flett	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Tom e o	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	240	...
Joseph Levi	I.	Judge	......	8
Jim Chel quen le	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Joseph Qui se	I.	Private	......	10
Mack Chil sit sa	I.	.....do	......	10
St. Paul	I.	.....do	......	10
Alex Sin ha sa lock	I.	.....do	......	10
Peter Arcasa	I.	.....do	......	10
Paul Clifford	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Edward Haines	I.	Private	......	10
Dennis Peone	I.	.....do	......	10
Todd Ferguson	I.	.....do	......	10
Charlie Ka a kin	I.	.....do	......	10
Daniel McClung	I.	.....do	......	10
CROW AGENCY, MONT.[2]				
Lieut. J. W. Watson	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
C. H. Barstow	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Portus Baxter	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. H. Steele	W.	Farmer	900	...
E. M. Hammond	W.	Carpenter	900	...
F. Sucher	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
J. A. Gogarty	W.	Asst. clerk	720	...
S. Williams	W.	Miller	600	...
Harold Brown	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Robert L. Reading	W.	Issue clerk	1,000	...
R. C. Howard	W.	Herder	900	...
W. Y. Watson	W.	Agen'y supt. of irrigation.	900	...
C. F. Brown	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
A. J. Shobe	W.	.....do	720	...
L. B. Wisner	W.	.....do	720	...

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
CROW AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
J. N. Bradshaw	W.	Additional farmer.	$720	...
Charles Edwards	W.	Laborer	480	...
Chester A. Birdshirt	I.	.....do	300	...
J. Laforge	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	...
E. Black Hawk	I.	Asst. farmer	180	...
H. Red Shirt	I.	.....do	180	...
R. Raise Up	I.	.....do	180	...
Five	I.	Blacksmith and wheelwright's apprentice.	180	...
Finds the Enemy	I.	Asst. farmer	180	...
A. Anderson	I.	Laborer	300	...
C. White Shirt	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
T. Laforge	I.	Saddler's apprentice.	180	...
Chas. Wilson	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	...
M. Two Belly	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
G. Hill	I.	Laborer	300	...
Bad Dutchman	I.	Asst. farmer	180	...
Moses	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	...
Bear's Claw	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Medicine Tail	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
White Ann	I.	Private	......	10
Blanket Bull	I.	.....do	......	10
Five Bear	I.	.....do	......	10
Big Medicine	I.	.....do	......	10
Old Rabbit	I.	.....do	......	10
Takes a Horse	I.	.....do	......	10
Round Rock	I.	.....do	......	10
Sharp Nose	I.	.....do	......	10
Gets Off	I.	.....do	......	10
Fights Well Known	I.	.....do	......	10
Scald Bear	I.	.....do	......	10
Strikes Himself on the Head	I.	.....do	......	10
Comes From Above	I.	.....do	......	10
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.[3]				
Crow Creek.				
Frederick Treon	W.	Agent	1,800	...
J. C. Fitzpatrick	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
T. M. Bridges	W.	Physician	1,200	...
William Fuller	W.	Carpenter	840	...
Joseph Sutton	W.	Farmer	800	...
J. F. Giegoldt	W.	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	...
Emret Sivertsen	W.	Laborer	540	...
Joseph Wertz	W.	Miller	600	...
Andrew Skirving	W.	Blacksmith	840	...
J. W. Jones	W.	Additional farmer.	......	75
John W. Bridges	W.	.....do	......	60
Sam Fleury	I.	Laborer	240	...
Sam Boy	I.	.....do	240	...
Mark Wells	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Burned Prairie	I.	Judge	......	10
John Thrown Away	I.	.....do	......	10

[1] Also agreement of July 4, 1884, and act of March 3, 1891.
[2] Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.
[3] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Crow Creek—Cont'd.				
Dog Back	I.	Judge		$10
Sees Stones	I.	Herder	$400	
Half Day	I.	Assistant carpenter.	360	
Charlie Eagle	I.	Wh'lwright	240	
Louis Fire Tail	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	
William Walker	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	
Rufus Day	I.	Tinner	240	
Frank Hawk	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	
Stephen Gun	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	
George Banks	I.	Captain of police.		15
James Black	I.	Private		10
David Horn	I.	....do		10
Charles Eagle	I.	....do		10
Joseph Ocobo	I.	....do		10
Thomas Eagle Man	I.	....do		10
Two Heart	I.	....do		10
Louis Male	I.	....do		10
John Stands On	I.	....do		10
Jay Carpenter	I.	....do		10
Joseph Nimrod	I.	....do		10
Lower Brulé.				
Luke C. Hays	W.	Clerk	1,200	
Ambler Caskie	W.	Physician	1,200	
Geo. S. Stone	W.	Storekeeper and overseer.	800	
Thomas J. Campbell	W.	Carpenter	840	
J. B. Smith	W.	Blacksmith	800	
R. O. Davis	W.	Additional farmer.		75
James Morgan	W.	Farmer	720	
P. E. Olson	W.	Laborer	360	
M. Langdean	I.	Asst. farmer	540	
Chas. DeSheuquette	I.	Interpreter	240	
Edward C. Foot	I.	Laborer	240	
Big Mane	I.	Judge		10
Solomon E. Walking	I.	....do		10
One to Play With	I.	Herder	400	
Howard B. Elk	I.	Judge		10
Joseph Thompson	I.	Wh'lwright	240	
Thomas Bow	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	
George Estes	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	180	
Peter Bear Heart	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	
George Tompkins	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	
Stephen Spotted Horse.	I.	Captain of police.		15
Thomas O. Lodge	I.	Private		10
George Elk	I.	....do		10
Samuel White	I.	....do		10
George Scott	I.	....do		10
Philip Hawk	I.	....do		10
Paul Councillor	I.	....do		10
John B. Partisan	I.	....do		10
Charles Shooter	I.	....do		10
Daniel E. Thunder	I.	....do		10

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Lower Brulé—Cont'd.				
William B. Shield	I.	Private		$10
Joshua G. Eagle	I.	....do		10
Moses E. Whistle	I.	....do		10
Thomas R. Leaf	I.	....do		10
Robert L. Legs	I.	....do		10
DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK.				
Ralph Hall	W.	Agent	$1,200	
G. L. McGregor	W.	Clerk and storekeeper.	1,000	
Charles H. Kermott	W.	Physician	1,000	
A. O. Davis	W.	Additional farmer.		75
E. W. Brenner	W.	....do		75
R. D. Cowan	W.	Physician	400	
William Grant	W.	Farmer	500	
John Stewart	W.	Teamster and laborer.	600	
Charles White	I.	Interpreter	240	
Sunka ho waste	I.	Carpenter	360	
Waanatan	I.	Judge		10
Ecanajinka	I.	....do		10
Tiowaste	I.	....do		10
Peter McCloud	I.	Additional farmer.	240	
Martin J. Rolette	I.	Interpreter	240	
Joseph Mead	I.	Blacksmith	360	
John Brenner	I.	Additional farmer.	240	
Wiyakamaza	I.	Captain of police.		15
Iyayuhamani	I.	Private		10
Wakauhotanina	I.	....do		10
Oyeana	I.	....do		10
Tunkauwayagnani	I.	....do		10
Caupaksa	I.	....do		10
Wasineasuwmani	I.	....do		10
Wakaksen	I.	....do		10
Hewajin	I.	....do		10
Alexis Montriel	I.	Captain		15
John B. Turcott	I.	Private		10
Francis Montriel	I.	....do		10
Louis Gawneau	I.	....do		10
Joseph Laframbois	I.	....do		10
Mathew Laframbois	I.	....do		10
Eyaupahamani	I.	....do		10
John Eyaupaha	I.	....do		10
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.				
Joseph T. Carter	W.	Agent	1,500	
V. R. Ronan	W.	Clerk	1,200	
John Dade	W.	Physician	1,200	
J. F. O'Neil	W.	Sawyer and miller.	900	
Archie McLeod	W.	Carpenter	720	
Joseph Blodget	W.	Farmer	720	
Benjamin Welsh	W.	Asst. miller	600	
Charles Gardiner	W.	Farmer	720	
George Woodcock	W.	Sawyer and miller.	1,000	
Philip M. O'Neil	W.	Engineer	900	
E. E. Chapman	W.	Carpenter and gen'l mech'nic.	1,000	

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
Alex Matte	I.	Blacksmith	$720	...
Michael Revais	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Partee Kikisheo	I.	Judge	......	$10
Eneas Oustoo	I.	....do	......	10
Antoine Moise	I.	....do	......	10
August Celo	I.	....do	......	10
Pierre Catullayeuh	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Paul Kakishee	I.	Private	......	10
Deaf Louie	I.	....do	......	10
Peleas Chumwheck	I.	....do	......	10
Baptiste Matte	I.	....do	......	10
Oliver Gebeau	I.	....do	......	10
Nichola Epemla	I.	....do	......	10
Antoine Lacourse	I.	....do	......	10
Phelix Barnaby	I.	....do	......	10
Joseph Chesthorowe	I.	....do	......	10
Isaac Konpiea	I.	....do	......	10
Henry Matte	I.	....do	......	10
Paschal Taimien	I.	....do	......	10
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
Maj. Jos. M. Kelley	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
L. D. Sharp	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
John V. Carroll	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Wm. H. Granger	W.	Engineer	800	...
Wm. J. Allen	W.	Head farmer	800	...
John T. Bell	W.	Asst. farmer	720	...
William McConnell	W.	....do	720	...
Hiram Day	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Wm. P. Bradley	W.	Carpenter	720	...
R. A. Bennett	W.	Issue clerk.	720	...
A. W. Mahon	W.	Civil engineer.	2,500	...
Belknap F. Fisher	I.	Teamster	480	...
Hailstone	I.	Herder	360	...
Philip Shade	I.	Laborer	240	...
Raymond Feather	I.	....do	240	...
Many Coos	I.	....do	240	...
Joseph Nez Perce	I.	....do	240	...
Thunder Pipe	I.	....do	240	...
Arthur Chester	I.	Apprentice	120	...
Chas. Sabastian	I.	....do	120	...
Chas. Wetan	I.	....do	120	...
Frank Wheeler	I.	....do	120	...
George Bent	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Charles Perry	I.	Butcher	720	...
Gone High	I.	Herder	360	...
Peter Smith	I.	Laborer	240	...
Jerry R. Fisher	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Otter Robe	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Wetan	I.	Sergeant	......	10
Lame Chicken	I.	....do	......	10
No Bear	I.	Private	......	10
Skunk	I.	....do	......	10
Lizard	I.	....do	......	10
The Bull	I.	....do	......	10
Shaking Bird	I.	....do	......	10
Tall Youth	I.	....do	......	10
Robert Took Shirt	I.	....do	......	10
Horse Boy	I.	....do	......	10
Three White Cows	I.	....do	......	10
Wm. H. Berry	I.	....do	......	10
Horseback	I.	....do	......	10
Bear Shirt	I.	....do	......	10
First Raised	I.	....do	......	10
Spirit Boy	I.	....do	......	10
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.[2]				
Capt. Wm. H. Clapp	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
F. G. Mattoon	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
Joseph R. Finney	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Louis Sehie	W.	Head farmer	900	...
C. E. Farrell	W.	Carpenter, sawyer, and miller.	840	...
F. E. Tobie	W.	Asst. farmer	840	...
H. McLaughlin	W.	Engineer and laborer	780	...
James Ballantyne	W.	Harness-maker	780	...
Otto G. Van Senden	W.	Ass't clerk.	900	...
Thomas W. Flannery	W.	Blacksmith.	780	...
Peter Sherwood	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	...
Stephen Bedell	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	240	...
Byron Wilde	I.	....do	240	...
Thomas Enemy	I.	Harness maker's apprentice	240	...
William Deane	I.	Laborer	240	..
Sitting Bear	I.	Judge	......	$10
Good Bear	I.	....do	......	10
Black Eagle	I.	....do	......	10
William Conklin	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Frank Packineau	I.	Asst. farmer	540	...
Edward G. Bird	I.	....do	300	...
Rabbit Head	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Frank Tail	I.	Private	......	10
Young Wolf	I.	....do	......	10
Foolish Woman	I.	....do	......	10
Four Rings	I.	....do	......	10
Henry Bad Gun	I.	....do	......	10
Flat Bear	I.	....do	......	10
John Butcher	I.	....do	......	10
Little Soldier	I.	....do	......	10
Bull's Eyes	I.	....do	......	10
Joseph Ward	I.	....do	......	10
Black Crow	I.	....do	......	10
Samuel Newman	I.	....do	......	10
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.[3]				
Thomas B. Teter	W.	Agent	1,500	...
Ravenel Macbeth	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Howard L. Dimible	W.	Physician	1,200	...
L. C. Main	W.	Additional farmer.	800	...
Jas. H. Cameron	W.	....do	800	...
T. M. Norris	W.	Farmer	800	...
P. J. Johnson	W.	Blacksmith and miller.	800	...
W. H. Reeder	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	800	...
Henry W. Evans	W.	Farmer	800	...
Jas. H. Brown	W.	Issue clerk.	480	...
Joe Wheeler	I.	Judge	......	10
Billy George	I.	....do	......	10
Jake Meeks	I.	....do	......	10
Raphael Lavatta	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Ben Willett	I.	Herder	600	...
Fred Tatsup	I.	Laborer	180	...
Hubert Tetoby	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	300	...
Edward Lavatta	I.	Farmer	800	...
Lee Powell	I.	Butcher	300	...

[1] Also agreement of May 1, 1888.
[2] Also agreement ratified March 3, 189[illegible].
[3] Also treaty of July 3, 1868.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO—continued.				
Charley Lidell	I.	Laborer	$180	...
William House (William Honor).	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Edmo Pocatello	I.	Private	......	10
Charley Mink	I.	.....do	......	10
Saw Wahuna	I.	.....do	......	10
Jack Mosho	I.	.....do	......	10
Wash Pocatello	I.	.....do	......	10
Coffee Grounds	I.	.....do	......	10
Rufus Timoke	I.	.....do	......	10
Box Sumner	I.	.....do	......	10
Jack Hurley	I.	.....do	......	10
Charley Pizoka	I.	.....do	......	10
Frank Grant	I.	.....do	......	10
Albert California	I.	.....do	......	10
Fred Lavose	I.	.....do	......	10
Buffalo West	I.	.....do	......	10
FORT MOJAVE SCHOOL, ARIZ.				
S. A. Pleasants	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
F. S. Calfee	W.	Field matron.	......	60
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.[1]				
Capt. Henry W. Sprole.	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
F. A. Hunter	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
J. L. Atkinson	W.	Physician	1,200	...
J. K. Chase	W.	Farmer	900	...
C. B. Lohmiller	W.	Commissary clerk.	800	...
W. H. Babcock	W.	Sawyer and engineer.	720	...
C. M. Bartlett	W.	.....do	900	...
W. S. Patch	W.	Carpenter	720	...
Henry Weidman	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
J. P. Larson	W.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	...
Geo. Hovermill	W.	Chief herder	600	...
Wm. Sibbitts	W.	Stableman	480	...
John Koon	W.	Butcher	600	...
Chas. McIntyre	W.	Civil engineer.	2,000	...
John Boyd	W.	Hospital nurse.	......	30
Emma J. Boyd	W.	Asst. hospital nurse.	......	20
R. J. Maurer	W.	Farmer	800	...
Nicholas Alvares	I.	Asst. farmer	400	...
Frank Redstone	I.	Storekeeper	360	...
Jas. Melbourne	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	...
Clouded Heart	I.	Waterman	180	...
Henry Sires	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
Black Dog	I.	.....do	120	...
John Lonedog	I.	Asst. farmer	180	...
Crazy Bull	I.	.....do	180	...
Fast Bear	I.	.....do	180	...
Philip Alvares	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Dan Martin	I.	.....do	240	...
Rush After Crow	I.	Judge	......	8
Spotted Bull No. 2	I.	.....do	......	8
Black Duck	I.	.....do	......	8
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
Thundering Hawk	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Black Fox	I.	Private	......	10
Yellow Horse	I.	.....do	......	10
Finds the Bear	I.	.....do	......	10
Fast	I.	.....do	......	10
Young Man	I.	.....do	......	10
Long Hair	I.	.....do	......	10
Lone Soldier	I.	.....do	......	10
Little Bull	I.	.....do	......	10
Standing Elk	I.	.....do	......	10
Bear Eagle	I.	.....do	......	10
Pretty Bear	I.	.....do	......	10
Gives Blanket	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Standing	I.	Private	......	10
J. A. Garfield	I.	.....do	......	10
Warrior	I.	.....do	......	10
Geo. Long	I.	.....do	......	10
Jos. Hopkins	I.	.....do	......	10
GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREG.				
John F. T. B. Brentano	W.	Agent	$1,200	...
Andrew Kershaw	W.	Physician	1,000	...
J. B. Trullinger	W.	Miller and sawyer.	780	...
James Winslow	I.	Carpenter	500	...
Andrew Smith	I.	Additional farmer.	600	...
Cephas Tipton	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	100	...
John B. Hudson	I.	Blacksmith	500	...
William Hartless	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
Frank Quesnel	I.	Private	......	10
David Leno	I.	.....do	......	10
Isaac Stevens	I.	.....do	......	10
James Foster	I.	.....do	......	10
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.[2]				
Thomas H. Savage	W.	Agent	1,800	...
J. E. Loftus	W.	Clerk	1,100	...
Jos. T. D. Howard	W.	Physician	1,100	...
Theodore Eul	W.	Farmer	900	...
Richard Cox	W.	Miller	800	...
Augusta Meemann	W.	Matron	450	...
Catherine Cullen	W.	Asst. matron	400	...
Mary Meagher	W.	Attendant	300	...
Healy M. Loomer	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
Patrick E. Doyle	W.	Supt. logging.	1,800	...
Patrick Mulroy	W.	Asst. supt. logging.	......	100
Johanna Power	W.	Cook	350	...
Asa Hicks	W.	Issue clerk	......	50
John Blacksmith	I.	Blacksmith	450	...
Joseph Osh Keeshquaan.	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Mitchell Macoby	I.	Blacksmith	450	...
Ne o pot	I.	Judge	......	5
Chickeny	I.	.....do	......	5
Nah tah wah pamy	I.	.....do	......	5
Joseph Gauthier, sr.	I.	Interpreter	150	...

[1] Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

[2] Also interest on Menomonee funds.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.—continued.				
Augustus C. Gregnon	I.	Teamster	$400	...
Willie Malott	I.	Chore boy	......	$10
F. S. Ganthier	I.	Logging foreman.	......	60
Moses Shawanopenas	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	......	30
Antoine Waupano	I.	Wagon maker.	450	...
Lewis Keshena	I.	Hostler	......	40
John Archiquette	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Simeon Hill	I.	Private	......	10
Thomas Wheelock	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Cornelius	I.	.....do	......	10
John D. Powless	I.	.....do	......	10
David Istaca	I.	.....do	......	10
Petwanascum	I.	.....do	......	10
Edward Warkatch	I.	.....do	......	10
Louis Shawano	I.	.....do	......	10
Joseph F. Ganthier	I.	.....do	......	10
William Dodge	I.	.....do	......	10
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
Frederic Snyder	W.	Clerk	720	...
John F. Hurlbut	W.	Physician	1,000	...
John Hall	W.	Carpenter	720	...
Francis A. Hemsted	W.	Miller and sawyer.	720	...
Thomas J. Williams	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
George Latham	I.	Farmer	240	...
William Kentuck	I.	.....do	240	...
George Simpson	I.	.....do	240	...
John Colgrove	I.	Interpreter.	150	...
John Shephard	I.	Additional farmer.	240	...
Fred Oberly	I.	Messenger	84	...
Fremont Hill	I.	Additional farmer.	120	...
John Matilton	I.	Private	......	10
William Matilton	I.	.....do	......	10
Cicero Newell	I.	.....do	......	10
Arthur Saxon	I.	.....do	......	10
Sam Randall	I.	.....do	......	10
KEAMS CAÑON SCHOOL, ARIZ.				
Peter Stauffer	W.	General mechanic.	900	...
Nahi	I.	Private	......	10
Adam	I.	.....do	......	10
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Capt. F. D. Baldwin	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	
S. A. Johnson	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
C. R. Hume	W.	Physician	1,200	...
E. F. Burton	W.	Ass't clerk.	720	...
H. P. Pruner	W.	Carpenter	720	...
J. H. Dunlop	W.	.....do	720	...
Fred Schlegel	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Chas. Drury	W.	Miller, sawyer, and engineer.	750	...
Arthur L. Yeckley	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Miles Norton	W.	Issue clerk.	670	...

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
F. B. Farwell	W.	Herder	$600	...
Martin Long	W.	Farmer	600	...
W. C. Smoot	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
R. E. L. Daniels	W.	Storekeeper	600	...
W. F. Wallin	W.	Assistant farmer.	......	$50
J. D. Hardin	W.	Farmer	600	...
Arthur White	W.	Forwarding agent and interpr'r.	600	...
Chas. Chachagoots	I.	Asst. miller and engineer.	240	...
George Washington	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
W. Yellowfish	I.	Asst. herder	240	...
Edmund Willis	I.	Laborer	240	...
Pokeadoah	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
Arche Laco	I.	Assistant carpenter.	180	...
John Chaddle Kaungky.	I.	Judge	......	10
Quanah Parker	I.	.....do	......	10
James Guadaloupe	I.	Butcher	240	...
Andrew Conover	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Tip Harris	I.	Laborer	240	...
Frank Bosin	I.	Wood chopper.	240	...
White Bread	I.	Judge	......	10
Henry Kareso	I.	Asst. engineer.	240	...
Ned Leach	I.	Stableman	240	...
James Ahaton	I.	Assistant butcher.	120	...
Bert Arko	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Chas. Oheltoint	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
George Koyor	I.	Private	......	10
Punjo Guy	I.	.....do	......	10
Harry Ware	I.	.....do	......	10
John Tsulteisah	I.	.....do	......	10
Chas. Nouche	I.	.....do	......	10
Thos. Aungkotoye	I.	.....do	......	10
Geo. Aquoyote	I.	.....do	......	10
Eugene Red Buffalo	I.	.....do	......	10
Earl Pardoko	I.	.....do	......	10
Samuel Tohena	I.	.....do	......	10
Humpo	I.	.....do	......	10
Edward Pahbia	I.	.....do	......	10
Joe Kawtikeah	I.	.....do	......	10
Jack Mansookawat	I.	.....do	......	10
White Buffalo	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Perdasofpy	I.	.....do	......	10
Boone Chandler	I.	.....do	......	10
Paddy Qintap	I.	.....do	......	10
Sam Ohaton	I.	.....do	......	10
Marcus Poco	I.	.....do	......	10
Ko Sope	I.	.....do	......	10
Clarence	I.	.....do	......	10
Quas-ya	I.	.....do	......	10
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.				
Marshall Petet	W.	Agent	1,200	...
William A. Sullivan	W.	Clerk	600	...
Horace W. Cox	W.	Physician	1,000	...
S. Curtis Voorhees	W.	Additional farmer.	800	...

[1] Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation.	
			Per year.	Per month.
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.—continued.				
Adolphus H. Engles	W.	Sawyer, miller, and wagon maker.	$800	...
William Cowen	W.	Blacksmith	500	...
Joseph Kirk	I.	Blacksmith (act'g interpreter).	500	...
Bob Hook	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Henry Blowe	I.	Private	......	10
Henry Jackson	I.	....do	......	10
John Wesley	I.	....do	......	10
Scott Modoc	I.	....do	......	10
Isaac Modoc	I.	....do	......	10
James Nonco	I.	....do	......	10
Samuel Walker	I.	....do	......	10
Drummer David	I.	....do	......	10
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.				
Lieut. W. A. Mercer	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
R. G. Rodman, jr	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
James H. Spencer	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. C. Strong	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
H. M. Hewitt	W.	Additional farmer.	800	...
Fred J. Vine	W.	....do	800	...
W. L. Bradley	W.	....do	800	...
H. H. Beaser	W.	Asst. clerk	600	...
Peter Phalon	W.	Additional farmer.	800	...
Roger Patterson	W.	....do	800	...
Mish-ka-gi-jig	I.	Private	......	10
Peter Beaver	I.	....do	......	10
Frank La Duke	I.	....do	......	10
John Whitefeather	I.	....do	......	10
James Gray	I.	....do	......	10
Antoine Slater	I.	....do	......	10
Edward Gordon	I.	....do	......	10
Mike Gokey	I.	....do	......	10
Alexander Porter	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Jackson	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Porter	I.	....do	......	10
Antoine Conture	I.	....do	......	10
Joseph Fourdays	I.	....do	......	10
LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.				
Julius A. Andrews	W.	Agent	1,200	...
George D. C. Hibbs	W.	Clerk	900	...
George F. Pope	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Will Kadletz	W.	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840	...
R. B. Stoker	W.	Additional farmer.	......	60
Mobó (Nose)	I.	Herder	......	30
John Toomuzzo	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Jim Sterns	I.	Private	......	10
Charles Ingap	I.	....do	......	10
Harry Grouse	I.	....do	......	10
Jim Quagigant	I.	....do	......	10
Dude Yellowball	I.	....do	......	10
MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Lieut. Victor E. Stottler.	W.	Act'g agent	None	...
Frank I. Otis	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.				
Samuel F. Miller	W.	Chief herder and butcher.	$720	...
C. P. Anderson	W.	Teamster	480	...
John Foster	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Caddo M. Bruce	W.	Farmer	720	...
Magoosh	I.	Asst. farmer	120	...
Joe Treas	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Patricio	I.	Private	......	10
Chino	I.	....do	......	10
Boneski	I.	....do	......	10
Eijo	I.	....do	......	10
Roman Chiquito	I.	....do	......	10
Chattay	I.	....do	......	10
Piganza	I.	....do	......	10
Andy Good	I.	....do	......	10
Charlie	I.	....do	......	10
John Chino	I.	....do	......	10
Muchaco Negro	I.	....do	......	10
Catarino	I.	....do	......	10
Jim Miller	I.	....do	......	10
MISSION TULE RIVER (CON.) AGENCY, CAL.				
Francisco Estudillo	W.	Agent	1,600	...
N. Davenport	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
C. C. Wainwright	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Andrew J. Stice	W.	Additional farmer.	900	...
John F. Davenport	W.	Issue clerk	300	...
Julia M. French	W.	Field matron.	......	50
Anna J. Ritter	W.	....do	......	50
Jose Maria Silvas	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Fermin Osona	I.	Private	......	10
Leonicio Lugo	I.	....do	......	10
Domingo Moro	I.	....do	......	10
Antonio Martinez	I.	....do	......	10
Jose Carrac	I.	....do	......	10
Marcus Aurelius	I.	....do	......	10
Juanito Segundo	I.	....do	......	10
George Esculante	I.	....do	......	10
Chappo	I.	....do	......	10
Chino	I.	....do	......	10
Jerry	I.	....do	......	10
Jauquin	I.	....do	......	10
James Allto	I.	....do	......	10
Jose Clato Duro	I.	....do	......	10
MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH.				
F. Helen Tonkin	W.	Field matron.	......	45
NARAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Capt. Constant Williams.	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
E. H. Dennison	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
C. H. McCaa	W.	Additional farmer.	......	75
Samuel E. Shoemaker	W.	....do	......	75
Mary L. Eldridge	W.	Field matron.	......	60
J. A. Jeter	W.	Additional farmer.	......	75
N. B. Smith	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
Laura E. Smiley	W.	Field matron.	......	60

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
NABAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.—continued.				
Stephen Miles	W.	Engineer	$900	...
George Watchman	I.	Laborer	360	...
Wa nu ka	I.	Judge	......	$10
Ut siddy yazza begay	I.	.....do	......	10
John Watchman	I.	Watchman	180	...
Moqui	I.	Laborer	360	...
Dan Watchman	I.	.....do	240	...
Be link li zhin	I.	Judge	......	10
Charles Damon	I.	Ox driver	600	...
Stailey Norcross	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Captain Sam	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Bo ko di be tah	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Hosteen Tsosa	I.	Private	......	10
Captain Tom	I.	.....do	......	10
Denet el socee gay	I.	.....do	......	10
Denet Chillee	I.	.....do	......	10
Belid al soy	I.	.....do	......	10
Big Horse	I.	.....do	......	10
Yeo et a chi	I.	.....do	......	10
Ot chi nez	I.	.....do	......	10
Sam	I.	.....do	......	10
Hosteen bitsen begay	I.	.....do	......	10
Belone	I.	.....do	......	10
Billy Yazee begay	I.	.....do	......	10
De lushy be nally	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Nou ya	I.	.....do	......	10
Kostianna	I.	.....do	......	10
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.				
——— ———	W.	Agent	1,200	...
H. M. Polk	W.	Physician	1,100	...
Shubid Hunter	I.	Carpenter	420	...
Charles Williams	I.	Judge	......	10
Joe Pullen	I.	.....do	......	10
Sailto	I.	.....do	......	10
Chestoqua Petterson	I.	.....do	......	10
Schuyler Colfax	I.	.....do	......	10
Jack Hudson	I.	.....do	......	10
Chester Wonderhard	I.	Teamster	300	...
Peter Brown	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Frank Parker	I.	Private	......	10
Jeff Davis	I.	.....do	......	10
Jimmie Howe	I.	.....do	......	10
Luke Hobucket	I.	.....do	......	10
Taisum	I.	.....do	......	10
Luke Maskoster	I.	.....do	......	10
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.				
Isaac J. Wootten	W.	Agent	1,500	...
Charles W. Jones, jr.	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Rodney H. Richardson.	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Frank D. Baldwin	W.	Farmer	720	...
Lambert A. Ellis	W.	.....do	720	...
Charles L. Lowry	W.	Additional farmer.	......	75
Joseph Morgan	I.	Judge	......	10
William Fraser	I.	.....do	......	10
William Stevens	I.	.....do	......	10
Dave Numana	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
David Man wee	I.	Private	......	10
James Natches	I.	.....do	......	10
James King	I.	.....do	......	10
John Jones	I.	.....do	......	10
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.—continued.				
Nasby Eice	I.	Private	......	$10
Robert Holbrook	I.	.....do	......	10
Joseph Wadsworth	I.	.....do	......	10
James Benjamin	I.	Captain	......	15
Patrick Walker	I.	Private	......	10
Richard Sharp	I.	.....do	......	10
Bolivar John	I.	.....do	......	10
NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y.				
Joseph R. Jewell	W.	Agent	$1,000	...
Julia E. Jewell	W.	Messenger	400	...
A. D. Lake	W.	Physician	200	...
NEZ PERCES AGENCY, IDAHO.[1]				
Stanton G. Fisher	W.	Agent	1,600	...
J. S. Martin	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
W. S. Noblitt	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. P. Bounds	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Geo. T. Black	W.	Carpenter	720	...
James T. Conley	W.	Farmer	720	...
Oliver McIntire	W.	Miller and sawyer.	720	...
Thomas J. Leftwich	W.	Laborer	480	...
Edward Rabain	I.	Interpreter	100	...
James Grant	I.	Judge	......	10
Stephen Reuben	I.	.....do	......	10
James Lawyer	I.	.....do	......	10
Benjamin Harrison	I.	Private	......	10
Pile of Clouds	I.	.....do	......	10
John Brown	I.	.....do	......	10
Moses	I.	.....do	......	10
Frank	I.	.....do	......	10
James Davis	I.	.....do	......	10
Dick Moses	I.	.....do	......	10
Peter Pliter	I.	.....do	......	10
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.				
Capt. Wm. H. Beck	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
John R. Beck	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
W. J. Stephenson	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Henry G. Niebuhr	W.	Farmer	800	...
Charles Decora	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Ashley Landrosh	I.	Carpenter	400	...
Peter Snow	I.	Teamster	......	20
Thomas L. Sloan	I.	Asst. clerk	......	75
James Mallory	I.	Carpenter	400	...
John Pilcher	I.	Interpreter	300	...
David St. Cyr	I.	Farmer	800	...
Joseph Lamere	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Henry French, jr	I.	Private	......	10
George Rice Hill	I.	.....do	......	10
Howard McKee	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Seymour	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Rice Hill	I.	.....do	......	10
James Rice Hill	I.	.....do	......	10
David McClosky	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Pennyface	I.	.....do	......	10
James Yellowbark	I.	.....do	......	10
Amos H. Snow	I.	.....do	......	10
George Brown Carpenter.	I.	.....do	......	10
Carrimonie	I.	.....do	......	10
James Black Hawk	I.	.....do	......	10

[1] Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.—continued.				
Frank Ewing	I.	Private		$10
George Grey Wolf	I.	do		10
Daniel R. Rice	I.	do		10
George Thunder	I.	do		10
Frank Walker	I.	do		10
James Blackhawk	I.	do		10
Samuel Elk	I.	do		10
OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Col. Henry B. Freeman	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Fred Morris	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
J. C. Keenan	W.	Clerk in charge.	1,000	...
F. A. Halliday	W.	Physician	1,200	...
W. H. Todd	W.	do	1,200	...
L. W. B. Long	W.	do	1,200	...
A. B. Cochran	W.	Asst. clerk	1,000	...
Morris Robacher	W.	Chief of police.	1,200	...
Harry Callahan	W.	Constable	600	...
T. H. Mitchell	W.	do	600	...
Andrew J. Morris	W.	Stableman	600	...
Eugene Mosier	I.	Laborer and messenger.	240	...
John Mosier	I.	Interpreter.	300	...
Otwin Pappan	I.	Private		10
Franklin Reward	I.	do		10
J. R. Townsend	I.	do		10
Wilson Kirk	I.	do		10
Roy Monroe	I.	do		10
Frank Tinker	I.	do		10
Pah hu lah ga ny	I.	do		10
PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.				
J. Roe Young	W.	Agent	1,800	...
W. D. Wisdom	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
A. E. Marden	W.	Physician	1,000	...
J. M. Berger	W.	Additional farmer.	800	...
D. L. Landers	W.	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720	...
W. C. Haynes	W.	Miller	840	...
Harry Azul	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Juan Thomas	I.	Judge		10
Pablo	I.	do		10
Francisco	I.	do		10
Juan Enos	I.	Teamster and laborer.	280	...
Ralph Blackwater	I.	Engineer	480	...
Kistoe Jackson	I.	Captain of police.		15
Joe Howard	I.	Private		10
Chester Arthur	I.	do		10
Jose Enas	I.	do		10
Jose Miquel	I.	do		10
Conver	I.	do		10
Juan Pedro	I.	do		10
Cheroquis	I.	do		10
Hugh Norris	I.	do		10
Wm. C. P. Breckenridge.	I.	do		10
Jose	I.	do		10

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.[2]				
Capt. Chas. G. Penney	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Geo. P. Comer	W.	Clerk	$1,200	...
Z. T. Daniel	W.	Physician	1,200	...
R. O. Pugh	W.	Issue clerk	900	...
A. L. Clyborne	W.	Carpenter	900	...
L. Woodhouse	W.	Wh'lwright	900	...
Geo. C. Getchell	W.	Engineer and sawyer.	900	...
Thos. J. Henderson	W.	Chief herder	900	...
J. O. Aplan	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
Chas. Dalkenberger	W.	Additional farmer.		$75
John J. Boesl	W.	do		75
B. J. Gleason	W.	do		75
James Smalley	W.	do		75
Joseph Rooks	W.	do		75
J. U. Cassell	W.	Stenographer and typewriter.	900	...
Vincent Sears	I.	Herder	480	...
Franklin Fog	I.	do	360	...
Frank C. Goings	I.	Interpreter	300	...
Wen Janis	I.	Assistant wheelwright.	300	...
John Cottier	I.	Apprentice	300	...
Mack Kutepi	I.	do	300	...
George Giroux	I.	Herder		30
A Man Above	I.	Laborer	180	...
E. G. Bettelyoun	I.	Asst. clerk	720	...
John Riter	I.	Stableman	600	...
Frank Martinus	I.	Laborer	360	...
A. Livermore	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Chas. Nines	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
Frank B. Necklace	I.	Laborer	180	...
Wm. P. Fire	I.	do	120	...
Alex Le Buff	I.	Asst. farmer		30
Thomas Tyon	I.	do		30
Antoine Herman	I.	do		30
Edgar Fire Thunder	I.	do		30
Wm. White Bird	I.	Judge		10
John Nelson	I.	Laborer	180	...
J. E. Livermore	I.	Asst. chief herder.		50
Frank Livermore	I.	Herder		30
Joseph Allen	I.	do		30
Jas. Harris	I.	do		30
Jacob L. C. Killer	I.	do		30
Thomas Spotted Bear	I.	do	480	
Wm. Iron Crow	I.	Cl'k Indian court.		10
Carl Thunder Beard	I.	Judge		10
Geo. White Face	I.	do		10
Chas. C. Traveler	I.	Butcher		10
Frank Galligo	I.	do		10
Alex. Mosseau	I.	do		10
Daniel Afraid of Bear	I.	do		5
Louis Medicine Boy	I.	do		5
Fred Badger	I.	do		5
Charles Twiss	I.	Assistant farmer		40
John Russell	I.	do		30
Charles Bird	I.	Apprentice	300	...
Raymond Smith	I.	Telegraph operator.	600	...

[1] Also treaty of November 1, 1837, and Osage interest fund.
[2] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Geo. Fire Thunder	I.	Laborer	$240	...
Patrick Bitters	I.	do	180	...
Peter Livermore	I.	Herder	......	$30
Wm. Bull	I.	Judge	......	10
Creighton Yankton	I.	Laborer	240	...
Louis Martin	I.	do	180	...
Benjamin Mills	I.	Asst. chief herder.	600	...
Louis Menard	I.	Watchman.	500	...
John T. Bear	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Jos. Bush	I.	1st lieut	......	15
Chas. T. Bull	I.	2d lieut	......	15
Jos. Running Hawk	I.	Private	......	10
John Sitting Bear	I.	do	......	10
John Blunt Horn	I.	do	......	10
Noah B. R. I. Woods	I.	do	......	10
Amos Red Owl	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Two Lance	I.	do	......	10
Austin Little Bull	I.	do	......	10
John Ghost Bear	I.	do	......	10
Oliver Lone Bear	I.	do	......	10
George Charging	I.	do	......	10
John White Horse	I.	do	......	10
Grover Short Bear	I.	do	......	10
Henry Black Elk	I.	dc	......	10
Horace Brown Ears	I.	do	......	10
Henry Crow	I.	do	......	10
Jno. No Ears	I.	do	......	10
Jos. Dog Chief	I.	do	......	10
Jas. Dismounts Thrice	I.	do	......	10
Jno. Little Gommander.		do	......	10
Grover Yellow Boy	I.	do	......	10
Morris Wounded	I.	do	......	10
Wm. Big Charger	I.	do	......	10
Samuel Rock	I.	do	......	10
Wm. Running Horse	I.	do	......	10
Frank Meat	I.	do	......	10
Jas. White Wolf	I.	do	......	10
Frank Bear Nose	I.	do	......	10
Albert Sitting Eagle	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Kills Back	I.	do	......	10
Wm. Walks Under Ground.	I.	do	......	10
Peter R. A. Edge	I.	do	......	10
Jas. Little Chief	I.	do	......	10
James White Bull	I.	do	......	10
John Red Willow	I.	do	......	10
Geoffrey Chips	I.	do	......	10
Brian Poor Thunder	I.	do	......	10
James Lame Dog	I.	do	......	10
James Lone Elk	I.	do	......	10
Harry C. A. Them	I.	do	......	10
Frank Scatters Them	I.	do	......	10
Julian Steals Horses	I.	do	......	10
Jasper Milk	I.	do	......	10
Edward Bad Hair	I.	do	......	10
James Short Pine	I.	do	......	10
Alfred Shield	I.	do	......	10
Martin Eagle Bear	I.	do	......	10
Wm. White Bear	I.	do	......	10
Chas. Little Cloud	I.	do	......	10
Henry Jones	I.	do	......	10
Ivan Star Comes Out	I.	do	......	10
Thos. Spotted Horse	I.	do	......	10
Carl Coyote Belly	I.	do	......	10
Roger Red Boy	I.	do	......	10
James Hairy Bird	I.	do	......	10

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Henry Standing Soldier.	I.	Private	......	$10
Milton Kills Crow	I.	do	......	10
Lambert Hat	I.	do	......	10
Louis Menard, jr	I.	do	......	10
John Glenn	I.	do	......	10
Mark Whirlwind Man	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Crow	I.	do	......	10
Henry Looks for				10
Horses	I.	do	......	10
Joseph Rooks, jr	I.	do	......	10
Moses Iron Bird	I.	do	......	10
John Sitting Up	I.	do	......	10
James Clinches	I.	do	......	10
Frank Fast Wolf	I.	do	......	10
Berry Martin	I.	do	......	10
John Bear	I.	do	......	10
Samuel Ladeaux	I.	do	......	10
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, OKLA.				
Ponca.				
James P. Woolsey	W.	Agent	$1,500	...
A. W. Hurley	W.	Superintendent and clerk.	1,200	...
H. W. Newman	W.	Physician	1,000	...
R. S. Steele	W.	Asst. clerk	720	...
H. C. Lowdermilk	W.	Miller and carpenter.	720	...
G. H. Justice	W.	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	...
F. M. Braly	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Joseph Leclair	I.	Laborer	300	...
David White Eagle	I.	Judge		5
Antoine Roy	I.	do		5
Comes From War	I.	do		
Louis Delodge	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
Albert Primaux	I.	do	240	...
Charles Collins	I.	Interpreter	200	...
Hugh Kemble	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
John Bull	I.	Captain of police.		15
John Delodge	I.	Private		10
Paul Delodge	I.	do		10
Rough Face	I.	do		10
Pawnee.[1]				
W. B. Webb	W.	Clerk in charge.	1,200	...
C. W. Driesbach	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Wm. H. Ferguson	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
J. E. Eaves	W.	Carpenter	540	...
W. C. Bays	W.	Engineer and miller.	720	...
Joseph D. Turner	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Louis Bayhylle	I.	Asst. miller	400	...
Joseph Carrion	I.	Assistant carpenter.	240	...
George Howell	I.	Laborer	360	...

[1] Also treaty of September 24, 1857.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
Pawnee—Continued.				
Alfred Murie	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	$240	...
Rosseau Pappan	I.	Laborer	300	...
Otoe and Oakland.[1]				
W. J. Mills	W.	Clerk in charge.	1,000	...
John F. Turner	W.	Physician	1,000	...
I. S. Brashears	W.	Blacksmith.	600	...
W. H. Wimberley	W.	General mechanic.	720	...
A. S. C. Hutchinson	W.	Carpenter	600	...
E. H. Howell	W.	Farmer	600	...
James Cleghorn	I.	Interpreter.	200	...
Ignatius Wano	I.	Laborer	300	...
James B. Daily	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice	240	...
Hibbard Jeans	I.	Carpenter's apprentice	240	...
Richard White Horse	I.	Judge	......	$5
Antoine Robedeaux	I.	do	......	5
Clem Biddle	I.	Toll keeper.	300	...
Charles Watson	I.	Judge	......	5
George Washington	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Harry Childs	I.	Private	......	10
Jesse Reelo	I.	do	......	10
Frank Carson	I.	do	......	10
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.[2]				
Lewis F. Pearson	W.	Agent	1,200	...
F. F. Lyden	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
J. R. Collard	W.	Physician	1,000	...
B. S. Stewart	W.	do	300	...
A. F. Haynes	W.	Blacksmith.	660	...
W. F. E. Winter	W.	Wh'lwrig't.	600	...
Noah W. Swisher	W.	Blacksmith	600	...
Henry Cadue	I.	Apprentice	120	...
Charles A. Sheppard	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
J. Wahthahe Shuck	I.	Sergeant	......	10
Peter Bourdon	I.	Private	......	10
George Veix	I.	do	......	10
John Butler	I.	do	......	10
Joe Cook	I.	do	......	10
Walter A. Pappan	I.	do	......	10
Edw'd Kaw Ke Kah	I.	do	......	10
Big Simeon	I.	do	......	10
John Ship She	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Lightfoot	I.	do	......	10
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Jicarilla.				
Capt. John L. Bullis	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
Paul J. Hogan	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.—con.				
Jicarilla—Continued.				
Edwin R. Fouts	W.	Physician	$1,000	...
John B. Benton	W.	Farmer	900	...
Robert Ewell	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
John L. Gaylord	W.	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720	...
Edward J. Mix	I.	Teamster	480	...
Edward Ladd	I.	Interpreter	240	...
George Garcea	I.	Apprentice	120	...
Truche	I.	do	120	...
Antonio Maria	I.	Private	......	$10
Grand Garcea	I.	do	......	10
Pautacileh	I.	do	......	10
Vicentito	I.	do	......	10
Elote	I.	do	......	10
Jose Ignacio Dejesus	I.	do	......	10
John Chopray	I.	do	......	10
Jose Jnes	I.	do	......	10
Dejesus Campo	I.	do	......	10
Marcaline Armstrong	I.	do	......	10
Grover Vigil	I.	do	......	10
Pueblo.				
Robert Harvey	W.	Clerk	900	...
Antonia Valdis	W.	Interpreter	240	...
PUYALLUP AGENCY, WASH., SCHOOL.				
R. E. L. Newberne	W.	Superintendent.	1,600	...
Thomas B. Wilson	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Edmund Barry	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Robert J. Huston	W.	do	1,000	...
Charles McIntire	W.	Teamster and farmer.	600	...
Fred Pope	I.	Judge	......	5
Austin Chepalis	I.	do	......	3
Jim Queets	I.	do	......	3
Dick Lewis	I.	Private	......	10
William Choke	I.	do	......	10
John Clipp	I.	do	......	10
Sam Hoh	I.	do	......	10
John C. Woodworth	I.	do	......	10
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.[3]				
George S. Doane	W.	Agent	1,400	...
Henry E. Williamson	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
J. S. Lindley	W.	Physician	1,200	...
C. O. Lemon	W.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	700	
Robert Mason	W.	Blacksmith	400	...
Knoles Shaw	W.	do	350	...
Orion H. Branstetter	W.	Laborer	300	...
B. H. Mudeator	I.	Additional farmer.	600	...
Charles Bluejacket	I.	Interpreter	100	...
J. W. Early	I.	Judge	......	8

[1] Also treaty of March 15, 1854.
[2] Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, July 29, 1829, Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, Iowas; and October 21, 1837, Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri.
[3] Also treaties of May 13, 1833, Quapaw, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, Senecas and Shawnees.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.—cont'd.				
John A. Winney	I.	Judge	......	$8
James M. Long	I.	do	......	8
R. A. Dawson	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
John Faber	I.	Private	......	10
Moses Pooler	I.	do	......	10
Joe Bigknife	I.	do	......	10
Charles S. Welch	I.	do	......	10
G. W. Finley	I.	do	......	10
Service Kariha	I.	do	......	10
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
J. George Wright	W.	Agent	$1,800	...
Frank Mullen	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
A. J. Morris	W.	Physician	1,200	...
H. W. Dunbar	W.	Issue clerk	900	...
Peter Balgood	W.	Wagon master.	800	...
C. E. Colby	W.	Carpenter	800	...
John Brown	W.	Master of transportation.	800	...
Charles Benard	W.	Butcher	520	...
Charles Desersa	W.	Janitor	180	...
James A. McCorkle	W.	Additional farmer.	......	75
Frank Sypal	W.	do	......	75
Hugh J. Caton	W.	do	......	60
M. W. Griswold	W.	do	......	60
J. B. Hewell	W.	Farmer	900	...
C. W. Canfield	W.	Asst. clerk and stenographer.	800	...
Frank Robinson	W.	Assistant carpenter.	600	...
Jno. P. Jones	W.	Laborer	480	...
Andrew J. Folks	W.	Blacksmith	800	...
Wm. F. Schmidt	I.	Asst. issue clerk.	720	...
Louis Roubideau	I.	Watchman	440	...
Joseph Claymore	I.	Laborer	360	...
James Claymore	I.	do	300	...
Henry Knife	I.	do	300	...
Samuel David	I.	do	300	...
Samuel Spaniard	I.	do	240	...
John Pawnee	I.	Apprentice	120	...
George Stead	I.	Asst. farmer	120	...
Alex. Desersa	I.	do	120	...
Oliver Prue	I.	do	120	...
Wm. Horse Ring	I.	do	120	...
Michael Ghost Face	I.	do	120	...
Fred M. Bighorse	I.	do	120	...
Thomas Larvie	I.	do	120	...
George Whirlwind Soldier.	I.	do	120	...
George White Eagle	I.	do	120	...
Joseph Prue	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Louis Bordeaux	I.	Additional farmer.	......	60
Isaac Bettleyoun	I.	Laborer	360	...
Mitchell Roubideau	I.	Apprentice	180	...
Louis Pratt	I.	Laborer	300	...
Morris Walker	I.	Apprentice	180	...
John Frost	I.	do	180	...
Charles Roubideau	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	480	...
Felix Eagle Feather	I.	Asst. farmer	120	...

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.				
Jared Good Shield	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Constant Black Bear	I.	1st lieut	......	15
Alfred Little Elk	I.	1st sergeant	......	10
Jesse One Feather	I.	2d sergeant	......	10
Paul Black Bull	I.	3d sergeant	......	10
Alfred Afraid of Bear	I.	Private	......	10
George Bearman	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Bear Dog	I.	do	......	10
Geo. Black Tail Deer	I.	do	......	10
George Beads	I.	do	......	10
Homer C. Thunder	I.	do	......	10
Daniel Black Feet	I.	do	......	10
Jos. Charging Elk	I.	do	......	10
Jonah Crow	I.	do	......	10
John Crazy Dog	I.	do	......	10
Edward Comes from War.	I.	do	......	10
Richard Ellston	I.	do	......	10
Samuel High Bear	I.	do	......	10
Daniel Hawk	I.	do	......	10
George Holyman	I.	do	......	10
James Iron Heart	I.	do	......	10
Samuel Kills Two	I.	do	......	10
Edward K. Emory	I.	do	......	10
Richard S. White Cow	I.	do	......	10
John Lodge Skin	I.	do	......	10
Lewis Lance	I.	do	......	10
Charles Left Hand	I.	do	......	10
Robert Muggins	I.	do	......	10
Thomas Money	I.	do	......	10
Richard Rain Water	I.	do	......	10
Hoke Red Thunder	I.	do	......	10
Norris Stands for Them.	I.	do	......	10
John Spotted Bird	I.	do	......	10
Henry Split Whirlwind.	I.	do	......	10
Arthur Two Strike	I.	do	......	10
Ernest White Horse	I.	do	......	10
George Weeds	I.	do	......	10
Eli Wooden Ring	I.	do	......	10
Geo. White Feather	I.	do	......	10
John Yellow Elk	I.	do	......	10
Grover Mountain Sheep.	I.	do	......	10
Wm. Penaux	I.	do	......	10
Harry Strike	I.	do	......	10
John Neck	I.	do	......	10
Wm. W. Head	I.	do	......	10
Charles Red Hawk	I.	do	......	10
Robert Scout	I.	do	......	10
Edward Ute	I.	do	......	10
Francis Red Tomahawk.	I.	do	......	10
Henry Blue Bird	I.	do	......	10
Antoine Ladoux	I.	2d lieut	......	15
Wm. Cloud	I.	4th sergeant	......	10
Edward Bronco Bill	I.	Private	......	10
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Lieut. Thomas Connolly.	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Henry W. Montague	W.	Clerk	$1,000	...
Claude H. Kinnear	W.	Physician	1,000	...
A. M. Brown	W.	Logger	720	...
James Jamison	I.	Carpenter	360	...

[1] Also agreement approved February 28, 1877, and treaty of April 29, 1868.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.—cont'd.				
Walter Updegraff	I.	Asst. harnessmaker.	$120	...
Jack Anderson	I.	Hostler	120	...
Wesley Hoxie	I.	Blacksmith	360	...
Dick Willits	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	120	...
James Wood	I.	Assistant carpenter.	120	...
Charles Dorman	I.	Additional farmer.	360	...
Henry Hexley	I.	Herder	......	$15
David Lincoln	I.	Private	......	10
Billy Johns	I.	....do	......	10
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
Solomon V. Pitcher	W.	Receiving and shipping clk.	1,200	...
G. N. Popplewell	W.	Asst. clerk and telegraph operator.	600	...
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.				
Horace M. Rebok	W.	Agent	1,000	...
John McIntosh	W.	Interpreter	......	50
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.[1]				
Edward L. Thomas	W.	Agent	1,200	...
John H. Lawrence	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
B. F. Hamilton	W.	Physician	1,000	...
F. W. Wyman	W.	....do	1,000	...
George Cole	W.	Laborer	300	...
Alonzo Egnew	W.	Blacksmith	700	...
Thomas C. Davis	W.	Additional farmer.	600	...
J. S. Tanksley	W.	....do	600	...
Elizabeth Test	W.	Field matron.	......	40
John H. Stephens	W.	Blacksmith	700	...
Pauline McCoy	I.	Asst. clerk	600	...
William Hurr	I.	Interpreter.	100	...
Isaac McCoy	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Christopher Wind	I.	Private	......	10
James Wolf	I.	....do	......	10
Jim Warrior	I.	....do	......	10
Peter Washington	I.	....do	......	10
Switch Little Ax	I.	....do	......	10
Ben Bullfrog	I.	....do	......	10
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Capt. Albert L. Myer	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	
D. G. Cheesman	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Julius Silberstein	W.	Physician	1,200	...
George S. Davidson	W.	....do	1,200	...
W. M. Cornelius	W.	Engineer and miller.	900	...
Frank K. Finn	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	900	...
Joseph Schwartz	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.				
W. O. Tuttle	W.	Additional farmer.	$840	...
Thomas Armer	W.	....do	840	...
George Wooster	W.	Property clerk.	840	...
Albert Morse	W.	Miller	840	...
James Warren	W.	Additional farmer.	840	...
W. H. Kay	W.	....do	840	...
Neil Munro	W.	Issue clerk.	840	...
R. S. Knowles	W.	Additional farmer.	840	...
W. J. Mercer	W.	Farmer and saddler.	840	...
Perry McMurren	W.	Additional farmer.	840	...
W. West Parker	I.	Asst. issue clerk.	300	...
Foust Nosi	I.	Asst. miller	420	...
Wood Nashozey	I.	Asst. wheelwright.	240	...
Constant Bread	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Reuben Whiteman	I.	....do	240	...
Marshall Pete	I.	Judge	......	$10
Chase Mutton	I.	....do	......	10
Agnus Loco	I.	....do	......	10
Dan Juan	I.	Ox driver	480	...
Edward Hatgalo	I.	....do	360	...
Andrew Pat	I.	....do	360	...
Frank Panya	I.	....do	360	...
Charley Naha	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
Laban Locojin	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Tom Suramma	I.	Ox driver	360	...
Roland Fish	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
Mike Nantan	I.	Ox driver	360	...
Gose Klegay	I.	Asst. wheelwright.	240	...
Henry Chilchuana	I.	Captain	......	15
John Riley	I.	Lieutenant of police.	......	15
William Koun	I.	Private	......	10
Brian E. Bird	I.	....do	......	10
Richard Water	I.	....do	......	10
John Haskentelsayhen	I.	....do	......	10
Sam Sakyooloa	I.	....do	......	10
John Morgan	I.	....do	......	10
Jay Gould	I.	....do	......	10
Nay Taylay	I.	....do	......	10
Gray Oliver	I.	....do	......	10
Zha Gota	I.	....do	......	10
John Cho	I.	....do	......	10
George Train	I.	....do	......	10
Elon Dazen	I.	....do	......	10
George Jopala	I.	....do	......	10
Robert Naskedestah	I.	....do	......	10
Stove Pipe	I.	....do	......	10
Archie Winters	I.	....do	......	10
Moses Kechayra	I.	....do	......	10
Jim Nas shu	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Tanahsee	I.	....do	......	10
Nagooda Clauda	I.	....do	......	10
Charles Smith	I.	....do	......	10
Robin Hood	I.	....do	......	10
Zhilly (Charles Ayres)	I.	....do	......	10
Gee Shonay	I.	....do	......	10

[1] Also treaty of October 11, 1842, Sac and Fox.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.[1]				
Joseph Clements	W.	Agent	$1,200	...
Chas. G. Clements	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Geo. W. Ira	W.	Physician	1,200	...
P. B. Gordon	W.	Farmer	900	...
Benj. D. Bayha	W.	Overseer	720	...
V. N. Swan	W.	Physician	200	...
L. H. Douglass	W.	Field matron.	......	$60
Nellie Lindsay	W.	.....do	......	50
Henry Jones	I.	Issue clerk	720	...
Joseph Kitto	I.	Blacksmith	700	...
Robert W. Brown	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Oliver LaCroix	I.	Carpenter	700	...
William Abraham	I.	Assistant carpenter.	480	...
Joseph M. Campbell	I.	Engineer	600	...
Louis Robinett	I.	Teamster	480	...
Patrick Henry	I.	Harness maker.	360	...
Thomas Arrow	I.	Overseer	300	...
Thomas O. Knudsen	I.	Carpenter	400	...
James Roy	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Thomas H. Kitto	I.	Miller	600	...
James C. Lightning	I.	Private	......	10
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.[2]				
Capt. R. H. Wilson	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Ferdinand Rohricht	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
F. H. Welty	W.	Physician	1,200	...
George W. Sheff	W.	Engineer and storekeeper.	900	...
Joseph Senecal	W.	Asst. clerk	800	...
Levi W. Vandervoort	W.	Carpenter	720	...
John Niklos	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Thomas A. Adams	W.	Carpenter	720	...
L. S. Clark	W.	Butcher and issue clerk.	800	...
Chas. E. Blonde	W.	Chief herder	......	.75
J. M. Kirk	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
John Henry Whalen	W.	.....do	720	...
Richard Morse	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
John Small	W.	Miller	......	75
Tonevook	I.	Judge	......	10
Bahngooshia	I.	.....do	......	10
Eagle Chief	I.	.....do	......	10
Bull Gun	I.	.....do	......	10
Norkok	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Henry Lee	I.	.....do	240	...
Paul Rever	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	100	...
White Man	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
John Sinclair	I.	Herder	600	...
William Penn	I.	.....do	600	...
Edward Wanstall	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
John Hereford	I.	Teamster and laborer.	360	...
John Brazill	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Sherman Sage	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Pinjere	I.	Private	......	10
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.—continued.				
Peter Toshia	I.	Private	......	$10
Ed Brazill	I.	.....do	......	10
Tinzona	I.	.....do	......	10
Fitzhugh Lee	I.	.....do	......	10
David D. Hill	I.	.....do	......	10
William Shakespeare	I.	.....do	......	10
Quiver	I.	.....do	......	10
Seth Willor	I.	.....do	......	10
Holds His Head Above Water.	I.	.....do	......	10
Shoyo	I.	.....do	......	10
Bill Friday	I.	.....do	......	10
SILETZ AGENCY, OREG.				
Beal Gaither	W.	Agent	$1,200	...
J. J. Gaither	W.	Clerk	900	...
Leonidas M. Hardin	W.	Physician	1,000	...
W. J. Wade	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
Ned Evans	I.	Teamster	400	...
Robert Felix	I.	Ferryman	......	([3])
Charles Howard	I.	Interpreter	......	5
F. W. Carson	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
William Dick	I.	Private	......	10
George Wilbur	I.	.....do	......	10
John Lagsdon	I.	.....do	......	10
SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.				
Anton M. Keller	W.	Agent	1,500	...
J. L. Lamb	W.	Physician	900	...
Eben Taplin	W.	Carpenter and mill superintendent.	720	...
Agnes P. Rice	I.	Clerk	900	...
N. W. Robertson	I.	Asst. clerk and acting interpreter.	480	...
David Wilson	I.	Blacksmith	400	...
Chas. A. Robertson	I.	Teamster	300	...
Thomas Lawrence	I.	Wh'lwright	300	...
Job Ni na i yo pte	I.	Private (police).	......	10
John Do wan kee	I.	.....do	......	10
Felix Rondell	I.	.....do	......	10
John King	I.	.....do	......	10
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.[4]				
David F. Day	W.	Agent	1,400	...
Max A. Brachvogel	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Frank C. Blachly	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Stanley A. Day	W.	Farmer	840	...
Allen Brown	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
John Taylor	I.	Asst. farmer, acting interpreter.	600	...
Job A. Cooper	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	180	...
John Lyon	I.	Captain of police.	......	15

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.
[3] $100 for nine months.
[4] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and the 5 per cent interest fund.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.—cont'd.				
Chas. Buck	I.	Private		$10
Haron Bear	I.	do		10
John Tobias	I.	do		10
Isaac Lord	I.	do		10
Jacob Wing	I.	do		10
Nathan Bird	I.	do		10
Benjamin North	I.	do		10
John Dale	I.	do		10
White Frost	I.	do		10
Burchard Hayes	I.	do		10
Seth Marshall	I.	do		10
Cyrus Grove	I.	do		10
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.[1]				
John W. Cramsie	W.	Agent	$1,800	...
William Dobson	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
James Brewster	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Thomas J. Reedy	W.	Head farmer	900	...
Edward Forte	W.	Carpenter	900	...
Frank B. Steinmetz	W.	Blacksmith	900	...
Henry Ten Broek	W.	Harness maker.	900	...
Walter Lee	W.	Copyist	720	...
William Pamplin	W.	Additional farmer.		75
William Whitesell	W.	do		75
John McLean	W.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Haron C. Wells	I.	Additional farmer.		75
Samuel Brugnier	I.	do		75
Joseph Primeau	I.	Issue clerk	1,000	...
Marcelus Redtomahawk.	I.	Asst. farmer	300	...
Baptiste Pierre	I.	do	300	...
John Grass, jr	I.	do	300	...
Charles De Rockbrain	I.	do	300	...
James Yellow	I.	Assistant carpenter.	360	...
Charles Ramsey	I.	do	240	...
Louis Killed	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	360	...
William Gayton	I.	do	300	...
Thomas Kidder	I.	Assistant harness maker.	240	...
Richard Cottonwood	I.	do	180	...
Philip Onehawk	I.	Stableman	300	...
Paul Brave	I.	Laborer	300	...
Tail Woodpecker	I.	do	300	...
John Grass, sr	I.	Judge		10
Gabriel Grayeagle	I.	do		10
Miles Walker	I.	do		10
John Tiokasin	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
George Crow	I.	do	240	...
Charles McLaughlin	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	300	...
Thomas Fly	I.	Assistant carpenter.	300	...
Owen Lovejoy	I.	do	300	...
John Rattlinghail	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...
Pius Bigshield	I	do	180	...
Thomas Winter	I.	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180	...
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—cont'd.				
M. J. Cramsie	I.	Interpreter	$240	...
Joseph Redleaf	I.	Asst. blacksmith.	120	...
John Redfox	I.	Assistant carpenter.	180	...
Vital Bearface	I.	do	120	...
David Standingsoldier.	I.	Captain of police.		$15
David Chatkah	I.	1st lieut		15
John Loneman	I.	2d lieut		15
Joseph Brownwolf	I.	1st sergeant		10
Martin Higheagle	I.	2d sergeant		10
Antoine Onefeather	I.	3d sergeant		10
Mark Goodwood	I.	4th sergeant		10
John Eagleman	I.	Private		10
Alexander Middle	I.	do		10
Albert Windy	I.	do		10
Henry Medicine	I.	do		10
Henry Butcher	I.	do		10
Paul Redhail	I.	do		10
James Reddog	I.	do		10
Hugh Swifthawk	I.	do		10
Robert Bearsghost	I.	do		10
Anthony Ireland	I.	do		10
Henry Redthunder	I.	do		10
William Graybear	I.	do		10
Philip Bullhead	I.	do		10
George Keepeagle	I.	do		10
Thomas Stoneman	I.	do		10
Eugene Littlesoldier	I.	do		10
Frank Yellow	I.	do		10
Henry Fireheart	I.	do		10
Tiberius Many Wounds.	I.	do		10
Faustinus Charging Eagle.	I.	do		10
Jerome Shave Head	I.	do		10
Charles Take the Gun	I.	do		10
Paul Iron Cedar	I.	do		10
Charles Hawk	I.	do		10
Francis Fearless	I.	do		10
Leon Bad Horse	I.	do		10
William Taken Alive	I.	do		10
Oliver Looking Elk	I.	do		10
Jacob Cross Bear	I.	do		10
Dennis Take the Hat	I.	do		10
Richard Running Hawk.	I.	do		10
Grover Eagle Boy	I.	do		10
Louis Good Eagle	I.	do		10
Peter Magpie Eagle	I.	do		10
Henry Bears Rib	I.	do		10
Pius Brought	I.	do		10
Herman Black Fox	I.	do		10
Louis Elk Nation	I.	do		10
Joseph Chase Often	I.	do		10
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.[2]				
Capt. G. W. H. Stouch.	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
B. D. Hogan	W.	Clerk	1,000	...
Chas. J. Finnegan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Harold Tilleson	W.	Blacksmith and wheelright.	720	...
C. W. Wilson	W.	Farmer	720	...
H. C. Goodale	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
W. A. Wright	W.	Herder and butcher.	$720	...
Louis Roundstone	I.	Additional farmer.	400	...
Frank Wolf Voice	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
Samuel Curley	I.	Apprentice.	120	...
Ben W. Hawk	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Dicks Walks Behind	I.	Private	......	10
Martin Bull Sheep	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Red Bird	I.	....do	......	10
Samuel Little Sun	I.	....do	......	10
John Badger	I.	....do	......	10
Chas. Blackstone	I.	....do	......	10
William Lone Wolf	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Weasel Bear	I.	....do	......	10
James Lone Elk	I.	....do	......	10
TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.				
Daniel C. Govan	W.	Agent	1,200	...
J. W. Harris	W.	Clerk	900	...
Chas. M. Buchanan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
Ed Bristow	W.	Additional farmer.	600	...
Burton E. Axe	W.	....do	600	...
L. Loftin	W.	....do	600	...
Wm. McCluskey	I.	Millwright.	720	...
Wm. Shelton	I.	Sawyer	600	...
David Tense	I.	Judge	......	8
Charles Jules	I.	....do	......	8
Henry Quinagh	I.	....do	......	8
Hillaire Crockett	I.	....do	......	8
Charles George	I.	....do	......	8
Celestial Starr	I.	....do	......	8
Peter Quil quil ion	I.	....do	......	8
Jack Lubsh	I.	....do	......	8
Bob Rainin	I.	....do	......	8
John Tolensby	I.	....do	......	8
James Thomas	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Charles Hillaire	I.	Private	......	10
Sam Currier	I.	....do	......	10
Ed. Preston	I.	....do	......	10
Wm. Adams	I.	....do	......	10
Robert James	I.	....do	......	10
Thomas Ewye	I.	....do	......	10
John Nen han Kin	I.	....do	......	10
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH.				
Uintah.[1]				
Maj. Jas. F. Randlett	W.	Act'g agent.	None.	...
J. A. Muse	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Howard C. Reamer	W.	Physician	1,200	...
Geo. Shelledy	W.	Engineer and miller.	1,000	...
W. M. Wayman	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
G. H. Johnson	W.	Carpenter	720	...
A. C. Davis	W.	Additional farmer.	720	...
David McKay	W.	Carpenter	......	60
Henry E. Harris	I.	Issue clerk, acting interpreter.	720	...

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH—continued.				
Uintah—Continued.				
Wm. Wash	I.	Herder	$480	...
Willie Reed	I.	Carpenter's apprentice.	60	...
Andrew Frank	I.	Bl'ksmith's apprentice.	120	...
William Taylor	I.	Blacksmith.	720	...
John Murray	I.	Stableman	480	...
Bob Ridley	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
Tom Yanagap	I.	Private	......	10
Frank Parriett	I.	....do	......	10
Dave Weech	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Doctor	I.	....do	......	10
Ed. Eocheff	I.	....do	......	10
Albert Chapoose	I.	....do	......	10
Joe Warren	I.	....do	......	10
Charlie Sireech	I.	....do	......	10
Tom Arrum	I.	....do	......	10
Ouray.				
H. G. Clark	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
W. P. Robinson	W.	Physician	1,200	...
John McAndrews	W.	Chief herder	900	...
W. J. Burgess	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
George Shepherd	W.	Carpenter	......	60
George F. Britt	W.	Farmer	720	...
Abner Charles Smith	W.	....do	900	...
John W. Patton	W.	Carpenter	720	...
Ben New cow ree	I.	Asst. herder	480	...
John Smith	I.	....do	480	...
Jack Johnson	I.	Laborer	480	...
James Kanopatch	I.	Apprentice.	150	...
Albert Ces pooch	I.	....do	60	...
Charley Alhandra	I.	Interpreter.	240	...
James Wyasket	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
John McCook	I.	Sergeant	......	10
Tim Elkhart	I.	Private	......	10
John Jones	I.	....do	......	10
Sam Atchee	I.	....do	......	10
Dick Wass	I.	....do	......	10
James Little	I.	....do	......	10
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG.				
George W. Harper	W.	Agent	1,200	...
John A. Guyer	W.	Clerk	900	...
Joseph T. Glenn	W.	Carpenter and wheelwright.	720	...
Carl Jensen	W.	Blacksmith.	720	...
Myron W. Briggs	W.	Teamster and laborer.	480	...
James Usha Kite	I.	Judge	......	10
Richard Long Hair	I.	....do	......	10
John Shomkin	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Thomas Wike wike	I.	Private	......	10
Luke Minthorn	I.	....do	......	10
Jim Kash kash	I.	....do	......	10
X. Lavadore	I.	....do	......	10
Wet Coyote	I.	....do	......	10
Gus Cornoyer	I.	....do	......	10
Gilbert Minthorn	I.	....do	......	10
Frank Pal e net hi hi	I.	....do	......	10
John Che qu an in	I.	....do	......	10

[1] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, and 5 per cent Ute interest fund.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.				
Dew M. Wisdom	W.	Agent	$1,500	...
J. Fentress Wisdom	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
W. F. Wells	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
Thomas R. Knight	I.	Captain of police.	......	$15
J. W. Ellis	I.	Lieutenant	......	15
Alfred McCoy	I.	.....do	......	15
B. Cobb	I.	Sergeant	......	10
B. T. Kell	I.	.....do	......	10
Joseph Ward	I.	.....do	......	10
Simp Bennett	I.	Private	......	10
Chuk u lesa	I.	.....do	......	10
John Childers	I.	.....do	......	10
George W. Elder	I.	.....do	......	10
Tandy Folsom	I.	.....do	......	10
Don J. Folsom	I.	.....do	......	10
Scott Gentry	I.	.....do	......	10
Shelly Keys	I.	.....do	......	10
Wiley McIntosh	I.	.....do	......	10
C. W. Plummer	I.	.....do	......	10
C. R. Rider	I.	.....do	......	10
John C. West	I.	.....do	......	10
John R. Willey	I.	.....do	......	10
Mark Bean	I.	.....do	......	10
E. C. Crittenden	I.	.....do	......	10
Richard Crittenden	I.	.....do	......	10
Cabin Miller	I.	.....do	......	10
John L. Brown	I.	.....do	......	10
R. L. Bunge	I.	.....do	......	10
Thomas Grayson	I.	.....do	......	10
Samuel C. Childers	I.	.....do	......	10
Harrison Foreman	I.	.....do	......	10
VALENTINE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
John T. Oglesby	W.	Receiving and shipping clk.	1,200	...
J. T. Keeley	W.	Asst. receiving and shipping clk.	600	...
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG.				
Lieut. C. W. Farber	W.	Act'g agent	None.	...
Edward C. Godwin	W.	Clerk	800	...
Commodore P. Richards.	W.	Physician	900	...
Junior Parish	W.	Sawyer	720	...
James Staccona	I.	Judge	......	8
Charles Switzler	I.	Teamster	......	25
Nena Patt	I.	Judge	......	8
Jerry Holliquilla	I.	.....do	......	8
Peter Kalama	I.	Blacksmith	600	...
Antwine Pepino	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
Lemuel Semore	I.	Private	......	10
Joseph Sidwalder	I.	.....do	......	10
Charles Wewa	I.	.....do	......	10
Suppah	I.	.....do	......	10
Pipeshee	I.	.....do	......	10
James Pat	I.	.....do	......	10
James Mushemplah	I.	.....do	......	10
James Sawykee	I.	.....do	......	10
Ike Owhi	I.	.....do	......	10
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.				
William L. Hargrove	W.	Agent	1,500	...
S. W. Miller Daniel	W.	Clerk	900	...
W. McKay Dougan	W.	Physician	1,000	...
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.—cont'd.				
W. T. Simth	W.	For'd agent	$100	...
J. A. Granger	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Sam Harney	I.	Judge	......	$10
Frank Smith	I.	.....do	......	10
Charley Wines	I.	.....do	......	10
Samuel Fat	I.	Mail carrier	240	...
Hiram Price	I.	Farmer	360	...
Robert Ruby	I.	.....do	360	...
Charles Thacker	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
George Washington	I.	Private	......	10
William Ruby	I.	.....do	......	10
Samuel Golconda	I.	.....do	......	10
Charles Damon	I.	.....do	......	10
Charles Mingo	I.	.....do	......	10
Johnny Dare	I.	.....do	......	10
Johnny Pronto	I.	.....do	......	10
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.				
Robert M. Allen	W.	Agent	1,800	...
Robert J. Holland	W.	Clerk	1,200	...
Edward S. Hart	W.	Physician and overseer.	1,200	...
Thomas F. Mulhane	W.	Physician	1,200	...
George S. Lesher	W.	.....do	1,200	...
William Leeming	W.	Blacksmith	720	...
Thomas Sweeny	W.	.....do	720	...
John C. Lawler	W.	Overs'r and farmer.	1,000	...
W. P. Hebard	W.	For'd agent	......	10
C. E. Kemsch	W.	.....do	......	10
Arnold A. Ledeboer	W.	Asst. clerk	900	...
H. Borup	W.	Supt. logging.	......	100
A. J. McIntosh	W.	.....do	......	100
George A. Morison	W.	Asst. clerk	600	...
G. W. Stevens	W.	For'd agent	......	10
Daniel S. Morrison	I.	Asst. clerk	600	...
Lawrence Roberts	I.	Blacksmith	720	...
Paul M. Fairbanks	I.	Teamster	360	...
David McArthur	I.	.....do	360	...
Truman Beaulieu	I.	Interpreter	240	...
John Beaulieu	I.	Additional farmer.	......	75
J. E. Perrault	I.	.....do	......	75
Mart Branchard	I.	Blacksmith	720	...
John Charette	I.	Teamster	300	...
William Bonga	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Alex Jordan	I.	Teamster	300	...
Peter Graves	I.	Interpreter	240	...
Alexie Gurneau	I.	Blacksmith	720	...
Gay bay gah bow	I.	Captain of police.	......	15
James King	I.	.....do	......	15
Peter Parker	I.	Sergeant	......	10
William Martin	I.	.....do	......	10
Winfield Smith	I.	Private	......	10
Edward Tanner	I.	.....do	......	10
Paul Villibrun	I.	.....do	......	10
Kay qua tah be tung	I.	.....do	......	10
Ne gon e gwon abe	I.	.....do	......	10
Pec he ke shig	I.	.....do	......	10
George Bassett	I.	.....do	......	10
Archie McArthur	I.	.....do	......	10
Joe Bellanger	I.	.....do	......	10
Kay she bah wo say	I.	.....do	......	10
Nay ay tah nub	I.	.....do	......	10
Be mah squash	I.	.....do	......	10

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.—continued.				
Joseph Jourdan	I.	Private		$10
Mark Hart	I.	....do		10
Roman Perrault	I.	....do		10
Louis Peabody	I.	....do		10
Ah sin e we ne ne	I.	....do		10
Abraham Vignor	I.	....do		10
John Rabbitt	I.	....do		10
Ish quay gah bow	I.	....do		10
Joseph Charette	I.	....do		10
YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH.				
Lewis T. Erwin	W.	Agent	$1,800	
J. L. Banks	W.	Clerk	1,100	
Albert Wilgus	W.	Physician	1,200	
H. E. Ramsauer	W.	Engineer	840	
R. I. Watson	W.	Carpenter and wagon maker.	840	
Martin Doyle	W.	Additional farmer.		75
Frank Rodenbeck	W.	Miller	840	
Stick Joe	I.	Judge		5
Thomas Cree	I.	....do		5
Eneas	I.	....do		5
Joe Flannery	I.	Blacksmith	840	
Hampton Lumley	I.	Sawyer	840	
Walter Charley	I.	Teamster and laborer.		25
Peter Klickitat	I.	Captain of police.		15
Charles Miller	I.	Private		10
Stephen Allen	I.	....do		10
James Warpah	I.	....do		10
William Nehemiah	I.	....do		10
Taylor Martin	I.	....do		10
James Solomon	I.	....do		10
William Zack	I.	....do		10
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.[1]				
James A. Smith	W.	Agent	1,600	
C. B. Persons	W.	Clerk	1,200	
R. H. Ross	W.	Physician	1,200	
F. H. Craig	W.	Supt. shops	900	
J. Brown	W.	Farmer	900	
C. S. Bush	W.	Additional farmer.		75
C. F. Picotte	I.	Interpreter	240	
F. Lyman	I.	Painter	300	
E. Sherman	I.	Tinsmith	300	
S. Packard	I.	Wagon maker.	300	
W. Bean	I.	Carpenter	300	
L. Claymore	I.	Blacksmith	400	
J. Butcher	I.	Butcher	120	
J. Gray	I.	Apprentice	60	
S. C. De Fond	I.	Issue clerk	720	
M. Leeds	I.	Judge		10
M. Arnold	I.	....do		10
S. Antelope	I.	....do		10
P. St. Pierre	I.	Additional farmer.	480	
J. Little Elk	I.	Apprentice	60	
H. Redlightening	I.	Teamster	300	
C. H. Kealer	I.	Asst. clerk		60
S. Spider	I.	Groom	300	
J. Cook	I.	Carpenter	300	

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
B. Cloud	I.	Blacksmith	$300	
J. B. Cournoyer	I.	Additional farmer.	720	
F. T. Brunot	I.	....do	720	
J. Picotte	I.	....do	480	
George Drips	I.	....do	480	
Albion Hitika	I.	Saddle and harness maker.	300	
D. Brunot	I.	Captain of police.		$15
White Dog	I.	Private		10
C. Kee	I.	....do		10
F. Cetan	I.	....do		10
White Buffalo	I.	....do		10
P. Hepana	I.	....do		10
Stephen Cloudelk	I.	....do		10
Edgar Lee	I.	....do		10
NEW YORK WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.				
Henry D. Graves	W.	Supt. warehouse.	2,000	
Henry M. Gaines	W.	Chief clerk	1,600	
John Doran	W.	Porter		75
Halsey R. Graves	W.	Clerk		75
Louis F. Robare	W.	....do		75
Francis J. McCormack.	W.	....do		75
CHICAGO WAREHOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.				
Dewitt C. Cregier	W.	Supt. warehouse.		150
Mark Good	W.	Clerk and inspector.		125
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS.				
Indian inspectors.				
Paul F. Faison	W.	Inspector in the field.	2,500	
Province McCormick	W.	....do	2,500	
Clinton C. Duncan	W.	....do	2,500	
John W. Cadman	W.	....do	2,500	
James McLaughlin	W.	....do	2,500	
Special Indian agents.				
William H. Able	W.	Special Indian agent in the field.	2,000	
Simri R. Murphy	W.	....do	2,000	
John Lane	W.	....do	2,000	
Marcus D. Shelby	W.	....do	2,000	
James G. Dickson	W.	....do	2,000	
Board of Indian Commissioners.				
Merrill E. Gates	W.	Chairman Indian commissioners in the field.	None.	

[1] Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

EMPLOYED IN THE FIELD, JUNE 30, 1895, UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1894, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Race.	Position.	Compensation. Per year.	Compensation. Per month.
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS—con.				
Board of Indian Commissioners—Cont'd.				
E. Whittlesey	W.	Secretary to Indian commissioners in the field.	$2,000	...
Albert K. Smiley	W.	Commiss'r.	None.	...
William H. Lyon	W.	....do	None.	...
Joseph T. Jacobs	W.	....do	None.	...
William D. Walker	W.	....do	None.	...
Philip C. Garrett	W.	....do	None.	...
Darwin R. James	W.	....do	None.	...
Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple.	W.	....do	None.	...
Crow Reservation, Mont.				
Walter H. Graves	W.	Supt. irrigation.	2,700	...
Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.				
Edward C. Vincent	W.	Supt. irrigation.	2,500	...
Special agent to remove Upper and Middle Bands of Spokane Indians to Cœur d'Alene.				
George H. Newman	W.	Special agent	......	*$5
Special agent for Medawakanton Sioux Indians in Minnesota.				
Robert B. Henton	W.	Special agent	......	*5
Special agent for allotment of lands in severalty to the Sioux Nation of Indians.				
Sylvan Winter	W.	Special agent	......	*8
Physician in charge of L'Anse Indians in Michigan.				
Jas. G. Turner, M. D.	W.	Physician	700	
Special agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians.				
Bernard Arntzen	W.	Allotment agent.	......	*8
Henry J. Aten	W.	....do	......	*8
Helen P. Clarke	W.	....do	......	*8
George C. Crager	W.	....do	......	*8
John W. Clark	W.	....do	......	*8
Henry W. Patton	W.	....do	......	*8
John K. Rankin	W.	....do	......	*8
Charles W. Turpin	W.	....do	......	*8
William A. Winder	W.	....do	......	*8
Charles E. Worden	W.	....do	......	*8
Claude N. Bennett	W.	....do	......	*8
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS—con.				
Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole Indians.				
Archibald L. McKennon.	W.	Commiss'r	$5,000	...
Henry L. Dawes	W.	....do	5,000	...
Frank C. Armstrong	W.	....do	5,000	...
Thomas B. Cabaniss	W.	....do	5,000	...
Alexander B. Montgomery.	W.	....do	5,000	...
Commissioners to negotiate with the Uncompaghre Ute Indians of Utah.				
William S. Davis	W.	....do	......	*$6
S. S. Scott	W.	....do	......	*6
Timothy A. Byrnes	W.	....do	......	*6
Commissioners to negotiate with the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado.				
Meredith H. Kidd	W.	....do	......	*10
Julius Schultze	W.	....do	......	*10
David F. Day	W.	....do	......	(†)
Commissioners to select and appraise Puyallup lands.				
Ross J. Alexander	W.	....do	......	*10
James J. Anderson	W.	....do	......	*10
John W. Renfroe	W.	....do	......	*10
Commissioners to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.				
Benjamin D. Williams	W.	....do	......	*10
J. Montgomery Smith	W.	....do	......	*10
Melvin R. Baldwin	W.	....do	......	*10
Commissioners to negotiate with the Belknap and Blackfeet Indians.				
George B. Grinnell	W.	....do	......	*10
William C. Pollock	W.	....do	......	(†)
Walter M. Clements	W.	....do	......	*10
Special agent to examine and report condition of Digger Indians in California.				
George B. Cosby	W.	Special agt.	......	*8
Special agent to purchase lands for Absentee Wyandotte Indians.				
R. B. Armstrong	W.	....do	......	*4
Surveyor at Nez Percés Agency, Idaho.				
James Stuart	W.	Surveyor	1,200	

*Per day. †None.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub-

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	Citizens' dress. In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Dwelling houses. Built for Indians during year.	Dwelling houses. Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.									
Mohave	677	300	377	125	95	13	......	36	....
Mohave at Fort Mohave	700	a 800	a 200	....	......	......	......	......	....
Mohave at Needles	667			....	......	......	......	......	....
Hualapais	700	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	....
Chimehuevis	141	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	....
Navajo Agency.									
Navajo	20,500	......	500	162	200	53	......	a 150	7
Moquis Pueblo	2,029	......	200	105	50	20	19	a 51	3
Pima Agency.									
Pima, Gila River Reservation	3,723								
Maricopa, Gila River Reservation	203								
Maricopa, Salt River Reservation	93								
Pima, Salt River Reservation	543	7,200	......	850	1,000	157	......	539	60
Papago, Gila Bend Reservation	75								
Papago, nomadic	1,800								
Papago, San Xavier Reservation	517								
Papago, Peerless Well	246								
San Carlos Agency.									
Coyotero Apache	612								
San Carlos Apache	1,135								
Tonto Apache	856	350	2,900	250	300	......	......	30	8
White Mountain Apache	1,739								
Mohave	501								
Yuma	51								
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Suppai	a 215	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley Agency.									
Hoopa	492	492	......	81	460	6	......	93	1
Klamath	673	a 505	......	....	a 450	......	......	137	....
Mission Tule River Agency.									
Yuma	707	a 600	a 113	a 200	300	......	......	......	a 12
Tule River	191	a 184	......	....	100	......	......	45	....
San Luis Rey	1,359								
Cahuilla	749								
Diegueno	231	2,893	......	....	2,022	......	......	797	....
Sorrano	266								
Agua Caliente	222								
Santa Ynez	66								
Round Valley Agency.									
Concow	150								
Little Lake and Redwood	135	623	......	253	600	15	......	125	2
Ukie and Wylackie	272								
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	66								

a Taken from report of last year.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

sistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd. Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS. Missionaries. Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	MARITAL. Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	VITAL. Births.	Deaths.	CRIMINAL. Indians killed during year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals prosecuted. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
50		50									10	19								
100				1									2						1	
95	5		2																19	1
100			3	2	375	4	$450	$1,800	8		67	40	2				83	21		59
50	25	25	1	1							195	113	2				35		100	2
99		1								1	13	13								
						(b)														
a67	a33																			
a100																				
a100			a1	a1																
99		1	1	1				500	1		22	30		1						

b Erroneous last year.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
CALIFORNIA—continued.									
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Wichumni, Kaweah, and others	a 6,995	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Moache Ute	269								
Capota Ute	193	53	127	9	31	6	1	31	1
Wiminuchi Ute	680								
FLORIDA.									
Seminole	565	......	275	125	150	......	......	......	......
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.									
Bannock	433								
Shoshone	1,007	350	1,110	185	550	11	......	121	1
Lemhi Agency.									
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	488	73	79	40	25	4	......	32	....
Nez Percé Agency.									
Nez Percé	1,737	720	750	345	500	25	......	350	....
Indians in Idaho not under agent.									
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	a 533	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Peoria	179	179	......	103	c 156	18	......	42	2
Ottawa	164	164	......	c 139	144	30	......	36	1
Quapaw	232	232	......	107	140	60	......	52	7
Modoc	54	54	......	23	25	1	......	22	....
Seneca	288	288	......	c 208	245	5	......	68	....
Eastern Shawnee	88	88	......	c 34	28	3	......	20	....
Miami	86	86	......	c 62	65	6	......	50	....
Wyandotte	297	297	......	c 209	250	3	......	63	....
Union Agency.									
Cherokee	25,388	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Chickasaw	d 6,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Choctaw	17,819	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Creek	13,863	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Seminole	2,900	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	398	2	c 250	c 46	c 135	1	......	c 7	....

a Taken from report of last year. *b* Not reported.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd: Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	CIVILIZATION—cont'd: Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	CIVILIZATION—cont'd: Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Issue of Government rations.	RELIGIOUS: Missionaries: Male.	RELIGIOUS: Missionaries: Female.	RELIGIOUS: Indian church members.	RELIGIOUS: Church buildings.	RELIGIOUS: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For education.	RELIGIOUS: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For church work.	MARITAL: Marriages during year.	MARITAL: Divorces during year.	VITAL: Births.	VITAL: Deaths.	CRIMINAL: Indians killed during year: By Indians.	CRIMINAL: Indians killed during year: By whites.	CRIMINAL: Indians killed during year: Suicides.	CRIMINAL: Whites killed by Indians.	CRIMINAL: Indian criminals prosecuted: By court of Indian offenses.	CRIMINAL: Indian criminals prosecuted: By civil courts.	CRIMINAL: Indian criminals prosecuted: By other methods.	CRIMINAL: Whiskey sellers prosecuted.
20	60	20	1					(b)			19	16								1
	100		1	1			$350	a$1,000												
35	30	35		1			2,500				20	31			1		3	2		
30	20	50									25	27								
96	3	1	2	1	900	5											15	5		1
100			4		61			200			12	9								
100			1	1	c35	2		500	1		6	1								
100			3	2	c119	2	1,500	463			13	10								
80		20	1	1	c33	1		200			2	3								
100			4		53	4		300	3		5	10			1	1		1		
100			2		4	2		115			2	3								
100					c50			150	2		4	2								
100			2	1	95	5		520	3		6	5		1						
45	5	e50		2			(b)	(b)			20	15						2		2

c Figures given last year erroneous. d Exclusive of negroes. e Annuity payment.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	565	525	40	298	325	15	......	177	....
Kickapoo	231	231	....	120	200	7	......	56	1
Iowa	167	167	....	92	155	3	......	53	....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	81	81	....	45	60	3	......	28	....
Chippewa	24	80	....	54	08	1	......	14	....
Munsee (or Christian)	56								
MICHIGAN.									
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert	*a* 721								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	*a* 630	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Pottawatomie of Huron	*a* 77								
Ottawa and Chippewa	*a* 6,000								
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa, White Earth	1,322								
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	698								
Mississippi Chippewa, Gull Lake	326								
Mississippi Chippewa, Mille Lac	1,002								
Red Lake Chippewa	1,341	7,280	....	1,750	1,850	125	60	1,112	25
Pembina Chippewa	278								
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	1,155								
Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Chippewa	426								
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	681								
Fond du Lac Chippewa	51								
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet Agency.									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,837	837	1,000	552	590	48	......	579	5
Crow Agency.									
Crow	2,133	790	1,343	355	350	......	1	354	6
Flathead Agency.									
Kootenai from Idaho	63								
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai (confederated)	1,695	522	1,050	495	1,000	20	......	645	....
Spokane	104								
Lower Kalispel	59								
Charlot's band of Flathead	180								
Fort Belknap.									
Gros Ventre	624	350	325	335	420	42	......	300	6
Assinniboine	763								

a Taken from report of last year.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
75	a25	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	3	1	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
85	a15	...	...	...	100	1	...	$25	...	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
100	...	...	...	2	25	1	...	...	1	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
100	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
100	...	...	1	1	22	1	...	480	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$3,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	17	17	12	4	2,100	15	...	...	85	4	300	71	1	1	...	...	25	...	15	120
30	...	70	4	9	150	2	13,500	(b)	18	...	47	30	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...
37	...	63	4	...	...	4	17,283	...	8	...	112	127	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	c2
90	2	8	4	...	...	1	10,372	...	20	1	90	68	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	2
20	10	70	3	...	150	1	2,000	...	10	...	26	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

b Not reported.

c 16 other white criminals being prosecuted.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.				Dwelling houses.			
		Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
MONTANA—continued.									
Fort Peck Agency.									
Yanktonnais	1,276 }	1,992	....	a 335	300	......	2	601	3
Assinniboine	716 }								
Tongue River Agency.									
Northern Cheyenne	1,333	90	1,243	64	34	34	....	240	1
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.									
Winnebago	1,208	608	600	400	550	3	....	103	....
Omaha	1,182	650	532	410	475	7	....	307	....
Santee Agency.									
Santee Sioux	980	980	....	755	440	......	....	250	8
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	308	308	....	215	155	......	....	52	....
Ponca in Nebraska	211	211	....	88	12	3	....	38	....
NEVADA.									
Nevada Agency.									
Pah-Ute, at Pyramid Lake	514 }	1,104	....	164	600	2	....	38	....
Pah-Ute, at Walker River	590 }								
Western Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone	408 }	618	....	70	462	12	....	37	....
Pi-Ute	210 }								
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	a 6,815	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NEW MEXICO.									
Mescalero Agency.									
Mescalero Apache	453	117	12	90	98	......	....	15	5
Pueblo Agency.									
Pueblo	8,536	200	3,590	a 800	(b)	......	....	a2,055	....
Jicarilla Apache	845	30	815	65	38	40	....	a 210	2
NEW YORK.									
New York Agency.									
Allegany Reserve:									
Seneca	893 }	966	....	510	700	2	....	302	....
Onondaga	73 }								
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca	1,298 }	1,463	....	1,000	1,200	3	....	400	....
Onondaga	31 }								
Cayuga	134 }								

a Taken from last year's report. *b* Not reported.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
25	....	75	3	1	30	3	....	$2,720	12	10	92	90	1	....	1	....	10	8	....	...
10	....	90	....	....	100	1	....	....	....	....	49	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
90	....	10	1	....	13	1	....	825	....	....	29	25	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
100	....	....	1	....	86	*a* 2	....	857	7	1	67	55	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	6
50	....	50	4	6	421	5	$15,155	1,008	6	2	31	28	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	...
100	....	....	....	....	187	2	....	....	1	....	9	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
70	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	11	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...
62	28	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	16	....	....	1	....	16	4	....	...
75	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
5	5	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	18	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	(*b*)	23	....	(*b*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
33	....	67	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	33	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
90	10	....	1	....	165	3	4,650	(*b*)	3	....	29	36	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	...
90	10	....	3	....	275	8	(*c*)	975	6	....	48	70	1	....	1	....	....	6	....	...

c New York State expended during the year $31,569 for supporting public schools and an orphan asylum for Indians on the various reservations.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
NEW YORK—continued.									
New York Agency—Continued.									
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	179	179	....	50	130	....	....	16	....
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga	385								
Oneida	87	479	....	175	325	1	....	110	....
Cayuga	7								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1,105	1,105	....	300	500	....	....	220	....
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	500	520	....	255	350	1	....	151	....
Cayuga	20								
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora	378	423	....	260	306	1	....	120	....
Onondaga	45								
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee Agency.									
Eastern Cherokee in Qualla Boundary and Graham and Cherokee counties	1,479	1,479	....	376	497	37	....	403	....
Eastern Cherokee elsewhere	a 1,414	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Devils Lake Agency.									
Sioux	1,021	1,015	6	160	75	3	....	233	2
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:									
Full blood	281	1,859	150	700	900	15	....	315	....
Mixed blood	1,728								
Mixed blood on reserve, but not recognized by commission of 1892	175								
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	420	....	420	106	116	30	....	102	3
Gros Ventre	481	....	481	114	112	7	....	109	1
Mandan	265	....	265	39	47	3	....	69	....
Standing Rock Agency.									
Sioux, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands	3,763	3,650	113	975	550	10	1	1,000	17
OKLAHOMA.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.									
Arapaho	1,032	687	1,965	580	500	25	....	125	8
Cheyenne	2,046								
Kiowa Agency.									
Kiowa	1,037								
Comanche	1,507								
Apache	226								
Caddo	498								
Keechie		372	1,116	120	372	150	....	350	2
Delaware									
Towaconie	453								
Waco									
Wichita									

a Taken from report of last year.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	3	....	105	2	....	$1,000	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
90	10	....	3	....	817	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
90	10	....	3	....	109	3	....	275	2	....	16	34	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	...
100	....	....	3	....	240	3	$1,450	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	8	....	350	*a* 4	....	....	4	....	28	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
70	....	30	6	....	488	6	....	1,745	17	....	43	72	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	8
50	20	30	2	....	1,600	3	2,000	....	15	....	97	34	....	....	....	....	10	4	....	...
50	....	50	2	....	299	2	6,787	1,039	16	3	13 25 15	13 18 16	....	....	....	....	2 5	....	....	...
30	....	70	....	....	....	*a* 13	4,179	(*b*)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	...
....	....	100	9	....	40	3	4,791	375	6	...	48 65	35 110	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	...
65	10	25	9	13	145	9	9,985	6,600	5	....	105	67	....	....	....	3	....	15	....	...

b Not reported.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
OKLAHOMA—continued.									
Osage Agency.									
Osage	1,657	806	385	546	525	....	90	360	....
Kaw	208	94	19	74	107	....	....	30	....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Ponca	587	311	276	260	275	....	5	96	3
Pawnee	710	175	150	275	300	2	....	207	6
Otoe and Missouria	348	15	325	113	163	3	12	56	2
Tonkawa	56	25	31	23	56	....	5	13	....
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	511								
Iowa	95								
Absentee Shawnee	575	1,800	400	800	1,500	140	....	700	....
Mexican Kickapoo	271								
Citizen Pottawatomie	753								
OREGON.									
Grande Ronde Agency.									
Rogue River	46								
Santian	28								
Clackama	65								
Luckamute	36								
Cow Creek	32								
Wapeto	25	418	....	150	350	....	....	104	2
Mary's River	36								
Yam Hill	38								
Calipooia	24								
Umpqua	88								
OREGON.									
Klamath Agency.									
Klamath, Modoc, Snake (or Pi-Ute), and Pitt River	982	982	....	c 300	c 500	4	....	180	4
Siletz Agency.									
Siletz	507	507	....	175	380	5	....	130	....
Umatilla Agency.									
Cayuse	422								
Walla Walla	465	250	300	300	300	2	....	105	....
Umatilla	226								
Warm Springs Agency.									
Warm Springs	505								
Wasco, Tenino, etc	364	600	345	300	450	6	....	112	....
Pi-Ute	76								
Indians in Oregon not under an agent	d 600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Annuity. *b* Not reported. *c* 171 whites arrested.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd. Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS. Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL. Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
25	....	a75	3	....	......	2	$500	(b)	8	1	105	91	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	(c)
95	a.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	....	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	29	33	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....
100	....	....	1	1	85	1	....	....	7	....	54	75	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	1
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	16	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	2
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	....	....	2	....	50	3	....	....	....	1	30	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
75	....	25	1	....	....	1	(b)	....	....	1	12	15	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....
100	....	....	1	....	350	2	....	....	9	1	18	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
63	12	25	2	....	125	....	....	....	3	....	11	20	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....
d10	d20	da70	2	8	410	2	6,850	....	5	2	21	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	....
46	54	....	2	2	131	2	....	$3,300	28	1	23	22	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....

d Taken from report of last year. *e* Overestimated last year.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION. Citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.									
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,055	1,040	14	670	375	10	1	300	21
Lower Brulé Sioux	972	500	472	450	300	60	......	225	7
Cheyenne River Agency.									
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,539	2,500	39	*a* 550	700	36	......	431	5
Pine Ridge Agency.									
Sioux	6,355	2,347	2,094	2,200	2,000	185	......	1,224	....
Cheyenne	26								
Rosebud Agency.									
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux:									
Agency district	1,069	1,246	1,478	1,906	848	75	......	844	4
Cutmeat Creek	979								
Black Pipe Creek	863								
Little White River	456								
Butte Creek	579								
Ponca Creek	370								
Sisseton Agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,863	1,863	......	454	472	11	......	185	....
Yankton Agency.									
Yankton Sioux	1,735	1,735	......	529	520	3	37	318	2
TEXAS.									
Indians in Texas not under an agent.									
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	*a* 290	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
UTAH.									
Uintah and Ouray Agency.									
Uintah Ute at Uintah	442	50	330	50	60	1	14	44	2
White River Ute, at Uintah	372	10	200	21	30	4	14	24	
Uncompahgre Ute, at Ouray	925	25	500	46	100	......	12	62	2
White River Ute, at Ouray	31								
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah Vant	*a* 134	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
Goship Ute	*a* 256	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....
WASHINGTON.									
Colville Agency.									
Colville	267	267	......	41	55	6	......	84	....
Cœur d'Alêne	492	492	......	116	280	10	......	170	....
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Alêne Reserve	135	135	......	11	26	......	16	48	....

a Taken from last year's report.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
34	....	66	3	....	255	5	$4,933	$400	15	2	40	54	....	....	2	....	22	....	....	....
34	....	66	3	2	570	5	....	2,390	20	....	45	47	....	....	1	....	10	....	....	4
50	....	50	23	13	1,005	16	9,549	9,206	55	....	90	50	....	....	1	....	66	9	....	....
....	....	100	6	....	1,155	17	1,000	5,035	20	....	247	171	1	....	2	....	55	5	....	....
20	2	78	21	14	1,666	15	17,400	8,475	64	....	110	75	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
60	....	*b* 40	10	3	710	9	....	....	....	....	63	50	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1
75	....	25	6	....	782	6	....	4,329	22	2	37	41	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	{ 16	20	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{ 16	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	10	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	14	1	1	....	161	1	9,174	(*c*)	4	....	2	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
98	2	....	3	....	468	1	12,710	....	4	....	23	30	1	....	....	....	....	7	33	7
5	3	92	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....

b Cash payment. *c* Not reported.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
WASHINGTON—continued.									
Colville Agency—Continued.									
Lake	284	284	......	35	55	3	......	65	......
Lower Spokane	*a* 334	334	......	48	114	2	......	99	......
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	192	192	......	3	9	......	60	60	......
Columbia (Moses' band)	*a* 313	164	149	5	21	9	......	23	......
Okanogan	562	562	......	164	202	12	......	118	1
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	143	6	137	3	11	1	......	6	1
Nespelim and San Puell	312	62	250	......	6	......	......	......	......
Calispel	*c* 200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah at Neah Bay	280								
Makah at Wasatch	44								
Makah at Osset	62	426	......	106	115	2	......	103	......
Makah at Sueze	31								
Quillehute	250	328	......	50	50	12	......	87	......
Hoh	78								
Puyallup Agency.									
Puyallup	635	635	......	240	306	......	......	132	......
Chehalis	157	157	......	71	105	......	......	29	......
Nisqually	118	118	......	83	57	......	......	30	......
Squaxin	117	117	......	35	60	......	......	28	......
S'Klallam	317	317	......	100	193	......	......	110	......
S'Kokomish	232	232	......	91	173	1	......	58	......
Quinaielt	89								
Queet	64								
Georgetown	50	212	......	45	100	6	......	40	......
Humptulip	5								
Oyhut	4								
Tulalip Agency.									
Tulalip	440	440	......	185	300	1	......	125	......
Madison	143	143	......	35	70	......	......	29	......
Muckleshoot	159	159	......	62	98	......	......	30	1
Swinomish	278	278	......	53	200	......	......	50	......
Lummi	338	338	......	81	250	1	......	65	......
Yakima Agency.									
Yakima, Klickitat, Wasco, and others	1,808	525	1,050	525	725	10	......	160	6
Wild Yakimas	192	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Not under an agent.									
ooksack	*c* 200	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Oneida	1,841	1,841	......	568	725	3	......	326	3
Menominee	1,286	1,286	......	400	750	14	......	324	......
Stockbridge and Munsee	503	503	......	*c* 396	503	4	......	48	......

a Incorrectly enumerated last year. *b* Not reported.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
90	9	1	1	....	147	....	....	....	4	....	7	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	2
68	30	2	2	1	132	2	....	$228	..	1	7	14	1	....	....	....	14	3	....	...
58	42	....			32				1	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...
20	80	....		..	8	....	(b)	....	3	....	2	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
57	42	1	1	..	283	1	....	....	21	1	25	19	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	...
7	23	70	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
30	70	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
....	100	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	10	10	1	1	....	....	25	....	....	3
75	25	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	3	....	13	12	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	...
100	....	....	2	....	100	2	$4,120	1,225	....	....	8	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	......	1	....	100	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	......	2	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	......	1	....	25	6	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	55	d 1	....	729	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	...
65	25	10	....	....	......	....	....	....	6	....	6	12	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	...
90	10	....	1	....	200	1	....	....	7	1	14	6	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	1
50	50	....	1	....	50	1	....	....	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	...
62	25	13	1	....	74	1	....	....	1	....	5	5	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	...
100	....	....	1	....	133	1	....	....	4	....	11	14	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	...
90	10	....	1	....	159	1	....	....	3	....	9	16	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	...
91	9	....	1	1	425	4	1,531	....	35	5	37	29	1	....	1	....	25	11	....	83
....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
100	....	....	2	....	400	3	....	300	16	....	58	71								
100	....	....	1	....	800	3	9,600	2,800	12	....	50	49	....	....	....	....	12	24	....	46
100	....	....	....	....	25	1	....	....	2	....	9	9								

c Taken from report of last year. *d* Built by Indians.

POPULATION, CIVILIZATION, RELIGIOUS,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
WISCONSIN—continued.									
La Pointe Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	191	191	....	125	150	....	....	46	....
Chippewa at Bad River	645	645	....	575	500	51	....	175	25
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,150	1,150	....	425	500	10	....	210	....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	796	796	....	175	250	74	....	148	....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn	776	776	....	380	600	2	....	85	....
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn	313	313	....	170	175	3	....	65	....
Chippewa at Boise Fort, Minn	378	378	....	125	175	10	....	120	....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.									
Winnebago	*a* 930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pottawatomie	*a* 280	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone (or Snake)	911	600	900	450	200	60	....	230	10
Northern Arapaho	837								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami in Indiana	*a* 318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Town Indians in Maine	*a* 410	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	248,340
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	182,370
Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	81,202
in part	31,701
Indians who can read	33,115
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	41,242
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	23,462
Dwellings built by Indians	1,944
for Indians	350
Indian apprentices	368
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers")—	
Male	238
Female	108
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	22,455
Church buildings	209
Contributed by State of New York for education	$31,569

* Only partially reported.

VITAL, AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS—Continued.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—cont'd			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
87	50	13	1	...	...	1	200	100	1	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	5	...	2	...	455	2	100	...	18	1	23	28	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8
50	50	...	1	...	675	2	...	...	24	...	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4
87	13	...	1	...	40	2	...	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
90	5	5	...	...	300	2	...	...	4	1	33	19	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
50	44	6	1	...	60	1	...	...	2	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	66	...	1	...	60	...	1,000	300	1	...	60	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	32	43	1	...	2	2	2,685	...	10	...	51	37	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education † ‡	$227,113
for church work and other purposes ‡	$63,114
Formal marriages among Indians during the year	734
Divorces granted Indians during the year	48
Births *	3,502
Deaths *	2,974
Indians killed during the year by Indians	23
by whites	5
Suicides	16
Whites killed during the year by Indians	4
Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses	762
by civil courts	218
by other methods	371
Whisky sellers prosecuted	400

† This includes $45,150 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools:

Ukiah, Cal	$136	Halstead, Kans	$255
Greenville, Cal	870	Clontarf, Minn	4,288
Pinole, Cal	82	Morris, Minn	4,480
Hopland, Cal	111	St. Peter, Mont	5,560
San Diego, Cal	385	Carlisle, Pa	810
Potter Valley, Cal	100	Lincoln, Pa	3,752
Banning, Cal	1,300	Springfield, S. Dak	144
Manchester, Cal	112	Hampton, Va	17,655
Wabash, Ind	2,480	Wittenberg, Wis	2,639

‡ Only partially reported.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Mojave (on reserve)	108	46	91	625	......	75	......	150	35	22	......
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	a 8,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	(b)	(b)	......	......
Moquis	2,000	......	a 875	......	......	50	......	a 10,000	a 750	......	......
Pima Agency.											
Pima, Papago, and Maricopa	4,890	70	1,500	1,400	70	70,400	550	500	1,515	330	......
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache, Mojave, Yuma	3,000	......	5,000	......	......	9,740	d10,400	12,000	738	600	......
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	751	117	900	150	121	3,300	2,800	250	6,285	500	......
Lower Klamath	400	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mission Agency. (a)											
Mission, Tule River, and Yuma	2,000	3,000	......	......	......	......	......	300	760	50	100
Round Valley Agency.											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River and Nome Lackie	1,780	320	4,800	2,464	135	13,230	2,710	1,080	6,130	810	50
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Moache, Capota, and Weeminuche Ute	296	40	750	160	......	1,980	4,800	400	320	300	......
FLORIDA.											
Seminole	......	......	6	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshone	925	182	9,150	6,770	......	8,398	10,680	270	5,390	1,650	2,000
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	425	50	800	520	......	......	1,500	......	1,425	110	......
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	e 19,975	e 5,000	80,000	75,000	240	e 300,000	e 85,000	e 5,000	e 13,000	e 800	......

a Taken from report of last year. b Not reported.

c Mostly ponies of small value. The figures of stock owned by Navajoes taken from last year's report are doubtless overestimates, since Navajo herds and flocks were greatly reduced during the past year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
.....	223	164	$82	$1,021	$120	174	15	.....	....	....	1,200	8	5	20
126	......	448	706	1,360	....	*a e* 100,500	*a*1,200	.....	*a* 1,000,000	*a*250,000	......	...	...	......
.....	......	....	......	....	....	*a*3,025	*a* 500	*a* 20	*a* 5,000	*a* 3,000	*a*1,000	...	...	......
.....	4,000	149	299	6,500	500	4,640	6,000	100	....	....	6,000	12	18	260
102	2,522	....	......	17,276	6,000	5,949	3,043	.....	37	3	3,000	...	15	300
71	100	....	......	400	....	250	339	339	....	....	1,823	14½	3½	2,866
.....	......	....	......	....	....	76	26	200	....	....	500	...	...	......
.....	*c*500	25	......	....	3,000	1,770	1,730	80	95	450	3,000	...	...	......
198	82	....	......	95	3,800	370	1,450	853	....	....	1,400	1	2	195
.....	40	98	24	330	....	5,017	75	.....	35,000	22,000	60	...	1¾	55
12	......	....	......	....	....	....	30	.....	....	....	......	...	...	......
.....	250	....	......	800	10,000	4,000	3,500	100	....	....	700	...	...	......
.....	100	25	249	625	1,300	901	4	.....	....	....	92	...	...	......
.....	......	109	328	980	....	20,018	15,000	3,000	....	....	15,000	...	...	......

d Barley. *e* By Indians and white renters.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Peoria	*a* 6,000	*a* 200	30,132	6,000	53	20,724	*b* 6,529	51,107	4,531	2,467	4,226
Ottawa	5,852	1,005	10,623	11,390	28	15,550	3,290	30,825	2,019	496	3,245
Quapaw	*a* 500	*a* 100	41,187	*a* 3,200	54	20,301	*h* 8,315	*a* 20,000	7,324	9,970	5,647
Modoc	742	56	1,238	1,018	22	780	400	8,420	975	130	377
Seneca	685	120	19,380	12,528	52	24,222	6,500	79,780	2,395	98	520
Miami	5,060	350	11,120	8,000	14	10,573	6,116	31,000	750	900	1,600
Eastern Shawnee	447	....	3,416	2,830	15	4,367	525	3,500	660	96	586
Wyandotte	11,500	200	15,000	1,320	63	10,275	2,500	40,000	2,800	189	3,276
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	*d* 600	20	1,300	....	....	....	895	15,000	950	40	....
KANSAS.											
Pottawottomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawottomie, Prairie band	8,820	1,175	26,665	14,720	115	....	1,600	200,000	4,750	7,000	750
Kickapoo	8,100	13	11,500	7,680	45	....	550	120,000	2,250	875	250
Iowa	8,250	200	10,750	320	43	3,200	2,000	111,750	1,650	300	1,000
Sac and Fox of Missouri	6,800	160	8,013	640	28	2,500	2,000	126,000	1,860	280	200
Chippewa and Munsee	1,022	87	3,835	840	13	750	1,092	15,975	2,090	125	1,000
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa	14,500	1,675	2,160	4,300	1,200	85,000	*e* 56,000	550	16,350	11,000	5,000
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	370	118	4,000	3,500	....	....	2,982	....	2,124	2,050	1,000
Crow Agency.											
Crow	2,350	1,080	24,900	5,190	*f* 25	5,000	42,000	1,500	15,000	2,500	....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	10,800	600	19,000	1,000	....	50,000	75,000	....	19,000	6,000	400
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinniboine	2,000	200	2,100	3,372	....	1,500	1,800	600	7,395	190	....
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai and Assinniboine	532	60	10,000	3,000	5	....	....	400	400	2,500	....
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	225	2[illegible]	2,500	1,500	....	....	....	882	1,105	473	....

a Taken from the report of last year.
b Also 2,010 bush. flax.
c Marketed 21,000 feet.
d Erroneously reported in 1894.
e Also 5,000 bush. flax.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*												
315	105	......	......	$315	$16,000	295	872	694	......	......	3,349	20	5	75
6	15	......	......	45	15,000	302	210	433	25	......	5,397	10	½	8
45	251	......	......	75	20,000	463	888	1,169	155	35	6,750	...	7	483
......	428	200	$200	......	5,000	73	66	2	......	......	433	2	1½	26
c 183	237	......	......	30	18,000	285	403	1,448	126	......	4,250	3	10	32
15	30	......	......	90	19,500	252	200	370	......	......	1,540	10	18	40
17	295	......	......	140	3,800	49	50	121	......	......	870	...	......	......
10	1,979	......	......	675	12,000	720	815	818	240	20	4,000	35	35	64
......	200	......	......	......	......	500	13	12	......	......	*d* 500	...	......	......
10	300	......	......	......	20,000	2,244	1,500	800	25	......	1,800	3	8	40
......	385	......	......	......	10,000	225	50	125	......	2	1,000	2	3	25
......	225	......	......	......	20,000	280	125	450	......	......	750	...	5	60
......	......	......	......	......	15,000	347	225	250	......	......	500	...	2	15
......	500	......	......	......	4,076	60	130	135	......	......	1,277	...	¼	20
158	11 000	602	3,101	1.000	3,000	757	2,150	275	225	55	640	50	55	640
......	2,500	426	600	2,731	6,750	6,752	12,189	40	......	......	200	...	......	......
450	700	100	500	73,500	18,400	16,030	15,000	......	......	......	1,000	...	......	......
14	......	50	(*i*)	......	20,000	16,000	15.000	1,200	......	......	6,000	5	25	30
600	130	404	600	3,997	2,000	3,003	3,800	100	......	......	1,000	..	4	54
g 200	1,500	600	1,200	8,345	1,500	2,329	2,017	......	1,395	......	150	...	......	......
......	517	389	2,919	4,110	......	2,949	......	......	......	......	380	...	......	......

f Most of the allottees were obliged to leave their allotments and cultivate lands under ditch.
g Marketed 210,000 feet. *h* Also 3,400 bush. flax. *i* Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Made during year.		Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Omaha	8,500	210	46,000	500	215	20,000	10,000	12,000	8,300	8,000	......
Winnebago	9,000	990	40,000	500	250	8,000	3,500	30,000	3,750	7,000	3,500
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	3,600	56	2,660	3,500	*d* 250	11,000	10,000	1,600	1,200	1,500	200
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	780	20	600	......	......	7,000	6,400	2,000	1,700	250	......
Ponca in Dakota	2,375	100	2,200	3,000	38	5,000	8,500	16,000	2,400	1,500	1,000
NEVADA.											
Pyramid Lake Agency.											
Pah-Ute	1,550	90	3,400	2,800	......	425	290	......	370	770	......
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Pi-Ute	320	30	5,000	700	......	800	2,500	......	800	250	......
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	367	40	1,102	1,182	......	......	800	500	166	25	......
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	5,500	350	4,000	......	......	11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	600	......
Jicarilla Apache	400	400	8,000	10,000	210	400	300	140	305	1,000	......
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reservation: Seneca and Onondaga	5,000	......	6,000	......	......	400	2,000	7,200	5,940	4,000	700
Cattaraugus Reservation: Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga	4,500	......	5,600	......	......	2,000	4,000	15,000	18,150	25,000	1,750
Onondaga Reservation: Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga	3,000	......	4,000	......	......	1,500	1,500	3,000	5,220	500	3,000
St. Regis Reservation: St. Regis	5,000	......	5,000	......	......	500	7,500	4,000	1,190	400	8,000
Tonawanda Reservation: Seneca and Cayuga	3,000	......	4,000	......	......	3,500	5,150	1,800	3,880	300	2,000
Tuscarora Reservation: Tuscarora and Onondaga	5,000	......	5,000	500	......	3,000	2,100	1,400	2,050	2,000	8,000
Oneida Reservation: Oneida	350	......	350	......	15	......	......	300	160	70	......
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee	4,053	499	7,856	9,701	......	935	1,718	29,281	9,178	27	6,450
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux	4,700	200	472	......	272	54,000	43,000	1,000	10,600	3,500	......
Chippewa at Turtle Mountain	3,688	564	1,453	1,000	......	46,760	34,365	......	22,150	3,000	......

a Marketed 10,000 feet. *b* Marketed 25,000 feet.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*												
a 30	1,000	178	$533	$914	$20,000	456	100	200	......	......	2,200	...	20	400
(*b*)	800	20	30	1,195	15,000	938	350	400	......	......	2,500	...	25	160
......	400	168	336	751	1,200	398	225	51	......	2	1,623	10	20	400
......	......	......	......	......	......	224	12	......	......	......	1,500	...	......	......
......	350	27	44	......	......	170	180	102	......	......	1,07	...	......	......
......	328	418	2,300	2,283	3,500	1,202	136	......	......	......	275	½	4	360
......	400	244	4,634	2,000	300	500	95	15	5	......	72	1½	25	285
......	160	......	......	953	600	1,130	25	......	33	......	45	...	......	......
......	1,000	......	......	......	......	6,000	3,500	700	10,000	2,500	3,000	...	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	6,000	1,780	......	......	2,400	250	500	5	20	......
......	200	......	......	......	1,000	150	400	200	17	......	1,500	...	3	......
......	300	......	......	......	3,000	408	600	350	40	......	5,000	...	6	......
......	3,000	......	......	......	8,000	80	200	150	......	......	1,100	...	......	......
......	3,000	......	......	......	*c*35,000	300	500	200	......	......	1,000	...	......	......
......	1,600	......	......	......	8,000	154	180	450	......	......	1,700	...	......	......
8	2,000	......	......	......	11,000	184	225	150	......	......	2,500	...	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	4	......	......	800	...	......	......
......	7,982	123	82	1,647	5,815	90	1,146	1,246	466	7	6,041	...	178	771
......	950	......	......	2,000	4,000	689	295	10	......	......	300	...	8½	45
......	3,000	182	182	381	15,000	1,043	481	110	19	......	1,580	...	......	......

c Sale of baskets. *d* Taken from report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
NORTH DAKOTA—cont'd											
Fort Berthold Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Arickaree	460	600	100	2,000	88	1,500	1,000	17,500	2,475	1,500	}
Gros Ventre	400	300	400	3,000	71	900	600	10,500	485	1,500	} .....
Mandan	200	120	165	100	27	600	400	7,000	990	600	}
Standing Rock Agency.											
Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, and Yanktonai Sioux	4,000	304	4,400	8,000	......	400	20,500	20,000	15,970	20,000	3,000
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	5,865	1,341	24,924	27,986	321	50	750	34,500	14,000	1,447	450
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, Caddo, Towaconie, Keechie, Waco, and Delaware	c5,000	......	200,000	100,000	......	......	2,300	100,000	1,250	5,000	1,000
Osage Agency.											
Osage	b11,565	......	70,000	......	......	......	c5,300	600,000	c3,225	c8,000	......
Kaw	4,271	......	5 500	650	33	250	......	120,000	275	600	......
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	1,847	200	3,500	1 300	82	17,500	200	1,000	......	150	......
Pawnee	2,102	117	23,000	7,830	207	135	975	47,160	880	500	......
Otoe	1,583	100	28,000	1,240	45	600	......	15,000	170	150	......
Tonkawa	25	......	400	10	......	75	......	......	90	50	......
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawottomie, and Iowa	8,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	700	1,000	2,000	200,000	2,000	2,000	......
OREGON.											
Grande Ronde Agency.											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Wappato, Marys River, Yam Hill, Calapooia, and Umpqua	400	......	10,000	......	104	3,000	5,000	......	400	200	......
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River	500	500	......	12,000	200	......	......	......	c 300	......	......

a Marketed 60,000 feet. *b* Amount cultivated by white renters included in last year's report.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
	25	140	$625	$1,735	$670	200								
a 139	275	150	780	982	331	320	2,109	......	50	......	2,000	...	......	150
	73	51	317	587	......	282								
......	1,500	1,794	9,173	45,946	11,620	5,365	14,000	200	294	......	7,000	37	38	270
379	600	1,152	4,002	3,000	1,515	6,015	1,000	200	......	......	1,200	6	3½	61
100	1,200	1,770	4,000	5,000	......	9,737	8,991	2,679	......	......	3,240	...	......	......
......	*c*1,200	141	353	2,267	......	6,175	10,153	9,915	......	......	......	...	......	......
......	100	20	51	......	......	298	136	232	......	......	1,246	...	......	......
75	225	76	76	......	......	610	11	78	......	......	250	...	......	......
72	......	97	380	1,856	1,200	1,507	50	200	4	1	200	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
......	85	66	133	420	......	435	6	51	......	......	700	...	......	......
14	......	......	......	......	......	72	......	18	......	......	300	...	......	......
......	250	70	700	500	......	1,075	1,000	2,000	26	......	5,000	25	50	......
......	185	......	......	......	......	189	684	200	54	......	......	...	......	......
600	100	100	150	......	5,000	2,004	1,500	100	......	......	200	...	5	......

c Taken from last year's report. *d* Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
OREGON—continued.											
Siletz Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Siletz	625	......	2,500	100	110	......	12,000	......	6,167	600	500
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	5,000	......	60,000	......	50	25,000	......	......	5,700	1,000	1,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Des Chute and Pi Ute	4,011	600	7,000	2,000	148	2,000	2,800	100	1,550	800	300
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	2,200	200	5,600	2,000	450	5,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	350
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,500	500	2,500	5,000	225	500	5,000	1,000	1,400	2,500	500
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	676	99	1,966	1,800	48	292	......	4,344	2,639	4,576	390
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Sioux and Cheyenne	2,757	526	16,690	23,855	......	......	......	......	......	5,631	750
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux	4,583	737	7,934	9,861	149	2,000	3,700	4,000	2,500	11,247	51
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	7,937	1,390	3,493	2,560	......	35,200	28,478	4,562	7,285	7,446	500
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	8,302	921	20,000	80,000	......	19,812	6,020	42,906	2,000	5,000	......
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah Ute / White River Ute	1,990	600	10,000	3,200	......	3,000	10,000	......	1,090	600	500 / 1,800
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	600	250	1,500	3,200	......	350	2,000	150	1,100	600	......
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville	2,164	288	3,344	2,585	......	5,035	11,211	167	3,263	488	232
Cœur d'Aléne	32,500	850	52,240	15,000	......	85,000	80,811	1,750	8,447	3,750	1,200

a Marketed 12,000 feet.

b Marketed 200,654 feet.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
150	400	100	$400	$1,690	$2,000	350	400	385	450	......	600	...	25	200
......	2,000	......	......	......	14,250	6,000	1,000	800	......	......	5,000	...	5	400
18	400	100	1,873	6,283	400	7,050	1,100	120	6,200	......	750	2	48	605
......	200	292	731	8,547	500	2,604	4,500	......	......	......	1,100	...	......	......
......	200	488	1,626	6,886	......	1,200	2,000	......	......	......	1,000	...	......	......
......	3,641	542	3,321	30,437	13,262	5,823	18,542	129	19	12	1,304	...	95	117
a 37	1,688	4,873	21,317	35,254	......	15,869	31,599	135	......	......	4,326	...	......	......
37	1,865	3,060	17,003	51,551	4,497	6,366	15,536	286	......	10	1,730	...	42	15
......	296	226	294	......	......	1,493	248	104	51	......	3,947	...	......	......
......	430	144	578	450	1,400	1,373	1,840	450	......	......	5,600	...	......	......
} *b* 221	1,500	118	2,351	6,000	2,000	{3,012	1,500	10	70	25	125	...	......	......
						{3,012	500	......	......	......	75	...	......	......
......	165	114	2,280	760	......	4,030	1,000	......	2,500	100	300	...	......	......
......	......	......	......	2,552	3,500	707	522	121	......	......	614	...	5	47
c 356	......	17	35	96	26,200	2,217	1,108	467	96	......	1,764	4	12	150

c Marketed 38,000 feet.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
WASHINGTON—cont'd.											
Colville Agency—Con.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Spokane on Cœur d'Aléne Reserve	320	30	340	1,120	......	......	......	......	......	435	......
Lake	2,833	67	3,703	1,320	......	7,083	15,184	202	2,420	844	340
Lower Spokane	1,993	231	3,452	7,423	......	2,286	6,422	226	1,240	948	232
Upper and Middle Spokane removed to Spokane Reserve	164	32	697	463	......	390	890	26	502	226	......
Columbia	675	125	4,100	3,000	......	1,173	2,348	......	574	660	......
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	400	45	520	250	......	375	200	30	285	150	......
Okanogan	2,675	1,018	7,160	4,912	......	1,538	15,060	70	8,816	3,390	2,770
San Puell	(*b*)	(*b*)	......	......	......	......	......	......	(*b*)	......	......
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah	40	......	150	20	......	......	......	......	1,100	50	......
Quillehute and Hoh	20	4	40	100	......	......	......	......	810	30	46
Puyallup Agency.											
Puyallup	1,713	......	2,862	1,853	155	330	11,200	456	36,770	949	......
Chehalis	290	22	980	250	40	1,000	1,200	......	1,250	100	......
Nisqually	227	......	1,334	710	30	200	700	......	4,288	241	......
Squaxin	50	......	220	40	24	......	160	......	1,008	45	......
S'Klallam (*c*)	110	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,200	60	......
S'Kokomish	323	39	1,400	200	48	......	500	......	2,135	350	......
Quinaielt, Queet, Georgetown, Humptulip, and Oyhut	40	10	10	150	10	......	......	......	3,300	20	......
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip	600	65	1,000	125	97	......	600	......	4,400	350	350
Madison	30	......	175	75	20	......	......	......	300	25	......
Muckleshoot	233	11	471	40	......	135	2,000	......	2,525	375	350
Swinomish	420	......	450	......	45	......	7,500	......	200	50	......
Lummi	690	90	1,230	300	75	575	10,683	......	10,961	500	674
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	16,000	2,000	28,000	6,500	425	30,000	33,000	2,500	12,800	20,000	9,000
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Oneida	2,800	120	6,345	5,800	300	2,500	54,700	10,500	9,210	600	5,500
Menimineo	2,302	118	4,000	2,830	......	675	17,820	3,475	16,010	1,225	1,120
Stockbridge and Munsee	520	16	520	300	23	60	900	180	618	45	150
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	60	20	300	200	42	......	200	100	2,350	50	300
Chippewa at Bad River	754	70	7,000	453	79	......	......	200	13,120	200	400
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	441	25	445	200	26	......	50	200	10,735	400	500
Chippewa at Grand Portage	10	......	10	......	......	......	......	......	565	30	......

a Marketed 8,000 feet.
b Not reported.
c Taken from report of last year.
d Marketed 500,000 feet.
e 840 pairs wool socks made and sold.
f 600 pairs wool socks made and sold.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Ords.*	*M lbs.*												
(a)	10			121		92	28	7			132			
	50			350	6,000	813	306	72	3		709		7	56
	26	68	589	620	2,500	813	243	101			1,212		5	102
				62	700	108	29	11			289			
26	10			198	1,500	1,100	156	16			125		1	8
10		19	149	23	150	375	12				250		½	12
57	160			3,833	8,700	2,813	2,932	217	52		3,622			
		28	324	252		(b)	(b)							
	400			3	15,000	40	100	20	30		200		2	100
	100	1,200	700		4,000	29	28	2			400		1	29
						280	234	247	197		1,666			
	250					82	44		40		200	1		
					700	99	96	14	124		603			
						25	45				200			
						30	30	30			400			
(d)	200			347	5,000	61	30		40		300	1	3	64
	1,000	200	1,500	30	4,000	100	25	10			1,000	1	1	20
d 5	1,660			70	15,000	153	125	175	150		525		10	400
	50				2,000	20	25		12		300	2	2	40
(e)					800	139	60	43	60		875		2	290
(f)	600				5,000	130	70		150		350	3	2	160
					7,000	393	752	698	724	(g)	1,823		2	375
500	1,000	86	432	4,841	(b)	7,575	6,750	1,500	1,200	25	6,000	12	70	400
h 383	7,000			1,000	750	622	638	283	75	(i)	3,938		4	180
j 200	850			1,636	800	535	220	365			3,800		12	104
				195		41	70	30			260			
	200	10	2		1,200	7	15				500			
(k)	200				2,000	93	72	18			450	6	10	108
	40				6,200	24	85				800			
	200				2,000		15				50			

g 2,000 pounds wool.
h Marketed 130,000 feet.
i 240 pounds wool sold; also 50 dozen baskets.
j Marketed 17,000,000 feet.
k Marketed 9,983,000 feet.

Table of statistics relating to area and cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during year by Indians.	Broken during year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during year.							
WISCONSIN—cont'd.											
La Pointe Agency— Continued.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	650	150	1,200	100	163	....	......	400	1,070	250	......
Chippewa at Boise Forte	250	10	85	40	......	....	50	50	4,100	50	......
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	200	25	100	260	80	....	......	200	735	25	......
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	760	200	1,700	80	35	600	5,030	30	3,930	300	......

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres..	369,974
Broken during the year by Indians	do....	37,899
Land under fence	do....	1,168,830
Fence built during the year	rods..	561,681
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		8,366
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels..	1,016,754
Oats and barley	do....	875,349
Corn	do....	2,366,944
Vegetables	do....	476,272
Flax	do....	10,410
Hay	tons..	216,096
Melons	number..	261,881
Pumpkins	do....	217,992
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds..	100,082
Lumber sawed	feet..	5,953,009
Timber marketed	do....	48,931,000
Wood cut	cords..	80,568

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber, sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor on, by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
(*a*)	700	....	......	....	....	122	250	150	....	....	1,000	...	......	......
......	75	....	......	100	3,500	6	6	20	....	....	100	...	......	......
(*b*)	400	....	......	....	1,000	40	9	......	....	....	225	...	......	......
2	1,200	600	8,531	8,280	5,000	8,160	500	......	....	....	1,000	5	......	200

a Marketed 13,469,000 feet. *b* Marketed 7,265,000 feet.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses, mules, and burros	* 336,817
Cattle	* 232,195
Swine	39,381
Sheep	* 1,068,074
Goats	* 390,385
Domestic fowls	191,847
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams ... pounds	23,061,000
Amount earned by such freighting	$103,725
Lumber sawed ... feet	5,953,000
Timber marketed ... do	48,930,654
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Government	$371,324
to other parties	$581,006
Roads made by Indians ... miles	295¼
Roads repaired by Indians ... do	996¾
Days of labor by Indians on roads	12,392
Number of Indians who have worked on roads	3,609

* Undoubtedly overestimated, the loss of stock by Navajoes in the past two years not having been reported.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Chas. E. Davis	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Navajo	Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. Army.	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Gallup, N. Mex	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima	J. Roe Young	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. Albert L. Myer, U. S. Army	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. Army.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mission, Tule River (consolidated).	Francisco Estudillo	San Jacinto, San Diego County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Lieut. Thos. Connolly, U. S. Army	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	David F. Day	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Thos. B. Teter	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Julius A. Andrews	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Stanton G. Fisher	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Geo. S. Doane	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	Dew M. Wisdom	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Horace M. Rebok	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Lewis F. Pearson	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Robt. M. Allen	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Geo. Steell	Browning, Teton County, Mont	Blackfoot Station, Mont.
Crow	Lieut. J. W. Watson, U. S. Army	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Joseph T. Carter	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Luke C. Hays	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R., Mont.
Fort Peck	Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. Army	Poplar Creek, Mont	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.

NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. Army	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee	Joseph Clements	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Isaac J. Wootten	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	William L. Hargrove	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Lieut. Victor E. Stottler	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Carthage.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	Capt. John L. Bullis, U. S. Army	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Joseph R. Jewell	Olean, N. Y	Olean, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	Ralph Hall	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	F. Glenn Mattoon	Elbowoods, N. Dak	Minot, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	John W. Cramsie	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Capt. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. Army	Darlington, Okla	Darlington via El Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	Capt. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. Army	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via Rush Springs.
Osage	Col. Henry B. Freeman	Pawhuska, Okla	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	James P. Woolsey	Ponca, Okla	White Eagle, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Edw. L. Thomas	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	John F. T. B. Brentano	Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	Marshall Petet	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	Beal Gaither	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Geo. W. Harper	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Lieut. C. W. Farber, U. S. Army	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Peter Couchman	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Frederick Treon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Capt. Wm. H. Clapp	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	J. Geo. Wright	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Anton M. Keller	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Wilmot, S. Dak.
Yankton	Jas. A. Smith	Greenwood, S. Dak	Armour, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. Army	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Capt. John W. Bubb, U. S. Army	Miles, Fort Spokane, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	John C. Keenan	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip	Daniel C. Govan	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Yakima	Lewis T. Erwin	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thos. H. Savage	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Asland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Capt. R. H. Wilson, U. S. Army	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Sam'l M. McCowan	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Fort Yuma, Ariz	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Keams Canyon, Ariz	Ralph P. Collins	Keams Canyon, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Phœnix, Ariz	Harwood Hall	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	Edgar A. Allen	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Greenville, Cal	Edw. N. Ament	Greenville, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Breen	Fort Lewis, via Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Seminole, Fla	J. E. Brecht	Myers, Lee County, Fla	Myers, Fla.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Ed. McConville	Fort Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
Haskell Institute, Kans	J. A. Swett	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Andrew Spencer	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	De Witt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	W. H. Winslow	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont., per Postal Telegraph Co.
Genoa, Nebr	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Eugene Mead	Carson, Nev	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	John J. McKoin	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ramona, N. Mex	Philena E. Johnson	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Santa Fé, N. Mex	Thos. M. Jones	do	Do.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	Julian W. Haddon	Cherokee, N. C	Cherokee, N. C., via Whittier.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	Benj. F. Taylor	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.
Seger Colony, Okla	John H. Seger	Seger Colony, Okla	Minco, Ind. T.
Salem, Oreg	Thos. W. Potter	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Flandreau, S. Dak	Leslie D. Davis	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Puyallup, Wash	R. E. L. Newberne	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Oneida, Wis	Chas. F. Peirce	Oneida, Brown County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Tomah, Wis	J. C. Hart	Tomah, Brown County, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, *chairman*, Amherst, Mass.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.

INSPECTORS.

Paul F. Faison, of Raleigh, N. C.
Province McCormick, of Berryville, Va.
Clinton C. Duncan, of Perry, Ga.
James McLaughlin, of Bismarck, N. Dak.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

William H. Able, of Louisville, Ky.
John T. Oglesby, of McDonough, Ga.
John Lane, of Spokane Falls, Oreg.
Marcus D. Shelby, of Morrillton, Ark.
James G. Dickson, of St. Louis, Mo.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

William H. Hailman, The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.
William M. Moss, of Bloomfield, Ind.
Arnold H. Heinemann, of Illinois.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue New York.
Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 1315 F street NW., Washington, D. C.
Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D. Bible House, New York.
Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pa.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of matrons.	Pay of interpreters.	Pay of judges Indian courts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aggregate	10,754,732.61	49,215.94	10,069.49	5,000.00	10,000.00	11,765.16
Current and contingent expenses.						
Pay of Indian agents, 1895	86,600.00	49,215.94				
Pay of interpreters, 1895	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Pay of Indian inspectors, 1895	12,500.00					
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, 1895	7,000.00					
Pay of Indian school superintendent, 1895	3,000.00					
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent, 1895	1,000.00					
Buildings at agencies, and repairs, 1895	44,000.00					
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895	40,000.00		10,000.00			
Expenses of Indian commissioners, 1895	4,000.00					
Pay of farmers, 1895	70,000.00					
Pay of Indian police, 1895	125,000.00					
Pay of judges Indian courts, 1895	12,540.00					11,765.16
Pay of matrons, 1895	5,000.00			5,000.00		
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, 1895	35,000.00					
Transportation of Indian supplies, 1895	275,000.00					
Vaccination of Indians	1,000.00					
Fulfilling treaties with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations).						
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	30,000.00					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	20,000.00					
Chickasaws	3,000.00					
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands	22,666.66					
Choctaws	30,032.89					
Cœur d'Alenes	8,000.00					
Columbias and Colvilles	1,000.00					
Creeks	49,968.40					
Crows	30,000.00					
Fort Hall Indians	6,000.00					
Indians at Blackfeet Agency	150,000.00					
Indians at Fort Belknap	115,000.00					
Indians at Fort Berthold	80,000.00					
Indians at Fort Peck	165,000.00					
Iowas	2,875.00					
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,600.00					
Kansas	6,750.00					
Kickapoos	3,445.96					
Osages	3,456.00					
Otoes and Missourias	5,000.00					
Pawnees	30,000.00					
Pottawatomies	20,617.65					
Pottawatomies of Indiana and Michigan	6,243.90					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	51,000.00					
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,870.00					
Seminoles	28,500.00					
Senecas	3,690.00					
Senecas of New York	11,902.50					
Eastern Shawnees	1,030.00					
Sioux, Yankton tribe	15,000.00					
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	18,400.00					
Six Nations of New York	4,500.00					
Spokanes	8,400.00					
Winnebagoes	44,162.47					
Support of, as follows:						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, clothing, 1895	11,000.00					
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, employees, 1895	6,700.00					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, clothing, 1895	12,000.00					

Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.									
Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
Dollars. 36,503.29	*Dollars.* 171.40	*Dollars.* 11,459.68	*Dollars.* 1,163,308.33	*Dollars.* 688,181.43	*Dollars.* 282,198.20	*Dollars.* 29,466.11	*Dollars.* 5,280.10	*Dollars.* 1,180,612.71	*Dollars.* 350,002.47
36,503.29									
		72.19		5,657.05					8,110.09
									65,433.26
						29,466.11	5,280.10		
					242,391.96				
	171.40								
								3,000.00	
								10,666.66	
								30,032.89	
				155.22					
								49,968.40	
				6,970.21					
		83.95	1,967.66	1,851.13					563.00
				14,206.69					
				24,595.26					
		197.85	21,196.24	7,309.23					5,468.81
								3,600.00	
				496.80					4,503.20
								30,000.00	
								20,647.65	
								46,000.00	
								28,500.00	
				84.00				3,160.00	446.00
								11,902.50	
								500.00	
								18,400.00	
		195.32		2,540.15				1,000.00	
		240.21	4,345.73	1,485.48				25,394.95	3,015.99
				11,000.00					
									4,721.48
				9,786.15					

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriation for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of matrons.	Pay of interpreters.	Pay of judges Indian courts.
Fulfilling treaties with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)—Cont'd.						
Support of—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895	6,000.00					
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1895	4,000.00					
Cœur d'Alenes, 1895	3,500.00					
Columbias and Colvilles, 1895	6,000.00					
Crows, clothing, 1895	15,000.00					
Crows, employees, etc., 1895	6,000.00					
Crows, subsistence, 1895	30,000.00					
Molels, 1895	3,000.00					
Nez Perces, 1895	6,000.00					
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, clothing, 1895	17,000.00					
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895	9,000.00					
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1895	75,000.00					
Pawnees, schools, 1895	10,000.00					
Pawnees, employees, etc., 1895	6,600.00					
Pawnees, iron and steel, etc., 1895	500.00					
Quapaws, education, 1895	1,000.00					
Quapaws, employees, etc., 1895	500.00					
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1895	200.00					
Spokanes, 1895	2,000.00					
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1895	35,000.00					
Bannocks, clothing, 1895	5,000.00					
Bannocks, employees, 1895	5,000.00					
Shoshones, clothing, 1895	10,000.00					
Shoshones, employees, etc., 1895	6,000.00					
Confederated bands of Utes, employees, 1895	13,520.00					
Confederated bands of Utes, beneficial objects, 1895	30,220.00					
Confederated bands of Utes, subsistence, 1895	30,000.00					
Sioux of different tribes, clothing, 1895	125,000.00					
Sioux of different tribes, beneficial objects, 1895	160,000.00					
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895	1,000,000.00					
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., 1895	24,600.00					
Sioux of different tribes, schools at Santee, Sioux, and Crow Creek agencies, 1895	6,000.00					
Miscellaneous support, gratuities.						
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1895	110,000.00					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1895	90,000.00					
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1895	7,125.00					
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1895	10,000.00					
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1895	13,000.00					
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1895	10,000.00					
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, 1895	6,000.00					
Digger Indians, 1895	10,000.00					
D'wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1895	7,000.00					
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1895	10,000.00					
Flatheads, Carlos band, 1895	12,000.00					
Hualapais, 1895	7,500.00					
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1895	185,000.00					
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1895	10,000.00					
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1895	5,000.00					
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1895	13,000.00					

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Buildings at agencies and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,292.50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,950.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,509.62
...	...	...	...	11,289.07	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,760.00
...	...	...	30,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,908.60
...	...	...	...	10,560.39	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,915.83
...	...	...	40,455.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,715.50
...	...	...	...	199.50	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373.08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	397.00	13,555.04	10,925.80	...	...	...	...	6,515.48
...	...	...	...	3,761.97	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,538.33
...	...	...	...	6,755.50	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,902.21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,460.16
...	...	578.26	...	28,275.17	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29,912.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	125,000.00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,778.68	47,696.17	98,166.67	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95.50	649,561.14	118,553.84	39,806.24	...	...	...	44,189.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,152.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	577.82	81,135.33	20,314.82	...	...	...	...	4,983.36
...	...	234.12	74,226.[illegible]	9,418.76	...	...	...	...	3,934.36
...	...	301.89	1,117.09	1,551.40	...	...	...	...	3,883.20
...	...	194.43	681.05	2,091.87	...	...	...	...	3,340.00
...	...	95.15	4,075.00	6,258 44	...	...	...	...	630.50
...	...	229.43	1,751.32	2,402.91	...	...	...	...	4,613.48
...	...	186.20	341.54	1,535.14	...	...	...	...	2,781.18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	130.03	503.97	1,147.13	...	...	...	...	2,890.00
...	...	136.57	1,220.31	3,777.99	...	...	...	...	2,723.57
...	...	94.63	1,332.74	3,589.26	...	...	...	...	3,529.89
...	...	...	2,937.86	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	651.30	82,122.12	46,395.22	...	...	...	...	17,437.16
...	...	190.11	6,001.56	2 808.33	...	...	...	...	1,000.00
...	...	199.05	220.45	959.40	...	...	...	...	2,896.26
...	...	134.34	4,465.46	2,014.10	...	...	...	...	2.060.82

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.				
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of matrons.	Pay of interpreters.	Pay of judges Indian courts.
***Miscellaneous support, gratuities*—Cont'd.**	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Kansas Indians, 1895	2,500.00					
Kickapoos, 1895	5,000.00					
Makahs, 1895	4,000.00					
Mission Indians, 1895	10,000.00					
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1895	4,000.00					
Moquis, 1895	6,000.00					
Navajoes, 1895	7,500.00					
Nez Perces in Idaho, 1895	6,500.00					
Nez Perces of Joseph's band, 1895	10,000.00					
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Tongue River, 1895	25,000.00					
Poncas, 1895	15,000.00					
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1895	3,000.00					
Seminoles in Florida, 1895	6,000.00					
Shoshones in Nevada, 1895	10,000.00					
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1895	15,000.00					
Sioux of Devils Lake, 1895	6,000.00					
Sklallams, 1895	1,500.00					
Tonkawas, 1895	4,000.00					
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1895	6,500.00					
Yakamas and other Indians, 1895	10,000.00					
Indian schools.						
Incidentals in—						
Arizona, employees, 1895	6,000.00					
Arizona, including support and civilization, 1895	12,000.00					
California, employees, 1895	9,000.00					
California, including support and civilization, 1895	14,000.00					
Colorado, 1895	1,500.00					
Idaho, 1895	800.00					
Montana, 1895	3,000.00					
Nevada, employees, 1895	5,000.00					
Nevada, including support and civilization, 1895	14,000.00					
New Mexico, employees, 1895	1,200.00					
New Mexico, including support and civilization, 1895	3,500.00					
North Dakota, 1895	1,500.00					
Oregon, employees, 1895	5,000.00					
Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895	10,000.00					
South Dakota, 1895	2,500.00					
Utah, employees, 1895	5,000.00					
Utah, including support and civilization, 1895	3,000.00					
Washington, including employees, and support and civilization, 1895	16,000.00					
Wyoming, 1895	1,000.00					
Indian schools.						
Support, 1895	1,000,000.00					
Stock cattle, 1895	20,000.00					
In Minnesota for Chippewas, 1895	15,000.00					
In States, 1895	9,246.57					
Buildings, 1895	40,000.00					
Transportation	35,000.00					
Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1895	43,250.00					
Banning, Cal., 1895	12,500.00					
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., 1895	12,500.00					
Carlisle, Pa., 1895	105,000.00					
Carson City, Nev., 1895	25,375.00					
Cherokee, N. C., 1895	14,560.00					
Cherokee, N. C., buildings	3,000.00					
Chilocco, Ind. T., 1895	61,950.00					
Clontarf, Minn., 1895	15,000.00					

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.									
Buildings at agencies and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
									2,226.13
		48.28		833.47					1,502.81
		56.02		1,087.96					861.90
		431.44	773.94	6,223.31					2,232.73
		68.21	254.18	971.15					1,349.17
		20.87	162.16	2,475.09					
		172.34	1,155.58	2,956.84					2,349.81
		106.49		4,273.34					1,494.36
		103.74	2,005.39	4,317.62					
			24,928.49						
		302.20	3,876.95	4,585.09					4,719.97
		58.71							1,492.77
				1,623.45					2,572.65
		134.82	2,199.61	2,823.24					3,453.69
			12,847.69	380.31					
		197.39	1,090.88	2,831.16					1,387.06
				250.00					750.00
		88.90	12.21	104.50					1,110.00
		291.77	1,376.67	909.67					3,820.00
		170.69	786.37						5,245.47
									5,777.20
		358.72	3,039.39	3,811.22					1,268.05
									6,650.94
		377.44	2,444.02	5,882.62					
				66.79					
				673.40					
									4,908.45
		144.71	3,390.72	6,954.98					
									900.00
		21.20	293.92	763.86					
									4,627.20
		301.54	1,608.35	2,666.39					
									3,509.24
				735.00					
		60.17	239.82	5,935.82					4,716.67

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED. Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of matrons.	Pay of interpreters.	Pay of judges Indian courts.
Indian schools—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Flandreau, S. Dak., 1895	29,150.00					
Fort Mojave, Ariz., 1895	28,050.00					
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1895	44,580.00					
Genoa, Nebr., 1895	61,950.00					
Grand Junction, Colo., 1895	28,235.00					
Hampton, Va., 1895	20,040.00					
Lawrence, Kans., 1895	87,000.00					
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895	33,400.00					
Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1895	27,500.00					
Perris, Cal., 1895	22,450.00					
Phœnix, Ariz., 1895	80,210.00					
Pierre, S. Dak., 1895	27,550.00					
Pipestone, Minn., 1895	12,220.00					
Rensselaer, Ind., 1895	8,330.00					
St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., 1895	45,000.00					
Salem, Oreg., 1895	45,250.00					
Santa Fe, N. Mex	28,550.00					
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., 1895	22,875.00					
Tomah, Wis., 1895	19,200.00					
Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., 1895	6,000.00					
Wabash, Ind., 1895	10,020.00					
Miscellaneous.						
Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable	90,000.00					
Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable	50,000.00					
Surveying and allotting for Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable	25,000.00					
Payment to Kickapoo citizens	3,378.30					
Education, Sioux Nation	80,000.00					
Payment to Chippewas of Fond du Lac for timber depredations	4,300.00					
Purchase of lands for Absentee Wyandottes	15,686.80					
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, 1895	3,509.00					
Bridge, Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo	2,500.00					
Flour mill, Pima Agency, Ariz., 1895	1,500.00					
Substation, Flathead Agency, Mont., 1895	3,500.00					
Substation, Shoshone Agency, Wyo., 1895	5,000.00					
Allotments under act of Feb. 8, 1887, reimbursable	30,000.00					
Irrigation, Indian reservations, 1895	30,000.00					
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, 1895	45,000.00					
Surveying lands in the Indian Territory, 1895	5,000.00					
Negotiating with Indians for lands, 1895	3,500.00					
Negotiating with Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming for lands	1,000.00					
Payment to John Palmer, buildings, etc., Pine Ridge Agency	1,995.00					
Appraisal of improvements, Cherokee Outlet	4,996.00					
Payment to settlers on Crow Creek, and Winnebago Reservation for damages	119,119.19					
Payment to Stockbridges and Munsees for timber	3,557.16					
Payment to Eugene E. White, late special Indian agent	69.49		69.49			
San Xavier Reservation, Ariz., 1895	1,000.00					
Trust funds—principals.						
Delaware general fund	250.00					
Cherokee national fund	496,000.00					
Cherokee orphan fund	15,000.00					
Cherokee school fund	61,000.00					
Chickasaw national fund	338,666.67					
Choctaw general fund	450,000.00					
Iowa fund	51,000.00					
Menomonee fund	19,000.00					

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.									
Buildings at agencies and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
								78,910.33	
				19,500.00					
								3,378.30	
				691.50					420.00
				13.60					2,608.43
								3,483.36	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED. Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of matrons.	Pay of interpreters.	Pay of judges Indian courts.
Trust funds—interests.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cherokee national fund	25,640.00					
Cherokee school fund	1,630.00					
Chickasaw national fund	19,820.00					
Choctaw general fund	27,000.00					
Iowa fund	3,280.00					
Menomonee fund	950.00					
Agreements.						
Yankton Sioux fund (interest from Jan. 1, 1893)	500,000.00					
Payment to Yankton Sioux, per capita	100,000.00					
Payment to adult males, Yankton Sioux	10,000.00					
Payment to scouts, Yankton Sioux	11,475.00					
Payment to Yakima Nation	20,000.00					
Payment to Cœur d'Alenes	15,000.00					
Siletz general fund	142,600.00					
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	1,000,000.00					
Payment to Nez Perces of Idaho	668,622.00					
Allotments to Yuma Indians	2,000.00					
Survey and sale of Yuma lands, reimbursable	3,000.00					
Commission, Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes	16,000.00					

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Buildings at agencies and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
								25,640.00	
								1,630.00	
								19,820.00	
								27,000.00	
								3,280.00	
								950.00	
								100,000.00	
								8,880.00	
								11,215.00	
								15,000.00	
								23,025.00	
								575,627.67	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employees at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aggregate	39,564.19	1,961,415.60	84,373.57	13,059.25	8,005.25	5,744.55
Current and contingent expenses.						
Pay of Indian agents, 1895						
Pay of interpreters, 1895						
Pay of Indian inspectors, 1895						
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, 1895						
Pay of Indian school superintendent, 1895		3,000.00				
Traveling expenses of Indian school superintendent, 1895		1,000.00				
Buildings at agencies, and repairs, 1895						
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895	702.50		100.00	2,945.43	7,234.50	1,418.80
Expenses of Indian commissioners, 1895						
Pay of farmers, 1895						
Pay of Indian police, 1895						
Pay of judges, Indian courts, 1895						
Pay of matrons, 1895						
Telegraphing, and purchase of Indian supplies, 1895						
Transportation of Indian supplies, 1895						
Vaccination of Indians						
Fulfilling treaties with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations).						
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches						
Cheyennes and Arapahoes						
Chickasaws						
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands						
Choctaws						
Cœur d'Alenes						
Columbias and Colvilles						
Creeks						
Crows						
Fort Hall Indians						
Indians at Blackfeet Agency						
Indians at Fort Belknap						
Indians at Fort Berthold	1,701.29	2,119.88	5,247.12			
Indians at Fort Peck						
Iowas						
Iowas in Oklahoma						
Kansas						
Kickapoos						
Osages						
Otoes and Missourias						
Pawnees						
Pottawatomies						
Pottawatomies of Indiana and Michigan						
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi		5,000.00				
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri						
Seminoles						
Senecas						
Senecas of New York						
Eastern Shawnees						
Sioux, Yankton tribe						
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians						
Six Nations of New York						
Spokanes						
Winnebagoes			1,330.11			
Support of, as follows:						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, clothing, 1895						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, employees, 1895		630.00				
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, clothing, 1895						

Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.								
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock cattle.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
122,924.05	19,968.50	48,256.16	17,910.09	4,000.00	25,716.51	180,322.22	6,364,494.25	4,390,238.36
							49,215.94	37,384.06
							10,000.00	
			12,500.00				12,500.00	
			5,410.09				5,410.09	1,589.91
							3 000.00	
							1,000.00	
							36,503 29	7,496.71
						2,195.58	38,436.05	1,563.95
				4,000.00			4,000.00	
							65,433.26	4,566.74
122,924.05							122,924.05	2,075.95
							11,765.16	774.84
							5,000.00	
							34,746.21	253.79
							242,391.96	32,608.04
							171.40	828.60
								30,000.00
								20,000.00
							3,000.00	
							10,666.66	12,000.00
							30,032.89	
							155.22	7,844.78
								1,000.00
							49,968.40	
							6,970.21	23,029.79
	1,267.50					25.00	5,758.24	241.76
							14,206.69	135,793.31
							24,595.26	90,404.74
	18,701.00						61,941.42	18,058.58
								165,000.00
								2,875.00
							3,600.00	
								6,750.00
								3,445.96
								3,456.00
							5,000.00	
							30,000.00	
							20,647.65	
								6,243.90
							51 000.00	
								7,870.00
							28,500.00	
							3,690.00	
							11,902.50	
							500.00	530.00
								15,000.00
							18,400.00	
						198.99	3,934.46	565.54
								8,400.00
							35,762.47	8,400.00
							11,000.00	
							5,351.48	1,348.52
							9,786.15	2,213.85

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employees at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
Fulfilling treaties with and support of Indian tribes (treaty obligations)—Cont'd.						
Support of—Continued.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895	91.42		527.47			
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1895		1,675.00	425.00			
Cœur d'Alenes, 1895						
Columbias and Colvilles, 1895			345.00			
Crows, clothing, 1895						
Crows, employees, etc., 1895						
Crows, subsistence, 1895						
Molels, 1895		2,822.18				
Nez Perces, 1895						
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, clothing, 1895						
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895			60.00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1895						
Pawnees, schools, 1895		9,650.42				
Pawnees, employees, etc., 1895		600.00	1,283.07			
Pawnees, iron and steel, etc., 1895						
Quapaws, education, 1895		1,000.00				
Quapaws, employees etc., 1895						
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1895		200.00				
Spokanes, 1895						
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1895	284.00	2,767.01				
Bannocks, clothing, 1895						
Bannocks, employees, 1895		390.00				
Shoshones, clothing, 1895						
Shoshones, employees, etc., 1895						
Confederated bands of Utes, employees, 1895	33.00		2,977.53			
Confederated bands of Utes, beneficial objects, 1895			114.00			
Confederated bands of Utes, subsistence, 1895						
Sioux of different tribes, clothing, 1895						
Sioux of different tribes, beneficial objects, 1895						
Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895	3,735.47	76,061.70	47,491.61			
Sioux of different tribes, employees, etc., 1895		2,888.00	2,193.33			
Sioux of different tribes, schools at Santee, Sioux, and Crow Creek agencies, 1895		5,653.59				
Miscellaneous support, gratuities.						
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1895		300.00	2,053.33			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1895	49.50		1,723.61			
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1895	39.00		109.75			
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1895		225.00	1,155.00			
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1895		200.00				
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1895			1,002.83			
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, 1895			953.07			
Digger Indians, 1895						
D'wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1895			372.87			
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1895	65.00		193.47			
Flatheads, Carlos band, 1895			360.00			
Hualapais, 1895						
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1895	238.00		2,911.36			

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.								
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock cattle.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
							5,911.39	88.61
							3,998.90	1.10
							2,950.00	550.00
							5,854.62	145.38
							11,289.07	3,710.93
							5,760.00	240.00
							30,000.00	
							2,822.18	177.82
							5,908.60	91.40
							10,560.39	6,439.61
							8,975.83	24.17
							40,455.66	34,544.34
							9,650.42	349.58
							6,598.57	1.43
							199.50	300.50
							1,000.00	
							373.08	126.92
							200.00	
								2,000.00
							34,444.33	555.67
							3,761.97	1,238.03
							3,928.33	1,071.67
							6,755.50	3,244.50
							4,902.21	1,097.79
							12,470.69	1,049.31
							28,967.43	1,252.57
							29,912.08	87.92
							125,000.00	
							148,641.52	11,358.48
						153.60	979,648.25	20,351.75
							24,234.23	365.77
							5,653.59	346.41
							109,364.66	635.34
							89,586.82	413.18
							7,002.33	122.67
							7,687.35	2,312.65
							11,259.09	1,740.91
							9,999.97	.03
							5,747.13	252.87
						8,600.00	8,600.00	1,400.00
							5,044.00	1,956.00
							8,116.91	1,883.09
							8,906.52	3,093.48
							2,937.86	4,562.14
							149,755.16	35,244.84

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.					
	Pay of temporary employees at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
Miscellaneous support, gratuities—Cont'd.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1895						
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1895			360.14			
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1895	10.00	755.00	464.93			
Kansas Indians, 1895						
Kickapoos, 1895						
Makahs, 1895			39.13			
Mission Indians, 1895	54.00					
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1895						
Moquis, 1895		1,545.17				
Navajoes, 1895	105.00		210.00			
Nez Perces in Idaho, 1895	60.00		175.00			
Nez Perces of Joseph's band, 1895			294.35			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Tongue River, 1895						
Poncas, 1895	188.00		1,327.79			
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1895		107.23	86.75			
Seminoles in Florida, 1895					83.90	
Shoshones in Nevada, 1895	200.00		787.61			
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1895			1,757.59			
Sioux of Devils Lake, 1895			300.00			
Sklallams, 1895			75.00			
Tonkawas, 1895						
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1895						
Yakamas and other Indians, 1895		1,560.42	946.48			
Indian schools.						
Incidentals in—						
Arizona, employees, 1895			220.86			
Arizona, including support and civilization, 1895				113.28		
California, employees, 1895	640.00		1,129.03			
California, including support and civilization, 1895				566.04		1,686.26
Colorado, 1895					686.85	276.81
Idaho, 1895				91.25		
Montana, 1895				1,248.94		611.06
Nevada, employees, 1895	62.50		29.00			
Nevada, including support and civilization, 1895	219.72			238.80		120.75
New Mexico, employees, 1895						
New Mexico, including support and civilization, 1895	177.39		694.56	872.13		137.14
North Dakota, 1895				948.80		104.05
Oregon, employees, 1895	142.40		230.40			
Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895	266.00		1,002.37	1,030.86		130.75
South Dakota, 1895				1,775.52		719.63
Utah, employees, 1895				1,214.00		
Utah, including support and civilization, 1895				90.60		264.00
Washington, including employees, and support and civilization, 1895			16.58	1,592.99		275.30
Wyoming, 1895				221.61		
Indian schools.						
Support, 1895		937,340.07				
Stock cattle, 1895		9,041.95				
In Minnesota for Chippewas, 1895		15,000.00				
In States, 1895		9,246.57				
Buildings, 1895		38,067.55				
Transportation		34,163.95				
Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1895		37,560.64				
Banning, Cal., 1895		12,500.00				
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., 1895		12,500.00				
Carlisle, Pa., 1895		105,000.00				
Carson City, Nev., 1895		23,761.59				

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.								
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock cattle.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
							10,000.00	
							4,635.30	364.70
							9,904.65	3,095.35
							2,226.12	273.88
							2,384.56	2,615.44
							2,045.01	1,954.99
							9,715.42	284.58
							2,642.71	1,357.29
							4,203.29	1,796.71
							6,949.57	550.43
							6,109.19	890.81
							6,721.10	3,278.90
							24,928.49	71.51
							15,000.00	
							1,745.46	1,254.54
							4,280.00	1,720.00
							9,598.97	401.03
							14,985.59	14.41
							5,806.49	193.51
							1,075.00	425.00
							1,315.61	2,684.39
							6,398.11	101.89
							8,709.43	1,290.57
							5,998.06	1.94
							8,590.66	3,409.34
							8,419.97	580.03
							10,956.38	3,043.62
							1,030.45	469.55
							764.65	35.35
							1,860.00	1,140.00
							4,999.95	.05
							11,069.68	2,930.32
							900.00	300.00
							2,960.20	539.80
							1,052.85	447.15
							5,000.00	
							7,006.26	2,993.74
							2,495.15	4.85
							4,723.24	276.76
							1,098.60	1,901.40
							12,846.40	3,153.60
							321.61	678.39
							937,340.07	62,659.93
							9,041.95	10,958.05
							15,000.00	
							9,246.57	
							38,067.55	1,932.45
							34,163.95	836.05
							37,560.64	5,689.36
							12,500.00	
							12,500.00	
							105,000.00	
							23,761.59	1,613.41

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.					
	Pay of temporary employees at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
Indian schools—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cherokee, N. C., 1895		14,177.29				
Cherokee, N. C., buildings		2,695.99				
Chilocco, Ind. T., 1895		46,515.73				
Clontarf Minn., 1895		6,222.09				
Flandreau, S. Dak., 1895		23,328.69				
Fort Mojave, Ariz., 1895		21,917.17				
Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1895		43,940.07				
Genoa, Nebr., 1895		41,651.73				
Grand Junction, Colo., 1895		21,207.33				
Hampton, Va., 1895		19,164.15				
Lawrence, Kans., 1895		66,947.82				
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., 1895		33,141.48				
Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1895		24,385.00				
Perris, Cal., 1895		20,245.06				
Phœnix, Ariz., 1895		30,013.15				
Pierre, S. Dak., 1895		16,204.74				
Pipestone, Minn., 1895		11,400.47				
Rensselaer, Ind., 1895		7,445.85				
St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., 1895		44,427.45				
Salem, Oreg., 1895		32,677.89				
Santa Fe, N. Mex		25,746.96				
Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., 1895		19,929.50				
Tomah, Wis., 1895		17,668.02				
Umatilla Reservation, Oreg., 1895		6,000.00				
Wabash, Ind., 1895		10,020.00				
Miscellaneous.						
Advance interest to Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable						
Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable	30,500.00					
Surveying and allotting for Chippewas in Minnesota, reimbursable						
Payment to Kickapoo citizens						
Education, Sioux Nation						
Payment to Chippewas of Fond du Lac for timber depredations						
Purchase of lands for Absentee Wyandottes						
Wagon road, Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, 1895						
Bridge, Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo						
Flour mill, Pima Agency, Ariz., 1895			355.00			
Substation, Flathead Agency, Mont., 1895			371.57			
Substation, Shoshone Agency, Wyo., 1895			569.90			
Allotments under act of Feb. 8, 1887, reimbursable						
Irrigation, Indian reservations, 1895						
Surveying and allotting Indian reservations, 1895						
Surveying lands in the Indian Territory, 1895						
Negotiating with Indians for lands, 1895						
Negotiating with Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming for lands						
Payment to John Palmer, buildings, etc., Pine Ridge Agency						
Appraisal of improvements Cherokee Outlet						
Payment to settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation for damages						
Payment to Stockbridges and Munsees for timber						
Payment to Eugene E. White, late special Indian agent						
San Xavier Reservation, Ariz., 1895						

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.								
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock cattle.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
							14,177.29	382.71
							2,695.99	304.01
							46,515.73	15,434.27
							6,222.09	8,777.91
							23,328.69	5,821.31
							21,917.17	6,132.83
							43,940.07	639.93
							41,651.73	20,298.27
							21,207.33	7,027.67
							19,164.15	875.85
							66,947.82	20,052.18
							33,141.48	258.52
							24,385.00	3,115.00
							20,245.06	2,204.94
							30,013.15	196.85
							16,204.74	11,345.26
							11,400.47	819.53
							7,445.85	884.15
							44,427.45	572.55
							32,677.89	12,572.11
							25,746.96	2,803.04
							19,929.50	2,945.50
							17,668.02	1,531.98
							6,000.00	
							10,020.00	
							78,910.33	11,089.67
							50,000.00	
		25,000.00					25,000.00	
							3,378.30	
								80,000.00
								4,300.00
								15,686.80
						3,509.00	3,509.00	
						2,500.00	2,500.00	
							1,466.50	33.50
						506.40	3,500.00	
						3,764.00	4,333.90	666.10
						30,000.00	30,000.00	
					25,716.51		25,716.51	4,283.49
		23,256.16					23,256.16	21,743.84
								5,000.00
								3,500.00
								1,000.00
						1,995.00	1,995.00	
						4,996.00	4,996.00	
						109,169.97	109,169.97	9,949.22
							3,483.36	73.80
							69.49	
						997.23	997.23	2.77

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employees at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
Trust funds—principals.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Delaware general fund						
Cherokee national fund						
Cherokee orphan fund						
Cherokee school fund						
Chickasaw national fund						
Choctaw general fund						
Iowa fund						
Menomonee fund						
Trust funds—interests.						
Cherokee national fund						
Cherokee school fund						
Chickasaw national fund						
Choctaw general fund						
Iowa fund						
Menomonee fund						
Agreements.						
Yankton Sioux fund (interest from Jan. 1, 1893)						
Payment to Yankton Sioux, per capita						
Payment to adult males, Yankton Sioux						
Payment to scouts, Yankton Sioux						
Payment to Yakima Nation						
Payment to Cœur d'Alenes						
Siletz general fund						
Nez Perces of Idaho fund						
Payment to Nez Perces of Idaho						
Allotments to Yuma Indians						
Survey and sale of Yuma lands, reimbursable						
Commission, Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes						

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.							Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock cattle.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
								250.00
								496,000.00
								15,000.00
								61,000.00
								338,666.67
								450,000.00
								51,000.00
								19,000.00
							25,640.00	
							1,630.00	
							19,820.00	
							27,000.00	
							3,280.00	
							950.00	
								500,000.00
							100,000.00	
							8,880.00	1,120.00
							11,215.00	260.00
								20,000.00
							15,000.00	
							23,025.00	119,575.00
								1,000,000.00
							575,627.67	92,994.33
								2,000.00
								3,000.00
						11,711.45	11,711.45	4,288.55

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian paid and the number of

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employees and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Blackfeet	Montana	1,837	Fulfilling treaties with Indians at Blackfeet Agency.
			Incidentals in Montana, 1895
Cheyenne River	South Dakota	2,589	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1895.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
			Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Oklahoma	3,078	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895.
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
Colorado River	Arizona	2,885	Incidentals in Arizona, 1895
			Incidentals in Arizona, including support and civilization, 1895.
Colville	Washington	3,034	Support of Columbias and Colvilles, 1895
			Support of Cœur d'Alenes, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Columbias and Colvilles.
			Support of Nez Perces, Joseph's band, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Cœur d'Alenes
			Fulfilling treaties with Spokanes
			Incidentals in Washington, including support and civilization, 1895.
Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	South Dakota	2,027	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1895.
			Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, beneficial objects, 1895.
Crow	Montana	2,133	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
			Support of Crows, employees, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Crows
Devils Lake	North Dakota	3,205	Support of Sioux of Devils Lake, 1895
			Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1895.
			Incidentals in North Dakota, 1895
Flatheads	Montana	2,101	Incidentals in Montana, 1895
			Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1895.
			Support of Flatheads, Carlos band, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Spokanes
			Substation, Flathead Agency, Mont
Fort Belknap	do	1,387	Fulfilling treaties with Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.
			Incidentals in Montana, 1895
Fort Berthold	North Dakota	1,166	Fulfilling treaties with Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.
			Incidentals in North Dakota, 1895
Fort Hall	Idaho	1,440	Support of Bannocks, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in Idaho, 1895
			Support of Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, 1895.
Fort Peck	Montana	1,992	Incidentals in Montana, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Indians at Fort Peck Agency.
Grande Ronde	Oregon	418	Incidentals in Oregon, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895.
Green Bay	Wisconsin	3,630	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
Hoopa Valley	California	1,165	Incidentals in California, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in California, including support and civilization, 1895.
Kiowa	Oklahoma	3,721	Fulfilling treaties with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.
			Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches and Wichitas, 1895.
			Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, employees, 1895.
			Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
Klamath	Oregon	982	Incidentals in Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895.
			Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1895
La Pointe	Wisconsin	4,652	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1895

service during the year ending June 30, 1895, showing the appropriations from which Indians at each agency.

Incidental expenses.				Total incidental expenses.	Pay of employees.		Total pay of employees.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
	$1,920.00	$1,177.06		$3,097.06	$7,894.42	$184.00	$8,078.42
$531.96			$145.10	677.06			
					3,458.33		3,458.33
	354.00	658.23		1,012.23	4,708.38	10.00	4,718.38
357 26			309.95	667.21			
206.10			497.95	704.05			
					5,292.50	91.42	5,383.92
	54.37	836.00		890.37	3,934.36	49.50	3,983.86
					2,701.54		2,701.54
282.10	124.37	419.82	7.55	833.84	1,283.04		1,283.04
					5,509.62		5.509.62
	71.25			71.25	2,950.00		2,950.00
					48.75	539.50	588.25
			50.00	50.00			
					2,043.41	101.00	2,144.41
			61.32	61.32			
306.14	125.00	879.11	38.00	1,348.25	4,716.67		4,716.67
					6,179.75		6.179.75
332.05			26.00	358.05			
	874.00	125.00		999.00	13,834.17	823.20	14,657.37
			61.15	61.15			
					1,200.00		1,200.00
					5,760.00		5.760.00
	2,861.32	1,490.40		4,360.72	1,619.93		1,619.93
	1,155.00	520.00		1,675.00	3,387.06		3,387.06
		128.44		128.44	630.50		630.50
220.40			15.15	235.55			
93.00				93.00			
					2,723.57	65.00	2,788.57
					3,529.89		3,529.89
		342.39		342.39		853.39	853.39
					2,608.43		2,608.43
	447.00	936.34		1,383.34	10,521.69	60.00	10,581.69
			46.98	46.98			
	1,052.65	683.50		1,736.15	5,468.81	1,701.29	7,170.10
223.30			4.50	227.80			
					4,340.93		4,340.93
88.35				88.35			
	325.50	800.00		1,125.50	636.50		636.50
382.88			172.40	555.28			
	5,400.00	2,435.28		7,835.28	9,353.47	616.00	9,969.47
					3,000.00		3. 000. 00
	548.50	360.00		908.50		241.00	241.00
137.05		459.00	19.75	615.80			
					2,141.00		2,141.00
172.30	250.00	12.10	6.40	440.80			
					216.67		216.67
	378.00	1,989.78		2,367.78	3,375.86		3,375.86
					4,411.48		4.411.48
128.00			50.50	178.50		80.00	80.00
272.80			11.75	284.55			
	125.00	180.00	305.00	610.00	2,896.26		2,896.26
	180.00			180.00			
855.40		479.88	273.47	1,608.75		95.25	95.25

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employees and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Lemhi	Idaho	488	Incidentals in Idaho, 1895 Support of Indians Lemhi Agency, 1895
Mescalero	New Mexico	453	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1895. Incidentals in New Mexico, including support and civilization, 1895.
Mission, Tule River (consolidated).	California	3,791	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895 Support of Mission Indians, 1895 Incidentals in California, including support and civilization, 1895. Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
Navajo	New Mexico	22,529	Support of Navajoes, 1895 Incidentals in New Mexico, including employees and support and civilization, 1895.
Neah Bay	Washington	754	Support of Makahs, 1895 Incidentals in Washington, including employees and support and civilization, 1895.
Nevada	Nevada	1,104	Incidentals in Nevada, employees, 1895 Incidentals in Nevada, including support and civilization, 1895.
New York	New York	5,135	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895 Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895
Nez Perces	Idaho	1,737	Support of Nez Perces in Idaho, 1895 Support of Nez Perces, 1895 Incidentals in Idaho, 1895
Omaha and Winnebago.	Nebraska	2,390	Fulfilling treaties with Winnebagoes Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
Osage	Oklahoma	1,865	Fulfilling treaties with Kansas Indians Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895 Support of Kansas Indians, 1895
Pima	Arizona	7,200	Incidentals in Arizona, employees, 1895 Incidentals in Arizona, including support and civilization, 1895. Flour Mill, Pima agency
Pine Ridge	South Dakota	6,381	Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895. Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895 Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1895.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	Oklahoma	1,701	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895 Support of Pawnees, employees 1895 Support of Poncas, 1895 Support of Tonkawas, 1895 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees Fulfilling treaties with Otoes and Missourias
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	1,124	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895 Fulfilling treaties with Pottawatomies, employees.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	New Mexico	9,381	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895 Incidentals in New Mexico, employees, 1895 Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1895. Incidentals in New Mexico, including employees and support and civilization, 1895.
Puyallup (consolidated).	Washington	1,788	Incidentals in Washington, including employees and support and civilization, 1895. Support of S'Klallams, 1895 Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1895
Quapaw	Indian Territory	1,388	Support of Modocs, 1895 Support of Quapaws, employees, 1895 Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas, employees Fulfilling treaties with Eastern Shawnees, employees.
Round Valley	California	623	Incidentals in California, employees, 1895 Incidentals in California, including support and civilization, 1895.
Rosebud	South Dakota	4,316	Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1895. Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895 Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
San Carlos	Arizona	4,894	Support of Indians in Arizona and Mew Mexico, 1895. Incidentals in Arizona, including support and civilization, 1895.

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1895, etc.—Continued.

Incidental expenses.				Total incidental expenses.	Pay of employees.		Total pay of employees.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$102.70				$102.70			
	$125.00	$233.00		358.00	$2,774.58	$10.00	$2,784.58
	105.25	600.00		705.25	4,755.50		4,755.50
			$3.00	3.00			
	410.00			410.00			
					2,232.73	54.00	2,286.73
394.65	372.00	93.75	1,672.13	2,532.53			
117.35			198.84	316.19	1,050.00		1,050.00
		1,018.59		1,018.59	2,349.81	105.00	2,454.81
467.93			53.50	521.43			
	12.92	72.90		85.82	861.90		861.90
74.25			12.25	86.50			
					4,908.45	62.50	4,970.95
154.80	375.00	1,244.71	114.25	1,888.76		219.72	219.72
	20.00			20.00	600.00	164.75	764.75
	40.00			40.00			
	627.75			627.75	1,494.36	60.00	1,554.36
					3,202.46	90.00	3,292.46
30.00	160.00		3.00	193.00			
	329.97	457.39		787.36	3,015.99		3,015.99
187.70			64.00	251.70	1,675.00	60.00	1,735.00
					3,117.35		3,117.35
39.07			50.00	89.07			
					2,226.12		2,226.12
					3,075.66		3,075.66
293.80			122.13	415.93			
					420.00		420.00
	2,965.00	2,131.73		5,096.73	5,819.87	1,091.15	6,911.02
427.45			204.25	631.70			
					2,925.00		2,925.00
14.25			113.25	127.50	660.00		660.00
					4,715.50		4,715.50
	481.90	484.00		965.90	3,359.67	188.00	3,547.67
		67.50		67.50	1,110.00		1,110.00
	275.75	365.00		640.75			
	98.50	270.00		368.50	4,503.20		4,503.20
218.85	131.16	111.00	137.81	597.82	1,200.00		1,200.00
					660.00		660.00
	337.50			337.50			
					900.00		900.00
	80.00	192.00		272.00	4,220.00		4,220.00
404.20			80.64	484.84		177.39	177.39
271.60			18.95	290.55	1,650.00	250.00	1,900.00
					750.00		750.00
					1,492.77		1,492.77
					1,349.17		1,349.17
					370.00		370.00
103.95	28.00		42.15	174.10	1,650.00	86.00	1,736.00
					400.00		400.00
	20.00			20.00	400.00		400.00
					4,509.94		4,509.94
	123.43		34.40	157.83		78.75	78.75
					2,375.00		2,375.00
418.30			156.18	574.48			
	2,646.46	1,062.55		3,709.01	12,613.42	214.00	12,827.42
	1,555.60	1,373.07		2,928.67	8,281.66	198.00	8,479.66
11.34			19.50	30.84			

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency	Appropriations from which salaries of employees and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Southern Ute	Colorado	1,142	Incidentals in Colorado, 1895
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, employees, 1895.
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, beneficial objects, 1895.
Sisseton	South Dakota	1,863	Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895
Standing Rock	North Dakota	3,763	Incidentals in North Dakota, 1895
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees 1895.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
Sac and Fox	Iowa	398	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895
Do	Oklahoma	2,205	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
			Support of Kickapoos, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, interest.
Santee	Nebraska	1,499	Support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, 1895.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, employees, 1895.
			Support of Poncas, 1895
Siletz	Oregon	507	Incidentals in Oregon, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895.
Shoshone	Wyoming	1,748	Support of Shoshones, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in Wyoming, 1895
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, subsistence and divilization, 1895.
Tongue River	Montana	1,333	Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, employees, 1895.
			Incidentals in Montana, 1895
Tulalip	Washington	1,358	Support of Dwamish and other allied tribes, 1895.
			Incidentals in Washington, including employees, support, and civilization. 1895.
Umatilla	Oregon	1,113	Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1895.
			Incidentals in Oregon, 1895
Union	Indian Territory	65,970	Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1895
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	2,160	Support of confederated bands of Utes, employees, 1895.
			Incidentals in Utah, employees, 1895
			Incidentals in Utah, including support and civilization, 1895.
White Earth	Minnesota	7,280	Support of Chippewas, White Earth Reservation, 1895.
			Support of Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1895.
			Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina 1895.
			Relief and civilization of Chippewas in Minnesota—reimbursable.
			Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands—utility.
			Contingencies, Indian Department, 1895
Western Shoshone	Nevada	618	Support of Shoshones in Nevada, 1895
			Incidentals in Nevada, including support and civilization, 1895.
Warm Springs	Oregon	945	Support of confederated tribes in Middle Oregon, 1895.
			Incidentals in Oregon, including support and civilization, 1895.
Yakama	Washington	2,000	Support of Yakamas and other Indians, 1895
			Incidentals in Washington, including employees and support and civilization, 1895.
Yankton	South Dakota	1,735	Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1895
			Incidentals in South Dakota, 1895
			Fulfilling treaties with Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1895.

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1895, etc.—Continued.

Incidental expenses.				Total incidental expenses.	Pay of employees.		Total pay of employees.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$686.85		$7.50	$276.81	$971.16			
					$3,240.00	$33.00	$3,273.00
	$137.50	721.50		850.00			
155.21			2.25	157.46			
305.80			84.40	390.20			
					2,925.00		2,925.00
	4,679.45	1,010.50		5,689.95	4,137.61	1,477.12	5,614.73
4.36	14.00	124.50	17.91	160.77		16.00	16.00
	75.00			75.00			
161.30	35.00	259.00		465.30	1,125.00		1,125.00
					1,502.81		1,502.81
					1,575.00		1,575.00
	387.50	437.33		844.83	3,075.70	120.00	3,195.70
					3,297.80		3,297.80
	45.00			45.00	1,350.40		1,350.40
					1,627.20	142.40	1,769.60
	52.00	29.00	6.00	87.00		25.00	25.00
					5,102.21		5,102.21
			62.50	62.50			
					3,167.40		3,167.40
	344.10	788.33		1,132.43			
					3,700.00		3,700.00
41.10	473.20	2,148.20	5.50	5,668.00			
	70.00	207.00		277.00	2,890.00		2,890.00
170.65				170.65			
	232.50	25.00		257.50	3,820.00		3,820.00
			10.50	10.50			
59.15			39.70	98.85			
	200.00			200.00			
					6,340.16		6,340.16
					3,509.24		3,509.24
99.60		299.14	160.50	559.24			
					4,613.48		4,613.48
					1,898.90		1,898.90
					3,340.00		3,340.00
	2,204.99			2,204.99			
					600.00		600.00
512.45			10.00	522.45		133.00	133.00
	458.00	420.00		878.00	3,453.69	200.00	3,653.69
50.50	192.00		6.50	249.00			
	119.60	399.11		518.71	2,781.18		2,781.18
20.00			2.50	22.50			
	21.00	48.00		69.00	5,721.48		5,721.48
230.30	85.75		18.00	334.05			
	120.00	135.00		255.00			
85.25			21.00	106.25	6,515.48	284.00	6,799.48
					442.69		442.69

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Two installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol.15, p.584, §10		$60,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	do	$11,000.00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol.15, p.585, §14	4,500.00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2,500.00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of Oct. 28, 1867.	Two installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol.15, p.596, §10		40,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article		do	12,000.00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol.15, p.597, §13	6,500.00			
Do	Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.				$50,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			3,000.00	
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments of annuity, due, $1,000 each	Seven installments due	Vol. 9, p. 904, art. 3; vol. 16, p. 719, art. 5.		7,000.00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, §2; vol. 11, p. 614, §13; vol. 7, p. 213, §13; vol. 7, p. 235, §2.			9,600.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, §6; vol. 7, p. 236, §9; vol. 7, p. 614, §13			920.00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, §13			19,512.89	390,257.92
Coeur d'Alenes	Fifteen installments of $8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Eleven installments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats. 1028		88,000.00		

Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500.00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000.00	
Do	do	Treaties of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287			20,000.00	
Do	Smiths. shops, etc	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600.00	12,000.00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, and treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5, vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	$840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $275,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			13,758.40	275,168.00
Do	Interest on $2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum	Act Mar. 1, 1889	25 Stats., 769			100,000.00	2,000,000.00
Crows	For supplying male persons over 14 years of age with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing; females over 12 years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; three installments of $15,000 each due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		45,000.00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	do	4,500.00			
Do	Blacksmith iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty-five installments of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Eleven installments of $30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		330,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowas in Oklahoma	Five annual installments of $3,000; five annual installments of $2,400; five annual installments of $1,800; five annual installments of $1,200, to be paid per capita.	Twenty installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 756, § 7		42,000.00		
Indians at Blackfeet Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $150,000 each.	Two installments due	Act of May 1, 1888.		300,000.00		
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $115,000 each.	do	do		230,000.00		
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $165,000 each.	do	do		330,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of $6,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; thirteen installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		78,000.00		
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of $80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Five installments of $80,000 each due.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891.		400,000.00		

TABLE Q.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Kansas	Interest on $135,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			$6,750.00	$135,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on $68,919.24, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079 § 2			3,445.96	68,919.24
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	$3,000.00			
Nez Perces	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	6,000.00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Three installments of $12,000 each due	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6		$36,000.00		
Do	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated at	Vol. 19, p. 256	75,000.00			
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	9,000.00			
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1838, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456.00	69,120.00
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30,000.00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	10,000.00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180.00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4	4,400.00			
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	18,000.00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Aug. 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357.80	7,156.00

Do	....do	Sept. 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178.00	3,578.00
Do	....do	Oct. 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			891.50	17,890.00
Do	....do	Sept. 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715.60	14,312.00
Do	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,130.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Act Feb. 13, 1891	26 Stats., 758			15,000.00	300,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc	Vol. 14, p. 747, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Do	Interest on $1,500,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Mar. 2, 1889	25 Stats., p. 1004			75,000.00	1,500,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	Sept. 29, 1817 and Sept. 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Smith and smith shop and miller, permanent	Feb. 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660.00	33,200.00
Do	Permanent annuity	Sept. 17, 1818 and Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 179, and vol. 15, p. 515.			500.00	10,000.00
Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities	Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000.00	120,000.00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	....do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152.50	43,050.00
Eastern Shawnees	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Sept. 17, 1818; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4; Vol. 15, p. 515			500.00	10,000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4; Vol. 15, p. 515	530.00			
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Four installments due, estimated at $10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p 676, § 9		$40,000.00		
Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Four installments due, estimated at $5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		20,000.00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			4,500.00	90,000.00

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Spokanes	Ten installments of annuity; first year, $30,000; second, $20,000, and for eight years, $5,000.	Six installments of $5,000 each due. Act July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139		$30,000.00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Four installments of $130,000 each due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		520,000.00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	$2,000.00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture.	Four installments of $150,000 each due; estimated.	do		600,000.00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00			
Do	Interest on $3,000,000 at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stats., 895.	do				$150,000.00	$3,000,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians.	Thirteen installments of $18,400 each, as per third article of agreement, dated Sept. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Five installments of $18,400 each due.	Vol. 26, p. 1037, § 3.		92,000.00		
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00			

Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for clothing, blankets, etc.	Three installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		90,000.00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.	30,000.00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245.45	804,909.17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Thirteen installments of $15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		195,000.00		
Total				1,239,160.00	3,573,000.00	691,770.87	12,474,417.74

DECISION OF U. S. COURT FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA AS TO RELATION OF EASTERN CHEROKEES TO GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT—IN EQUITY.

The United States et al. v. D. T. Boyd et al.

This is a bill filed in the name of the United States of America and of Sampson Owl and others, Cherokee Indians, suing in their own behalf, etc., against these defendants. The bill asserting the paramount authority and guardianship of the United States over the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, seeks to set aside a contract made by their council, a majority thereof making it, with certain of the defendants, for the sale of timber on the lands owned and occupied by the Cherokees in North Carolina. At the threshold of the case the question is raised as to the jurisdiction of this court, and that question depends upon the relation which the United States bears to these Cherokee Indians. Are they under the guardianship of the United States as tribal Indians are, or are they citizens of the United States. with all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations of citizens?

The decision of this question is necessary before discussing any other questions in the cause.

The Cherokee Indians, a powerful and warlike nation, inhabited the country bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Pressed back by settlements of white men on the coast, they had established themselves in the mountain regions of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, and were a fruitful source of danger, anxiety, and discontent to the citizens of the United States living in their neighborhood. For many years Government made strenuous efforts to induce them to leave these settlements and to migrate to lands allotted to them to the west of the Mississippi, with partial success only. Finally, by treaty concluded December 29, 1835, at New Echota, in the State of Georgia, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, they as a nation consented to go west. And the large majority of them did so. Some of them, however, preferred to remain. Of these, some families settled in the State of North Carolina and claimed for themselves their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under the treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita. Utilizing these claims, they sent an agent to Washington, who obtained the money provided for them and invested it in lands in the State of North Carolina, some acres in extent, upon which these families of Cherokees settled. They are known as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Their agent and attorney, W. H. Thomas, purchasing these lands, took title to them in his own name. As serious complications grew out of this fact between the Indians and the creditors of Thomas, and some other parties occupying said lands or asserting outstanding claims upon them, the Congress of the United States, by a provision in the act of June 30, 1871, made it the duty of the district attorney and the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute a suit or suits in law or equity in the district or circuit courts of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of parties and fully adjusting all matters of controversy. Such a suit was instituted twenty years ago, and the matters involved were, by consent of parties, referred to three arbitrators, "whose award was to be final and a rule of court." After careful and patient investigation and consideration, an award was made, which was fully approved and confirmed by a decree of this court.

Many years afterwards a suit in equity was instituted in this court by the Attorney-General of the United States in the name of the United States, for the purpose of having fully enforced the terms of the aforesaid award and decree. The progress of this suit was obstructed and greatly delayed by many serious and perplexing difficulties until the Congress of the United States appropriated a large sum of money sufficient to carry out the terms of compromise agreed upon by the litigant parties; to pay off all liens in the hands of judgment creditors of W. H. Thomas; to settle questions of boundary, and to extinguish all other claims to said lands so as to give the Indians a good, clear, and definitely located title.

By a decretal order of this court, the standing master in chancery was directed to prepare and have duly executed a new deed conveying said lands in fee simple, omitting a clause in the former deed imposing restrictions upon the power of alienation which had been inserted by the draftsman without authority of any order or decree of this court.

The contract complained of relates to standing timber on these lands.

Are these Cherokee Indians citizens of the United States?

They or their fathers were members of the tribe of Cherokee Indians recognized by the Government as a nation. (Eastern Band of Cherokees *v*. United States, 117 U. S., 288.) By the treaty of New Echota, individuals and families who were averse to removal with the nation were suffered to remain in the States in which they were living, if they were qualified to take care of themselves and their property and were desirous of becoming citizens of the United States. Those who exercised this privilege terminated their connection with the Cherokee Nation (ibid). Did this make them citizens of the United States?

"The alien and dependent condition of the members of the Indian tribes could not be put off at their own will without the action or assent of the United States. They were never deemed citizens of the United States except under explicit provisions of treaty or statute to that effect, either declaring a certain tribe or such members of it as chose to remain behind on the removal of the tribe westward to be citizens, or authorizing individuals of particular tribes to become citizens on application to an United States court for naturalization and satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life." (Elk *v*. Wilkins, 112 U. S., 100.)

There is nothing in the record going to show that these Indians were ever naturalized. Have they been made citizens by treaty? The clause in the treaty relating to those Cherokees who preferred to remain behind the nation is in these words:

"SEC. 12. * * * Such heads of Cherokee families as are desirous to reside within the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, subject to the laws of the same, and who are qualified or calculated to become useful citizens, shall be entitled to a prescriptive right 'to certain lands.'"

This does not confer on them citizenship. It only authorizes them to become citizens when it is recognized that they are qualified, or calculated to become useful citizens. This presupposes some sort of examination into the question of their qualification and a favorable decision therein. If the words of the treaty do not make them citizens of the United States and only give them the right to become citizens upon showing the desire to that end, then there was but one way for them to attain citizenship, and that is pointed out in the statutes relating to naturalization.

But it is urged with great force that the State of North Carolina recognizes these Cherokees as citizens—that they vote, pay taxes, work roads, and perform all the duties of citizens. But a citizen of the United States takes this privilege as the gift of the General Government. It can be acquired only under its laws, and in the mode prescribed by it. (City of Minneapolis *v*. Reum, 56 Fed. Rep., 576; 6 C. C. A., 31.)

Neither the constitution of a State nor any act of its legislature, however formal or solemn, whatever rights it may confer on these Indians or withhold from them, can withdraw them from the influence of an act of Congress which that body has the constitutional right to pass concerning them. Any other doctrine would make the legislature of the State the supreme law of the land instead of the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof. (United States *v*. Holliday, 3 Wall., at p. 419.)

But it must not be understood that these Cherokee Indians, although not citizens of the United States and still under pupilage, are independent of the State of North Carolina. They live within her territory. They hold lands under her sovereignty, under her tenure. They are in daily contact with her people. They are not a nation nor a tribe; they can enjoy privileges she may grant. They are subject to her criminal laws. None of the laws applicable to Indian reservations apply to them. All that is decided is that the Government of the United States has not yet ceased its guardian care over them nor released them from pupilage. The Federal courts can still, in the name of the United States, adjudicate their rights. Nor is this without precedent. The American seaman born a citizen of the United States, or naturalized as such, has extended over him the guardian care of the Government, and is a ward of the nation. The statute book abounds with acts requiring his contracts to be looked into by officers appointed for that purpose, and every precaution is taken to guard him against fraud, oppression, and wrong. (Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 4554 et seq.)

It is contended that the view taken of this pupillary condition of these Cherokee Indians violates the provisions of the constitution and laws of North Carolina forbidding perpetuities. A perpetuity is the attempt to forbid the alienation of lands under any circumstances and to provide for their descent or disposition in a fixed unchangeable way. But the Indians hold these lands to no such purpose. Their realty can be alienated, but the contract is reviewable by the Government, for one purpose only, to protect them from fraud or wrong. A condition attached to alienation does not create a perpetuity. A conveyance or devise to A in trust for a feme covert in fee, with power of sale upon her written request or subject to her approval, does not create a perpetuity.

There is another consideration. In determining the attitude of the Government

toward the Indians—all Indians—the courts follow the action of the Executive and other political departments of the Government, whose more special duty it is to determine such affairs (United States *v.* Holliday, supra).

Now, Congress has repeatedly recognized the distinctive character of these Cherokees as a body—the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. It has legislated for their benefit and has always treated this band as a distinct unit. They are not dealt with as individuals who gradually are absorbed into the body of the community, but as a band isolated from, cared for apart from, other inhabitants. (See 9 Stat. L., 118; 10 Stat. L., 291; Ibid, 700; 16 Stat. L., 362; 18 Stat. L., 213; 19 Stat. L., 176; 22 Stat. L., 302; 27 Stat L., 120.)

In July, 1868, Congress transferred the care of the Indians from the Treasury Department to that of the Interior. And section 3 of this act expressly includes the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees. The original condition of all the Indians in this country was that of pupilage under the Government (The Cherokee Nation *v.* Georgia, 5 Peters, 3), its pupilage continuing until released by the Government. The statutes quoted show that it has never been released. The supreme court of North Carolina, in Rollins *v.* The Cherokees (87 No. Ca., 229), distinctly recognizes and clearly and forcibly sustains this position. The case of the Cherokee Trust Funds (117 U. S., 288) does not conflict with these views.

That case decides that this Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians are not a part of the nation of Cherokees with which this Government treats, and that they have no recognized separate political existence. But at the same time their distinct unity is recognized and the fostering care of the Government over them as such distinct unit.

This being so, the United States have the right in their own courts to bring such suits as may be necessary to protect these Indians.

The motion to dismiss the bill on this ground is disallowed.

The injunction heretofore granted is continued until the further order of this court.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, *Circuit Judge.*

A true copy.
Test:
[SEAL.] SAML. L. TROGDON, *Clerk.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH CIRCUIT—IN EQUITY.

United States et al. *v.* D. T. Boyd et al.

Dick, district judge (concurring):

The rights of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in and to their lands purchased by their agents with their money obtained from the United States, and their civil relations with the State and National Governments, have been subjects of frequent discussions and litigation in the local and Federal courts of this district for more than twenty years. Suits in various forms have been instituted in the Federal courts, in their tribal name as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and in the name of the United States for their benefit. These suits gave rise to many difficult and perplexing questions of law and fact, and I sincerely hoped that all these matters of controversy had been finally adjudicated and adjusted by a decree of this court at October term of 1894, carrying into effect a compromise agreed upon by the Departments at Washington, the Indian council, and the parties defendant, and reserving the case on further directions to adjust some matters of detail.

I was disappointed in this cherished hope when the suit now before us was instituted presenting other matters of controversy. At my special request, Judge Simonton attended the circuit court at May term, in Asheville, for the purpose of hearing some preliminary questions in this case. We heard full and able argument of counsel upon a motion of defendants to dismiss for the want of jurisdiction, and upon full conference we reserved the question presented for further consideration. We regarded the question as one of great importance, for if the court has not jurisdiction in this case then it did not have jurisdiction in previous similar cases, and many orders and decrees heretofore made are void.

The preliminary question presented for our determination is whether the United States have such supervisory authority and power over the North Carolina Cherokees as to become a party plaintiff in a suit in equity in this court instituted under the direction of the Executive Departments of the Government for the purpose of annulling or modifying a contract made by the council of such Indians in relation to their lands purchased by their agent with the per capita money and removal and subsistence money to which they were entitled under the treaty of New Echota, upon the alleged grounds that such contract was induced and procured by means of circum-

ventive undue influence and fraud, or that the contract was grossly injudicious and unconscionable, and without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, having supervisory charge of these Indians under an act of Congress.

In the suit before us the United States do not claim any right that encroaches upon any of the sovereign powers, duties, and obligations of this State. They claim no police power over the Indians as citizens of the United States or right to punish for crimes committed within the territorial limits of this State. They only insist upon the right to appear as a plaintiff in a suit in equity instituted in their circuit court to invoke the jurisdiction of such court in behalf of their wards, to obtain such relief as may be granted upon the well recognized principles of equity jurisprudence.

They appear as sovereign of this dependent Indian community, as parens patriæ of this helpless and injured race not yet invested with the full rights of American citizenship; and as guardian by treaty obligations of these ignorant and injudicious wards; to control their transactions about lands acquired by the treaty money, and the charitable trust funds bestowed by Congress upon a political department of the Government to be applied for the benefit of these Indian cestuis que trustent. The United States claim that under their constitutional power to regulate commerce with Indian tribes the word commerce embraces trade and traffic, and all contracts with the tribes or individuals composing such tribes.

That so long as Indians remain a distinct people, with an existing tribal or quasi-tribal organization recognized by the political departments of the Government, Congress has the power to say with whom and on what terms they shall deal, and can place them under the supervisory control of an Executive Department. (United States *v.* Holliday, 3 Wallace, 407; The Kansas Indians, 5 Wallace, 737; United States *v.* 43 Gallons of Whisky, 93 U. S., 188.)

It is further insisted by the district attorney that by the act of July 27, 1868, Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees as of other tribes of Indians; and there is a necessary implication of power that if in the exercise of such supervisory charge it becomes necessary to resort to a court of equity for remedy and relief, a suit may be properly instituted by such supervisory department in the name of the United States to obtain adequate redress. He cites as a precedent a suit in equity in this court now pending on further directions, in which the bill was filed by Attorney-General Garland in the name of the United States as plaintiff, for the purpose of enforcing an award made by arbitrators appointed under a decretal order of this court in relation to the rights and title of the North Carolina Cherokees to the lands embraced within the Qualla boundary, the lands which are the subject of controversy in the present suit.

I am of opinion that wherever a power is conferred and a duty imposed by statute everything necessary to accomplish the legislative purpose is given by implication. "A thing which is within the intention of the makers of the statute is as much within the statute as if it were within the letter." (United States *v.* Freeman, 3 How., 556–565.)

The suit in equity now before us was instituted by the district attorney under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General for the purpose of seeking investigation as to the fairness, justice, and expediency of a contract made by the Indian council disposing of timber on the Indian lands in this State without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

It seems to me that the only question for the court now to determine is whether the political departments of the Government have clearly and distinctly recognized the North Carolina Indians as a tribal organization under the supervisory care and guardianship of the United States, for the court must be governed upon such subject by the action of such departments.

I have read with some care the case of the Cherokee Trust Funds (117 U. S., 288), cited and relied upon by counsel of defendants. That case gives an interesting and instructive history of the dealings of the United States with the Cherokee Indians, but only decides that the North Carolina Cherokees had dissolved their connection with the Cherokee Nation and were not entitled, while they remain residents and citizens of North Carolina, to a proportionate share of the funds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation.

It is true that the North Carolina Cherokees are citizens of this State and have not been recognized as a separate nation or tribe with treaty-making power, but it seems to me that the mere fact that they are citizens of this State does not necessarily deprive them of the legitimate guardianship and care of the United States where there is no State or national legislation indicating such a purpose. Their forefathers availed themselves of a provision in the treaty of New Echota and remained in the State of North Carolina, and the civil laws of the State were extended over them from the period of the removal of the Cherokee Nation to their territory west of the Mississippi River. The North Carolina Cherokees by reason of their birth and resi-

dence become citizens under the general provisions of the State constitution, and not by any special law conferring the rights of citizenship. The policy of State legislation seems to have recognized their quasi-tribal organization and regarded them as a peculiar class of citizens, worthy of and needing the kindly supervision and care of the State and national governments. For the purpose of securing them against the evil consequences of injudicious contracts with more intelligent and designing white men, a State statute was enacted requiring all contracts, equal to $10 or more, with Cherokee Indians to be in writing, signed in the presence of two witnesses, who shall subscribe the same. (1 Code N C., sec. 1553.) This law of the State imposed upon them a restriction which was not imposed upon other citizens, except as to transactions coming within the statute of frauds and a few other cases.

On the 2d day of January, 1847, "An act in favor of the Cherokee chief Junaluska" was duly enacted and ratified by the legislature of this State conferring upon him all the rights of citizenship and directing the secretary of state to issue a grant conveying to him in fee simple a valuable tract of land in Cherokee County, without the power of alienation by deed, and it was held in this court that such restriction upon the power of alienation was not inconsistent with the rights of citizenship. (Smythe v. Henry, 41 Fed. R., 705; see also Eells v. Ross, 64 Fed. R., 417.)

The political departments of the Federal Government have certainly recognized and treated the Eastern Band of Cherokees as a quasi-tribal organization for social and business purposes, and have made liberal appropriations of money; appointed Indian agents to reside among them and employed efficient means to enlighten their minds, increase their comforts, and guard them against the injurious consequences of their own ignorance and indiscretion, and the frauds, aggressions, and wrongs of unscrupulous white men.

The act of Congress of July 27, 1868, in express terms placed them in the same situation toward the Government as other tribes of Indians. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that that act of Congress restored them to their formal tribal relations as wards of the United States, subject to their control and entitled to their care and protection. The relations of the United States to all Indian tribes are now regulated by acts of Congress, and not, as formerly, by treaties. (United States v. Kagama, 118 U. S., 375-382.)

By numerous acts of Congress the legislative department of the Government has recognized the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians residing in North Carolina as being under the supervisory care of the United States. I will cite only a few of these acts.

The act of June 30, 1871, authorized and directed the Attorney-General to institute and prosecute a suit in equity in this court in the name of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians for the purpose of securing to them the lands purchased with their treaty money by their agent, W. H. Thomas. At several times acts were passed by Congress making liberal appropriations of money for the purpose of carrying on that suit and other subsequent suits in the name of the United States in relation to such lands.

In the Cherokee Trust Funds Case (117 U. S., 288) "The suit by petitioners was authorized by an act of Congress, and it was brought against the United States and the Cherokee Nation."

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1892, provision was made for the annual payment of the taxes on the lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, and all orders or provisions for the sale of timber on said lands to pay the accrued taxes and incumbrances on the same were revoked.

On the —— day of ———, 189-, Congress made an appropriation of a large sum of money for the purpose of effecting a compromise made by the political department of the Government with certain persons claiming lands, adverse to the Indians, within the uncertain, unsettled and extensive Qualla boundary, which had long been a subject of vexatious and expensive litigation.

The supreme court of North Carolina in Rollins v. Cherokees (87 N. C., 229) fully recognized the power and right of the United States to supervise and control the affairs, lands, and contracts of the North Carolina Cherokees. The court refers with approbation to the acts of Congress regulating contracts with Indians, and expresses the opinion that such laws apply to contracts made with the North Carolina Indians.

From the kind and liberal policy manifested by all the departments of the State government, I am satisfied that North Carolina is not jealous of State rights, or apprehensive that difficulties and conflicts of jurisdiction may arise from an imperium in imperio, controlling to some extent the affairs of her Indian citizens.

I understood the counsel for the defendants in their argument to insist, in substance, that the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina is a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State and hold their lands in fee simple under a deed executed by the standing master in chancery under a decree of this court made at October term of 1894.

That such deed contains no restriction upon the power of alienation, and that the Indian council, as representatives of the corporation, had full power to make the timber contract involved in this suit.

The counsel further show that at the fall term of this court in 1874 a decree was made directing a deed to be executed in accordance with an award of arbitrators filed at said term. That sometime thereafter a deed was prepared and executed containing a clause restricting the power of alienation which was not in accordance with the said award and decree, was repugnant to the nature of the estate conveyed, and in disregard of article 1, section 31, of the State constitution, in relation to perpetuities.

That the decree of October term, 1894, was made upon a supplemental bill in equity filed by the district attorney under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General for the express purpose of having a new deed in fee simple executed by the standing master in chancery, omitting the repugnant clause restricting the power of alienation. That by such proceeding in this court the United States fully recognized the right and power of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to make free alienation of their lands, and surrendered or waived control of them as to the timber contract involved in this suit.

I am of opinion that the only purpose of the departments in the legal proceedings referred to was to have a deed executed which was in conformity with the award of the arbitrators, the decree of the court, and the laws of the State regulating the conveyance of lands within its limits.

These matters relate to the merits involved in this case, and not to the in limine question of jurisdiction now before the court. Judge Simonton has expressed some views upon these questions in which I fully concur. I will say further that I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the action of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and district attorney, in procuring, by procedure in this court, execution of the new deed under which the Eastern Band of Cherokees now hold their lands in fee simple as a corporation, neither expressly or by implication relieved the United States from any obligation of duty imposed, or waived any power conferred by the Constitution, treaties, or acts of Congress. (Eells *v.* Ross, supra.)

I am satisfied that the court has jurisdiction of this case. If I had any doubt as to jurisdiction I would, in a court of equity, be disposed to regard with favor the maxim boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem to accomplish the ends of substantial justice and fair dealing. Courts of chancery in this country and England have by a wise and salutary development of the principles of natural justice built up an extensive, enlightened, and beneficent jurisdiction in equity for the purpose of redressing wrongs, securing rights, and affording remedies adequate to the requirements of justice.

I concur in the order of the circuit judge disallowing the motion and continuing the injunction heretofore granted until the further order of this court.

ROBT. P. DICK, *United States Judge.*

A true copy.
Test:
[SEAL.] SAML. L. TROGDON, *Clerk.*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOURTH CIRCUIT—IN EQUITY.

The United States et al. *v.* D. T. Boyd et al.

The opinions heretofore filed in this case held that the United States could maintain in this jurisdiction a suit for the protection of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. That they were the wards of the nation, recognized and protected as such by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. But this conclusion does not dispose of the case. The United States having come into this jurisdiction and having invoked the aid of the court, stands as any other suitor, and the defendants who have been impleaded by the United States have the same rights to have their defenses examined as they would have in the case of any other suitor.

The answers and defenses set up to the bill of the United States raise issues of fact important to the defendants and to the public.

These facts should be investigated and their truth or falsity established. Besides this it appears that under the contract made with some of the Indians, the legality and fairness of which are attacked in these pleadings, there has been cut a quantity of timber, which is now lying on the ground deteriorating, and thus threatening irreparable loss to its rightful owner.

In addition to this, certain moneys have been paid on account of this contract, for the security of which, pending this litigation, some provision should be made.

It is ordered that this cause be referred to R. M. Douglas, standing master, and that he inquire into all the facts connected with the contract in issue, and the circumstances under which it was made, the adequacy of the consideration therefor, the existence of any fraud or unfair dealing therein, and into any other facts pertaining to the issues involved concerning which any party to this cause may offer testimony, and that he report the same with all convenient speed to this court.

It is further ordered that the Dickson Mason Lumber Company be authorized to manufacture all the timber already cut and now lying cut on the Indian lands and to dispose of the same, first, however, entering into bond, with security to be approved by a judge of this court, the bond to be to the clerk of this court at Asheville, and his successors in office, in the penal sum of $3,000, conditioned for a full, true, and lawful accounting for all sums received for the sale of said manufactured timber and for the full value thereof, this part of this order to be without prejudice of any question made in this case.

And it having been brought to the attention of the court by George H. Smathers, esq., that he holds in trust certain funds and investments, part of the purchase money of said timber, received for the Indians, it is ordered that he have leave to file with the clerk of this court at Asheville or Greensboro a full statement of all funds and moneys so held by him, and the mode of investment thereof, to the end that such order be made thereon as may be deemed proper.

CHARLES H. SIMONTON, *United States Circuit Judge.*

I concur in this order of the circuit judge, and direct the same to be transmitted to clerk of United States circuit court at Asheville, to be entered on minutes of court.

ROBT. P. DICK, *United States Judge.*

A true copy.
Attest:
[SEAL.] SAML. L. TROGDON, *Clerk.*

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